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HOT HEADS IN LOUISVILLE

A MOB CLAMORING FOR THE BLOOD OF TWO MURDERERS.

Thousands of People in the Streets and Scenes of Great Excitement Enacted All Yesterday and Last Night—Troops Guarding the Jail Containing Jennie Bowman's Assailants—A Prominent Physician Addresses the Crowd and Advises Lynching—No Outbreak as Yet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—[Special.]—The city was in a state of turmoil all day and tonight, and a serious outbreak was feared at any moment. It seems that some sort of society was organized to take the men Turner and Patterson, who murderously assaulted and outraged the girl Jennie Bowman, out of jail and hang them. Excited crowds began to gather in the streets at 9 o'clock this morning, and, feeling that there was at last some general cause for alarm, Judge Jackson of the Circuit Court sent a dispatch to Gov. Knott, suggesting the advisability of calling out the State troops. Gov. Knott promptly replied, directing Adjutant-General Castleman to throw the military reserve here around the county jail. Shortly after this some idiot went to the fire department headquarters and turned in the riot alarm. This is the signal to call the militia to the armory immediately. No sooner had the bell ceased sounding than all the members of the different companies who were in hearing dropped their business and ran toward the armory. The effect was electrical. The report was immediately circulated that a mob was preparing to storm the jail and the soldiers had been called out for protection. The rumor spread like wildfire, and actuated more by curiosity than anything else the people commenced rushing out on the streets and running toward the jail. They came from every nook and corner and not a house within a radius of several squares was unrepresented. In less than twenty minutes Jefferson street, from Fifth to Seventh, was packed with a surging, howling mass of humanity and the side streets were being rapidly blocked. The majority had come merely to see what was going on, but once on the scene the mob spirit began to assert itself, and cries of "Hang them" were heard on every hand, while the crowd pressed forward toward the jail.

The police were utterly taken by surprise; no one expected such a demonstration in midday, and the majority of the men were at home asleep. The small detail at Central Station was ordered out at once, and forcing their way through the crowd the men formed in line in front of the jail and served to keep the mob back from the door. A moment later the Central and Clay street patrol-wagons dashed down Jefferson street, scattering the people in every direction. They halted in front of the prison, and by driving backward and forward across the street compelled the men in front to move back to avoid being trampled beneath the horses' feet. Meanwhile additional details of policemen were arriving, and soon fifty men were in line. The crowd was without organization or leaders, and was apparently undecided what to do.

While the police were forcing the line back Miles Skaggs, an ex officer, attempted to break through the blue-coats, shouting for those behind him to come on to the jail. He was promptly seized by two patrolmen, but fought desperately and had to be clubbed. This caused great excitement, and for a few moments it appeared as if the crowd would attempt to run over the policemen. The report was then circulated that the militia was coming with cannon and muskets. This had the effect of quieting the crowd somewhat, and the police forced it back. In about an hour the majority of the people had dispersed and the square around the jail was comparatively quiet.

While the police were engaged in quieting the mob Turner and Patterson presented a piteous spectacle. Turner stood peering through the barred door of his cell, and as every shout went up he shuddered with terror till his teeth chattered. Patterson sat on his cot repeating aloud passages from the Bible, which lay on his knee.

When the excitement was at its highest pitch Judge W. O. Harris stepped into the corridor of the jail. Patterson was pointed out to him, and the Judge said to the miserable fellow:

"I am sorry for you, Patterson, but you and Turner have brought this all on yourselves."

Patterson protested his innocence, and, laying his hand on his Bible, said: "I swear 'fore God, Judge, I never done it."

Turner heard the oath and cried out: "He done it, he done it, me and him."

Late this afternoon the Mayor issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 29, 1887.—*To the People of Louisville:* It is my duty as Mayor to enjoin upon the people the necessity for preserving order and maintaining the majesty of the law. A most diabolical crime has been committed in our city, but the law must inflict the punishment. A riot is more dangerous to good government than any individual criminal. Lynch law subverts every principle of law and attacks our very civilization. I therefore, in the discharge of my duty, request every citizen to remain at home tonight and to avoid all gatherings; and I caution parents not to permit their children to go in the streets, as their presence increases the number and adds to the excitement. I must and will discharge my duty to uphold the law and to preserve good order, and I command all riotous assemblages to disperse. P. B. READ, Mayor.

While the Mayor was inditing the foregoing the first movement looking to an organization of the exasperated people who openly and on all sides advocated lynching was being made. In response to a notice which had been distributed among the thousands who rushed to the jail at the alarm at midday, about 500 men gathered in front of Liederkranz Hall on Market street. The janitor refused them admission to the hall and the police were endeavoring to disperse them.

Then Dr. Berry, a well-known physician of the city, mounted a barrel on the sidewalk and addressed them. He said that since the brutal crime of Patterson and Turner none of the women and children felt any security and that while he generally was opposed to mob law there was nothing to be done in this case but to lynch the negro fiends. The law had again and again failed to punish murderers. They had been sent to the penitentiary when they should have been hanged. The lawyers defended blood-stained criminals whom they knew to be guilty. If this crime was not atoned for a chance would be missed to set a terrible example to the hundreds of idle, worthless, and thieving negroes who infest the alleys and slums of the city. The doctor was cheered frequently.

While he was speaking Maj. Kinney, a leading criminal lawyer, passed through the crowd. A number of the men stopped him, and, surrounding him, demanded why he defended men whom he knew to be criminals. Maj. Kinney commenced to explain and expostulate, declaring he had never acted as attorney for a man whom he believed to be guilty. He was never more earnest or eloquent in his life, and breathed a heavy sigh of relief when he slipped out of the throng.

The doctor resumed his remarks and the meeting adjourned to a hall near by, where the names of about 100 citizens, whose sentiments were known and who it was believed would join any organized effort to lynch the negroes, were selected. Other speeches were made and it was determined to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow at the court-house. These men appeared to be in dead earnest and trouble, probably bloodshed, is looked for tomorrow.

Despite the Mayor's proclamation tonight the squares about the jail were densely packed with men. The police were able to clear the street for about half a square east and west of the prison, but beyond those limits the people were jammed together as close as sardines, and no effort was made to disperse them. Two companies of militia waited in readiness for the order to march at any moment from the armory, some five squares away. On Market street a crowd of about 100 men were marching up and down, each with about a foot of white cotton rope tied to the arm. In a prominent place on the court-house was the illuminated design:

WANTED.
500 MEN TO JOIN THE MOB.

The mob appeared to have no leader, and seemed to be only watching out of curiosity for something to turn up. The police and militia are determined to defend the jail, and if any attempt is made there will be bloodshed sure.

At 11 p. m. the soldiers were ordered from the armory to the jail, and went there with a Gatling gun. A crowd of fully 10,000 people surged to and fro on Jefferson street. Many women were seen mingling with the crowd. All appeared to be attracted by curiosity only, and the best of order prevailed.

By midnight the crowds about the court-house square had dwindled down to 300 or 400 people, and these were dispersing gradually. Three hundred and fifty soldiers with a Gatling gun and 150 armed policemen stood guard at the jail. The meeting agreed upon to take place at the court-house at 10 a. m. today will probably not be allowed, and there is hardly a doubt now that the law will be allowed to take its course.

Jennie Bowman is almost certain to die, and the evidence is strong enough in that case to bring both men to the gallows.

TURKS AND THEIR WAYS.

Gen. Lew Wallace Lectures on an Interesting People.

Gen Lew Wallace delivered his lecture on "Turkey and the Turks" last night at the Union Park Congregational Church. There was a large attendance, and all heartily enjoyed the lecture. The Rev. Dr. Noble introduced Gen. Wallace, who, he said, had been a patriotic citizen, a brave soldier, a successful diplomat, and a great author.

After thanking the pastor for his flattering remarks, Gen. Wallace said that the race of which he would speak was one of the heroic races of the earth, and if any one was disposed to question this he pointed them to the vast Empire over which the Turks formerly ruled by right of conquest—an Empire greater than any since the Triumvirate on the death of Cæsar parceled the provinces among themselves. But, the lecturer said, he presumed that it was of the Turks, as they are today, that the audience desired to hear, and he would speak of their personality. In the olden time the Christians never spoke of the Moslems except as dogs, and the Moslems retorted in kind. From what he had seen of the Christians of that country he was convinced that the Turks had the best of the argument. Americans did not hold the Turks in very high esteem, he knew, but this was because they allowed themselves to be influenced by English opinions and English prejudices.

The Turks were a religious race. They were born with reverence for sacred things. The prohibition against wine was still in existence, and the Moslems did not touch it.

One of the chief characteristics of the Turks was their veneration for women. A company of soldiers would readily clear the streets of a mob of turbulent men, but would turn and run from a mob of women.

As to politeness, the General thought that the Turks were ahead of all.

The distinguishing trait of the Turks was their military spirit, and the lecturer cited numerous instances to show that this people were brave and courageous, and described in graphic language a charge of 30,000 horsemen with glittering cimeters.

Turning then to the domestic life, the lecturer described the harem—hareem, as he pronounced it. He said a great many errors had crept into the minds of foreigners about the harem. He described the partition of the house where men and women are received, and said that into the harem of the wealthy man no man (save the husband), not even a relative, could enter. When a woman entered the harem she threw off all allegiance to friends, and held no further communication with men. In the poorer classes, where there was but one room in the house, before a man could enter the wife must be allowed to withdraw, or to cover her face. Although polygamy was allowed, it was not practiced by 5 per cent of the Sultan's subjects. No man was allowed to take more than one wife unless he could comfortably support her, and the wife was permitted to do as she pleased. In the harem she had her own apartments, her own slaves, and she could go and come as she chose. She also bought what she wanted and the husband paid the bills, but whether this trait was original with the ladies of the harem he left for the audience to judge. They received company, and were perfectly happy. He had talked with many ladies who had visited harems, and with his wife, and they admitted that the intelligence of the Turkish ladies was so limited that it was not the part of genuine philanthropy to try and ameliorate their condition. The lecturer described in fitting words the beauty of the Turkish women and their costumes. They were, he said, the most beautiful women in the world except the American women. The lecturer thought that in Turkey was found a splendid picture of domestic life. There was the relation of parents and children, and the Turkish mother was a model. But the Turk never alluded to his domestic life. In the harem not even the officers of the law can enter to arrest a culprit. It is the sacred or reserved place, and, rendered into the dear old Saxon, it is home.

The lecturer concluded with a description of the Sultan and of his powers. The present Sultan he thought a most tolerant, gentle, and able man, who revered the United States because it was the only Power that had not conspired against him. He was an absolute ruler, but he was humane and high-minded. He was master of the fine art of putting strangers at ease in his palace. He had immense wealth, but he was harassed by doubts and fears that made his life miserable, and the speaker said that not for all his splendor and all his power would he exchange places with him if the exchange were possible.

THE TRAIN-ROBBERS.

An Important Clew to Their Identity—Spotted by the Police.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 29.—What is considered an important clew to the identity of the Papago Station train-robbery has been obtained. A few weeks ago a stranger purchased a suit of clothes at an establishment at the corner of Post and Dupont streets, and in taking off his old suit to put on his new one a letter dropped from his pocket. The letter was found by a clerk after the purchaser's departure. It gave an elaborate description to an accomplice of the plan to rob the train on the Southern Pacific Road. A confederate was instructed to get off the train at Nogales, and the epistle concluded with the words: "Paint your face black and be sure to cover your red hair," and was signed "Reddie." The letter has been given to the police authorities. It is further said that the train-robbers have been spotted, and it is only a question of time before they will be captured. It is now reported the special officer has been in El Paso for several days watching for this occurrence to take place in that locality, being forewarned by outsiders who got an inkling of the fact that an attempt would be made somewhere on the line of the road, but the robbers took time by the forelock, showing unusual caution in making the raid in a vicinity where hardly any one suspected such an affair would take place.

More Trouble in the Whisky Pool.

PEORIA, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Edward Spellman's distillery, the Great Eastern, has been placed in running order. The negotiations for bringing it into the pool, buying its capacity and allowing it to lie idle, have so far been failures. Spellman wants an allowance of about 1,000 bushels a day more than the pool is disposed to grant. An effort will be made tomorrow to perfect arrangements and if this is not done it is Mr. Spellman's intention to start the distillery Monday next. This would be the signal for war all along the line. The new Bush & Brown distillery, said to be one of the best and most perfectly-appointed ones in the world, is now completed and all its machinery has been tested. If war comes this distillery will take a hand in the fight. The distillers are silent, but it is believed that sooner than go into a fight they will grant Spellman's demands, even though, as is generally thought, they are extortionate. With the number of distilleries now in operation here, and the high freight rates, a war would mean an immense accumulation of whisky here in a very short time.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Commissioner Colman was notified today by his inspector at Golden Bridge, N. Y., that pleuro-pneumonia existed there among a herd of cattle, from which some animals had already been shipped. The inspector was directed to investigate the case, to warn the owner not to remove any more of his cattle, and forbid the transportation companies from receiving cattle from him.

JUDGES IN COOK COUNTY.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Several Changes of Opinion Among Members of the Legislature—Mr. Miller Now Believes the Bill Unconstitutional—Judgment of Cook County Members Perhaps Influenced by a Chance for Office—A Plan Proposed by a Contributor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—The constitutionality of the Crafts bill to elect six additional Circuit Judges in Cook County next June was more fully and freely discussed today among the members, and the result is a decided change of opinion in some quarters. Mr. Miller, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who at first took the view that the bill was constitutional, made a full investigation of the question today. The result was a change of opinion. He said tonight: "I am sorry that we passed the Six-Judge bill in the House, because instead of relieving the overburdened courts of Chicago we have simply demonstrated the fact that we do not fully understand the Constitution of 1870. Of course, there is a large number of us involved in the mistake, yet it was discovered before any wrong or injury has occurred to any one. It is annoying to the committee and every member of it to think that one of the twenty-one lawyers did not discover the last clause of Sec. 33 of Art. 6 of the Constitution. I think that is conclusive. There can be no doubt about the term 'population' as used there. The term is used at least four times in the article when referring to persons (collectively), and I think that controls the word 'inhabitants' in Sec. 23 of the same article. This is the only time the word is used, if I recollect correctly, and I infer it was so used to avoid repetition. The word 'population' must be controlled as to its meaning by the term 'the census of the State or of the United States.' It is true that the appointment of the school fund is made by Sec. 70 of the chapter relating to schools. But an examination of that will convince any fair-minded person that it relates to a census of the State, and from that census the number of children between 1 and 21 years is to be ascertained. We have no statute now, nor have we had since the Federal census of 1880, requiring the census to be taken in this State. Paragraph 85 of Sec. 62, Chap. 24, empowers the City Council or trustees of villages to provide for the census of the city or village; but that is not a census within the plain meaning of the organic law upon which we could enact a bill that would increase the number of Judges as desired in Cook County. Hence I see no way out and feel that the bill should go no further in the Senate."

Mr. Decker, Mr. Crafts, and Senator Crawford still insist that the bill is constitutional and the definition of the word "population" in Sec. 33 of Art. 6 of the Constitution applies to that and not to the word "inhabitant" as used in the section authorizing the increase of Judges. Mr. Decker says Judge Sidney Smith called his attention to the bill and at that time expressed the opinion that it was constitutional. "I have not the least doubt as to the constitutionality of the Crafts bill," said Mr. Decker. "Sec. 23 of Art. 6 of the Constitution provides that 'the general assembly may increase the number of said Judges [referring to Judges for Cook County] by adding to either of said courts [the Circuit or Superior Court] for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county over and above a population of 400,000.' The last clause of Sec. 33 of the same article is as follows: 'Population whenever used in this article shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State, or of the United States.' This is simply a definition of the word 'population' to be used for purposes of construction, wherever that word occurs in the article. The word 'population' occurs four times in Sec. 13, once in Sec. 15, once in Sec. 20, and once in Sec. 23 of that article. The word to which this definition relates occurs, it will be seen, several times, and full effect is therefore given the definition by applying it only to that word. The question is, Can that definition, by mere implication, be applied to the word 'inhabitants' in the twenty-third section for the purpose of limiting the power of the General Assembly? It is a general rule of construction that implications will not be applied where the question is one of the constitutionality of a law. The word 'inhabitants' and the word 'population' are obviously used in a different sense. The inhabitants are the persons inhabiting a certain territory, however the number may be ascertained, and the General Assembly may ascertain the number in any manner it may choose to adopt. The population is the number of people as ascertained by a State or Federal census. The term 'inhabitants' is used in its ordinary or lexicographical signification. The term 'population' is by the expressed declaration of the Constitution used in a technical sense. If the framers of the Constitution designed to use the word 'inhabitants' in this narrow sense they would have said so, and no court, in order to hold a law unconstitutional, will say they intended to use it in that sense. The object of Sec. 23, Art. 6, is to provide for additional Judges for Cook County, based upon the increased number of inhabitants in Cook County. It is of no sort of consequence what may be the increase of inhabitants in other parts of the State. The only question to determine is whether the requisit increase has taken place in Cook County. If that increase has been ascertained by a census of Cook County taken under authority of law it has been ascertained by the authority of the State, and the census is pro tanto a State census."

These views show the two sides of the question as it is looked upon here. The Cook County lawyers, with one or two exceptions, insist that the bill is constitutional, but as in most cases they have their eyes on the new places to be filled their views are not entirely unbiased. The country lawyers will have to decide the question in the Senate, and they do not seem to be in a hurry to express their views.

ANOTHER PLAN.

A Way Proposed in Which More Judges Might Be Elected.

CHICAGO, April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It will require a two-thirds vote in the State Senate to pass the Crafts bill for adding six Judges to the Circuit Court bench, with the emergency clause added. It is not likely that such a majority can be obtained now that there are very serious doubts—amounting almost to convictions—as to the constitutionality of the measure. But even if it passed the Senate, as it has passed the House, the Governor would hesitate to approve it because of the costly litigation and public confusion likely to grow out of it. Senator Crawford shows his appreciation of the situation by holding back the bill until next Tuesday. It cannot be held long after that day if the election is to occur on the day named in the Constitution, the first Monday in June. The Governor will have to give the usual thirty days' notice if the bill passes. It is probable, however, that it will not. And yet there is no doubt that the condition of the dockets of the various courts of Cook County demonstrates the necessity for additional Judges. Litigation is two years in arrears, greatly to the annoyance of lawyers, litigants, and Judges. The practice of calling in outside Judges has not proved satisfactory. The best method of relief is to increase the number of Judges. This can be done if the General Assembly will permit, and in such a way that there can be no doubt as to the validity of the process. There is no question that the population of Cook County is over 900,000. This would warrant the addition of four or six Judges to the Superior Court next fall if the General Assembly makes proper provision for the same.

What is necessary to be done? In the first place a law has to be passed for the taking of a State census. This work can be done by the School Directors at the same time that the census of the children of school age is taken in June. There will be little additional expense in counties under township organization. For the purpose of this census it might be provided that the census made last year under the direction of the various School Boards of this county be recognized as the census of this year. An enumeration of the number of people in counties not under township organization might be so simplified that the cost would be a mere trifle. Every one of those counties is divided up into school districts. The School Directors could act as the census officers in them also. The law of 1875 in reference to the increase in the number of Judges could be so amended as to provide for the election of six more. A population of 600,000 warrants the present number. Six could be added on account of the 300,000 in addition to the 600,000 now living in Cook County. But it is probable that only four will be necessary.

The arrangement entered into in the early part of this month, whereby Judge Tuthill became the nominee of both parties and non-partisan judicial nominations were agreed upon for the future, could be observed in reference to the four proposed Judges. Two in addition to Judge Gary (who will be a candidate for reëlection) may be Republicans and two may be Democrats. If the Cook County members of the General Assembly will act with discretion and judgment the technical difficulties which the constitutional limitation as to population interposes against a necessary increase of the judiciary can be gotten over. X.

HAS FELTON BEEN ASKED TO RESIGN?

Report that He Has—The Succession—Removals and Appointments.

The report that Col. Charles Felton, Superintendent of the bridewell, had been asked for his resignation and that Deputy Sheriff James H. Burke had been tendered the place occasioned a great deal of talk yesterday as the supposition was that Col. Felton would not be disturbed for some time yet. Mr. Burke, it is said, is undecided about accepting the position, as his wife does not like the idea of taking up her residence at the bridewell, especially on account of her children. It is known that Mr. Burke was not a candidate for the place, and if it is really true that the position was offered him it was without solicitation on his part. Among the appointments announced during the day were: John Anderson, to be Assistant Harbor Master; George W. Deal, Superintendent of Streets; T. J. Scanlan, bailiff in the East Chicago Avenue Station; Charles A. Watier, bailiff in the Harrison Street Station; John Weisbrod, late candidate for Alderman, bridgetender at the Chicago avenue bridge; S. M. Booth, Superintendent of House Removals. Among the rumored appointments were those of Davison and Wilson to be Harbor Master and Assistant, respectively; John Murphy, Boiler Inspector; George Berz, Oil Inspector. Commissioner Swift took occasion to deny that an appointment of a Street Superintendent had been made, but admitted that a man had been decided upon. It is pretty well settled that the full list of appointments has been made up, but the Mayor guards it so closely that it is difficult to get at any of the names. It is said that the appointments are to be made public today.

Among the removals announced yesterday was that of George Rogers, an employé in the Health Department. Rogers is a prominent Knight of Labor, who was identified with the Socialist movement. His removal came as a matter of course. "Doc" Stitt, Chief Inspector in the Water-Office, was another of the removals. He has always been an "offensive partisan." Rumor has it that sweeping changes in the clerkships are to be made in the Water-Office, the Health Department, the Special Assessment Bureau, and all other city departments today. If the figures from a seemingly reliable source are correct over 200 clerks and petty officials will leave the city's employ this last day of April, 1887.

Messrs. Downey, Nicholson, and Courtney, a delegation representing the Master Masons and Builders' Association called on the Mayor to request the retention of Superintendent Kirkland as Building Inspector. The gentlemen left the private office with their faces wreathed in smiles. The impression is that Mr. Kirkland is not anxious to remain.

The Onahan-Finerty matter continued the principal topic of conversation among the politicians, and the final outcome will be looked to with perhaps more interest than any other appointment with which the Mayor has had to do. That Mr. Roche wants to retain Mr. Onahan cannot be doubted; in fact, that was demonstrated yesterday, when he sent word to Mr. Finerty that he would like to appoint him to the Gas Inspectorship. Mr. Finerty replied that he had been offered the City Collectorship, that his friends believed he should have it, and that under the circumstances he could not accept a compromise position. This spirited answer sent his stock up considerably, and the impression among the best posted politicians was that he would finally get the place. It is known that he is being most bitterly opposed by a number of prominent Irish-American Republicans, who argue that his appointment means the defeat of their own particular favorites. The truth is the matter has assumed the form of a regular local political sensation, but with far-reaching results, as it is conceded that the Finerty following, which is large and influential, would instantly array itself against the Administration in the event of Onahan's retention. It will require careful handling to bring harmony out of the present discord.

Considerable opposition was developed to John Murphy as Boiler Inspector, the reason given being that he had antagonized the boiler men of the city. It is strongly asserted that a majority of them want James Conroyd for the place. Among the Mayor's callers yesterday were Barrister Keogh, J. H. McVicker, H. B. Hurd, Ald. Campbell, J. H. Burke, Ald. Tiedemann, Deal, Landon, Dixon, Yore, and Cullerton. Barrister Keogh called as an Irish-American Democrat to insist upon an observance of the spoils system in the matter of appointments. He wanted Onahan removed and Finerty appointed in his place. There were perhaps fewer callers than any day since Mr. Roche went into office. It is pretty well understood that he will not see applicants in person, and as the impression has spread that all the appointments have been decided upon and that further calls will not avail the crowd is daily growing smaller.

Burning of a Steamer at Sea.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 29.—Capt. Patrick Doyle and eighteen men, part of the crew of the British steamer Bon Hope, were picked up this morning in Tybee Roads by a pilot boat and brought to this city. Their vessel, which was bound from New York to Vera Cruz, was burned yesterday morning and the crew had to take to their boats. They were then fifty miles southeast of the mouth of the Savannah River. The Bon Hope's cargo consisted of 115,000 gallons of crude petroleum. The fire was first seen at 1 o'clock Thursday morning. The cases containing the oil exploded rapidly, and the heat was so intense that the flames could not be extinguished. At 8 o'clock the crew took to the boats. The steamer was owned by Joseph Holt of Liverpool and cost $150,000. The cargo was shipped by Lambert & Avers of New York. The second mate, Dundas, and seamen H. Morley, R. Cundle, Thomas Colquitt, and Albert Gasport are missing, but the Captain thinks they will reach shore in safety.

San Francisco Society Reporters Indignant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 29.—[Special.]—The Crocker wedding the other day, though very quiet, is the talk of local society. The press reporters are up in arms against Nob Hill on account of their reception at the Crocker mansion. After the guests had departed the society reporters were permitted to exercise their wits and pencils on the débris of the breakfast table. Every reporter permitted to feast his eyes on the valuable wedding presents was carefully escorted through the treasure chamber by a detective, and in one case where the journalist was unusually curious a second Hawkshaw walked behind to see that no diamond solitaires found their way unexpectedly out of the mansion. Society reporting has received a cruel blow on the Pacific coast.

Jumped from a Bridge.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 29.—[Special.]—Edward E. Samuels, a member of the firm of Samuels & Lavinegan, St. Louis, Mo., this evening leaped from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad bridge spanning the Cumberland River at this city, dropping into the river a distance of fully seventy-five feet. He was rescued by some men who had seen him when he made the plunge. Samuels had recently been addicted to the use of liquor and had determined to reform. Today he received a letter from his wife encouraging him in his efforts to stop the use of liquor, and it is supposed he had brooded over his trouble and decided to take his own life. His physicians report that he will probably recover.

Ingalls and Carlisle Dined.

WICHITA, Kas., April 29.—Senator John J. Ingalls and Speaker Carlisle, together with their wives, dined with Commodore W. C. Woodman of this city this evening. Mr. Carlisle, who has been visiting his sons, goes East tomorrow. Senator Ingalls, who is a guest of Commodore Woodman, goes North tomorrow night.

THEY HAD A GOOD TIME.

ANNUAL BALL OF PAINTERS' ASSEMBLY NO. 1,940, KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Uhlich's Hall Thronged with a Crowd of Merrymakers So Great that Another Hall Was Utilized—The Program of the Evening's Entertainment and Its Novel Features—Officials Who Bore Their Honors Modestly—A Flourishing Organization.

The workingman's heaven is said to be rest. If that be so the occasion of a Knights of Labor ball last night could not be strictly considered as one of heavenly bliss, for it would strike the casual observer that to dance till nearly morning is not rest pure and simple. The dancers, however, undoubtedly had a most jolly good time, and the explanation probably lies in the fact that change is rest, and to dance with a pretty girl over a polished floor to the inspiring strains of a Strauss waltz is undoubtedly a decided change from the "demnition grind" of hustling for bread and butter with a brush and a paint-can. The occasion was the sixth annual ball of the Painters' Assembly No. 1,940, Knights of Labor, and the scene of the festivities was Uhlich's Hall, corner of Clark and Kinzie streets.

Assembly No. 1,940 has about 1,500 members, and, with its younger brother, Assembly No. 7,528, includes the majority of the house painters of the city. House painters, decorators, frescoers, and all the brotherhood of the craft are members, and if a man gets down at the heel from accident, sickness, or otherwise, the assembly helps him out and sees that he has another chance. There was something of a crowd last night—there always is at an annual ball. Towards midnight the north hall was uncomfortably full, so half of the band, half of the dancers, and half of the floor and reception committees went over to the south hall at the other end of the building. H. Loeber, W. S. Bond, E. B. Mauk, and G. A. Erb were the committee of arrangements to whom the smoothness of things was due. J. J. Mahoney was the Chief of the Floor Committee and had the following able corps of assistants: C. J. O'Donald, David Geary, M. J. Goodman, C. R. Phillips, William Hake, Chas. New, West McKinney, Harvey Orr, F. Moore, Geo. Wright, F. W. Kinney, Ed Daniels, Chas. Cooper, F. Smith, and J. Galvin. The Reception Committee were: M. H. Murphy, P. J. Terrell, J. A. White Jr., Robert Grace, J. Everet, G. W. Downton, T. H. Ling, T. J. Sharkey, H. Gray, E. P. Pearson, W. E. Carlton, A. Stoddard, Joseph Ray.

Somewhere about 10 o'clock the grand march was formed and after its pomp and pageantry was done with and every man and his fair one had received a program, the first quadrille of the evening was formed. The program is always a work of art and, instead of being a simple list of dances with blanks for names, is fraught with meaning and sentiment. No. 1, for instance, was dedicated to the assembly—very proper, indeed. No. 2 was a waltz, and bore the legend, "Show your card." This did not mean that when the young man claimed his partner's hand for the dance he should show his dancing card with the name of the fair one written thereon in proof of his claim, but referred to one of the fundamental regulations of the order. The "card" meant is the blue card which each member carries to show that he has paid his dues for three months and is entitled to work in a union shop. This is a delicate way, therefore, of intimating that a member in good and regular standing is now welcome. No. 3 was a lanciers entitled "Card is Square," which is to say that his due card is "O. K." No. 4, a schottische, was appropriately dedicated to the younger assembly, No. 7,528. No. 6, a waltz, was entitled "With Our Girls, 7,707." The meaning of this was not that it was a waltz with 7,707 girls, but that there was a kindly feeling stowed away in the breasts of the painters for Our Girls' Coöperative Assembly, No. 7,707. No. 7, a Lady Washington quadrille, was inscribed: "Look Out for Paint," and everybody can see for himself that there is plenty of sentiment in that. No. 8, a polka, declares "No Strike this Year," and the reason was given just below in No. 9, "Our Victory." The latter inscription, of course, refers to the little disagreement last March between the bosses and the men. No. 10 was a waltz, and was entitled "Turkey Goes." This should not be understood to mean that the dancers "waltzed turkey," but the explanation lies in the following line, where was inscribed "intermission," which was a more formal way of stating that supper was in order. There can be no mistake about this; for No. 11, a quadrille, bore the sententious sentiment, "I Feel Better." Evidently the turkey "went." No. 12, a polka and Newport, was dedicated to "Our Recording Secretary." That worthy personage was Ed Daniels, and he bore his blushing honors thick upon him with becoming modesty and danced as long as the music lasted. No. 13, a quadrille, was "Defense Fund," and No. 14, waltz, "Eight Hours." No. 15, a quadrille, was "Cheat Our Treasurer." "Our Treasurer" was J. J. Mahoney, and he did not look at all uncomfortable over the prospect nor lose his temper and intimate that two could play at that game. No. 16, a schottische, "Climbing Up the Golden Stairs," was inscribed "No Scabs." This is brimful of sentiment and loyalty to the order, but ambiguous. Does it mean that no scabs will get a chance to climb up the aurated ladder or that the sooner they do the climbing the better it will be for all concerned? No. 17 was inscribed to the band and No. 19, a basket quadrille, to "Our Master Workman." M. H. Murphy, who was thus honored, looked pleased and continued to bask it in the smiles and approving glances until No. 21 arrived, dedicated to "Our Foreman." Joseph Ray was the new recipient of the smiles and good-wishes of the crowd, and received them in large quantity. A polka and galop, "Double Tune," and a waltz, "Thirty-five Cents per Hour," explain themselves, or pretty nearly so. When a painter works double time he gets double pay and that's where he gets ahead of the man who "writes up" his good times. When the little disagreement before referred to was settled the painters agreed that they would not demand more than 35 cents per hour this year and the masters promised that they would not reduce wages below 27 cents per hour. So the inscription is the same as saying, "Here's hoping for good times, plenty of work, and high wages!" No. 23, a medley, wound up the program about the time daylight was getting ready to appear. It bore the legend "Initiation Next Meeting," and said in so many words that Assembly No. 1,940 was flourishing; that new members were coming in; and that the prospects for the seventh annual ball and good time were dazzling.

Lively Debate in the Canadian Commons.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 29.—A lively debate arose in the Canadian House of Commons this afternoon out of the Government bill giving two representatives in the Senate to the Northwest Territories. The Liberals were a unit in demanding the abolition of the present nominative principle, but were divided on a substitute for it, some advocating a direct election by the people, and others wanting an election by the Provincial Legislatures. A curious fact was developed by the debate. Sir John Macdonald acknowledged that the Territories could be given any number of Senators, while in the old provinces the Union act limits the number. The Liberals said that in this there were possibilities of future trouble. The debate was then adjourned.

Outrages by Blood Indians.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 29.—A dispatch from Fort McLeod, near the Rocky Mountains, received today confirms the report that Sergeants Spicer and Parry were fired upon by Blood Indians Wednesday, and adds that yesterday the Bloods fired on some freighters forty miles southeast of Lithbridge, and then started for the Blood reservation. Inspector Andrus started this morning with a party to head them off and arrest them. They are believed to be the Indians lately raiding in Montana.

Lumbering Interests Suffer from Floods.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 29.—The heavy rains in this section have caused the smaller streams to run out at a strong rate. Yesterday the flood in Poca River cleaned out from its head to its mouth all booms, carrying with them great quantities of logs, ties, staves, and other lumber. The losses reported reach $75,000.

THE GREAT GAS CONSOLIDATION.

Practical Completion of the Deal Yesterday—Organization of the Trust.

The members of the syndicate interested in the local gas deal met yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr. C. R Cummings in the First National Bank Building and concluded a part of the business in which they have been engaged for a number of days, and which has been fully outlined in THE TRIBUNE. They arranged for the consolidation of the interests of the six local gas companies, which will be controlled hereafter by a corporation which is to be known as the Chicago Gas Trust Company. Its capital, as already intimated, will be $25,000,000, the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia will be the trustee of the Chicago Trust, and Drexel of Philadelphia will handle the bonds. At the meeting yesterday Sidney A. Kent was elected President, Columbus R. Cummings, Treasurer, and C. T. Yerkes Temporary Secretary. The Permanent Secretary will be Secretary Addix of the Consumers' Company. The Trust Company, by the action taken yesterday, guarantees all the bonds of the six companies which are consolidated, and the bondholders will shortly receive a notice in the shape of a circular that they must present their bonds at the office of the company here where they will be stamped "Guaranteed by the Chicago Gas Trust." Certain details in reference to the liabilities to be assumed by the new companies were agreed upon yesterday and satisfactorily settled. These will be stated in a circular which is to be sent to the bondholders in a day or two.

Mr. Cummings, when pressed for some details by a TRIBUNE man, beyond admitting that they were proceeding on the general plan outlined in THE TRIBUNE of several days ago, had nothing whatever to say. Another meeting will be held today at the same office.

DERELICT TAX COMMISSIONERS.

They Are Accused of Violations of Duty and Negligence.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The sensation in the city-hall today was the preferment of charges against Tax Commissioners Coleman and Donnelly before Mayor Hewitt by Charles I. Schampaign, Vice-President of the Central Taxpayers' Association. The charges contain thirteen distinct specifications, and the removal of the Commissioners is asked. The allegations are that Commissioners Coleman and Donnelly have willfully omitted to perform their duty and have been guilty of gross and culpable negligence in the performance of their duty between the 1st of December, 1885, and the 1st of July, 1886; that during that period they failed to assess property lawfully entitled to assessment aggregating in value $50,000,000, and that during the same period they allowed taxes to the extent of $1,000,000 to be lost to the city.

The amounts of property owned by the Vanderbilt estate, the New York Central Railroad Company, and the various city railway companies, aggregating $50,149,000, are set out in detail. The charges allege that in all these cases the sworn returns of the corporations disclose the existence of the assessable property, and that Coleman and Donnelly, acting in concert as the majority of the board, against the protests of Commissioner Feitner, neglected to make the lawful assessment. In the case of the Hudson River Company the return of the company showed $9,057,348 on which no assessment was ever made. In all the other railroad cases the amounts shown are in excess of the assessments made by the Commissioners. The case of W. H. Vanderbilt, whose will disclosed over $33,000,000 of taxable bonds, was assessed $3,000,000. Mr. Hewitt said that he would make a thorough investigation.

BRIBERY IN BROOKLYN.

The Legislative Investigation Reveals Some Sensational Facts.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The legislative committee which has for some time been investigating the municipal administration of Brooklyn struck some rather sensational testimony today. Henry W. Pope of the Citizens' Electric-Light Company was on the stand. His company and others were seeking electric-light franchises from the Brooklyn Common Council. Pope had been on the stand before, but had refused point-blank to answer questions as to the means employed to get the franchise. When the hearing opened today he was informed by the committee that this sort of thing had gone far enough and that unless he answered the questions put to him he would be cited to appear before the Legislature in Albany for contempt. Thus admonished Mr. Pope said that Fire Chief Nevins, who had been taken into the company, told him that it would be necessary to put up $8,500 in money to get the franchise. The proportion of that amount to be paid by the witness' company was half, or $4,250, which he paid to Nevins in checks and notes, minus one-fifth, which was Nevins' interest in the company. The witness also identified check stubs on the National City Bank of Brooklyn and recognized the indorsement of Chief Nevins on them. Nevins was never required to give an account of the money. The other half was to be paid by the Municipal Electric-Light Company.

A GIGANTIC COAL SYNDICATE.

Proposed Formation of a Pool to Control the Entire River Trade from Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 29.—A gigantic scheme by which the entire river coal industry from the Monongahela Valley to New Orleans will be controlled by one powerful syndicate is being considered by all the operators between those points. At a recent meeting held in this city it was decided that such a combination was necessary for self-protection. The new organization will be formed within the next few weeks.

It is proposed to take in all the river operators from the largest to the smallest firm, with a view to controlling the entire river trade. The syndicate proposes not only to control the coal trade but will take in the owners of tow boats plying between here and Cincinnati in the scheme. By getting them into the pool they will have no opposition, and will therefore secure absolute control of the coal markets at Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, and other Southern points. The syndicate will be the most powerful coal pool in the country, and will represent millions of dollars.

Memorials to President Arthur.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—[Special.]—Arrangements are being perfected to mark the grave of President Arthur in the Rural Cemetery with an appropriate monument. Shortly after his death a number of his friends in New York formed a committee composed of Surrogate D. G. Rollins, Elihu Root, John H. Starin, Charles L. Tiffany, and Cornelius Bliss to collect subscriptions quietly and erect a memorial. Funds came in rapidly, and after consultation with the family it was decided to have two monuments—one of stone, substantial and rich but not elaborate, in the cemetery here, and the other a life-size bronze statue in one of the public squares in New York City. R. W. Gibson of this city and a New York artist are drawing plans for the former, which it is expected will be in position by next fall.

Molly Maguires Pardoned.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 29.—The Board of Pardons today recommended pardons in the cases of Michael O'Brien and Christopher Donnelly of Schuylkill County, known as "the last of the Molly Maguires." Twenty-one of that organization were hanged. Many served various terms of imprisonment, and a large number fled the country when the murderous conspiracy was exposed. O'Brien and Donnelly were sentenced in 1876 to fourteen years each in the Schuylkill County prison for complicity in the murder of Gomer James at Shenandoah, and the attempted murder of the Major brothers and William Thomas at Mahanoy City. Commutations deducted, their sentences would have expired in June next, unless it should have been held that the two sentences imposed upon each did not merge, in which case they would have two years longer to serve.

Tourists from the Sandwich Islands.

DENVER, Col., April 29.—A party consisting of G. W. Light and wife, J. C. Beckley and wife, C. F. Jackets and wife, T. May and wife, T. Noelin, Mrs. M. Noelin, Mrs. J. J. Dowett, and Mr. C. Dowett, from Honolulu, are at the Windsor, but will leave this evening for Chicago, and will there await the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, who will not be able to reach there until a day later.

THE FRENCH AVOID A WAR

RELEASE OF SCHNAEBELS WON UPON PURELY LEGAL POINTS.

M. Flourens Takes Good Care that the Germans Shall Not Afford His Government an Excuse for Fighting—Three Questions of International Law Put to Herbert Bismarck—Healy's Amendment to the Crimes Bill Rejected—The Pope Willing to Recognize Humbert.

PARIS, April 29.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said today regarding the release of Schnaebels:

I have just received a dispatch from M. Herbette announcing the release of Schnaebels. The very next day after Schnaebels' arrest I telegraphed M. Herbette, Ambassador to Berlin, to make no demand upon the German Government whatever, for I knew perfectly well that any refusal to M. Herbette's request would lead to a casus belli. I then ordered an official investigation to be made as quickly as possible on the frontier. At the same time I telegraphed to M. Herbette to ask Herbert Bismarck to reply to three questions of international law. I knew that if the German Government answered these questions in accordance with the international code of law the result was sure to lead to Schnaebels' release. M. Herbette asked Herbert Bismarck if it was right for a nation to authorize a violation of frontier as alleged in the French report from the frontier. "No," was the reply of Herbert Bismarck; but at this moment a complication arose. Count Herbert Bismarck placed before the eyes of M. Herbette a statement of Schnaebels' declaring that he had been arrested on German territory. This cancelled the first question. I then telegraphed M. Herbette to ask Count Herbert Bismarck a second question, as follows: "Does the law of nations permit a foreign official to be arrested upon a warrant issued by another Power?" Count Herbert asked twenty-four hours' delay for a reply. He then answered that legal authorities differed on this point, and cited several precedents. I still kept politics out of the question, and asked M. Herbette to ask Count Herbert a third question, as follows: "Does not the treaty of 1879, in reference to the relations of official agents on the frontier, exclude the legality of arrests in foreign territory?" To this Count Herbert Bismarck answered with great frankness, "Yes." From the moment Count Herbert pronounced this "Yes" I felt the danger of war removed, and tonight Schnaebels will be taken back to the frontier and released at Pagny.

M. Schnaebels will be put on the retired list of officials hereafter, although his release has been obtained without any conditions whatever. During all the negotiations the word "spy" was never even pronounced, and the French Government made no inquiry whatever into the motives of his arrest, but confined itself strictly to the technicalities of international law; in fact, lawyers rather than diplomatists have won this victory. M. Herbette will soon return to Paris, with his family, for a few days, and when he goes back to Berlin all unpleasantness arising from this incident will have blown completely away.

The Release of Schnaebels.

PARIS, April 29—Premier Goblet has received a dispatch from M. Herbette stating that Prince Bismarck has ordered the release of M. Schnaebels. The release is without conditions. Emperor William's signature to the order of release was necessary because of the international character of the incident. It is understood that the French Government will discharge Schnaebels from the office of Special Commissary at Pagny-sur-Moselle and place him on the retired list.

The *National Gazette* mentions the existence of a rumor that Germany will soon declare martial law in Alsace-Lorraine.

Wagner's opera "Lohengrin," the performance of which was postponed on account of the Schnaebels incident, will be given here Tuesday next.

The Foreign Office has notified the press of this city that Schnaebels has been released.

Attitude of the German Government.

BERLIN, April 29.—The *North German Gazette* says:

In ordering the release of M. Schnaebels the German Government has placed a broad interpretation upon the matter regarding the invitation addressed to M. Schnaebels by the German Police Commissary as a sort of safe-conduct, although the arrest itself was effected independently of the invitation and without the knowledge of Commissary Gautsch by two Berlin officials.

The boersé was inanimate today. The only change of note was a rise in Egyptian unified of ⅜ per cent.

Schnaebels has written to his wife that he expects to return home tomorrow. It is reported that M. Herbette speaks in the highest terms of Germany's courteous treatment in connection with the affair.

ROSEBERY'S NORTHERN TRIP.

Trying to Revive Gladstone's Influence in Scotland—Chamberlain and the Crofters.

LONDON, April 28.—[New York Tribune Cable.]—Lord Rosebery's rapid journey to Scotland only three weeks after his arrival in England from a six months' journey is treated by the Tories as an attempt to revive the waning influence of Gladstonianism in that country. It may be doubted whether Mr. Gladstone's influence has waned. It is certain that nobody is more capable of reviving it than Lord Rosebery. The *Times* seems to have supposed that Lord Rosebery might during his absence have fallen away from the faith and is unpleasantly undeceived by his speech of outspoken adhesion to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. His relations with Mr. Gladstone make it pretty certain that he speaks after consultation with the chief. Much importance, therefore, is attached to the passage referring to Mr. Gladstone's plans. If Lord Rosebery's declaration is authorized Mr. Gladstone insists solely on the principles of a domestic Legislature for Ireland, and all else is matter for negotiation. Lord Rosebery indeed says expressly that he speaks for his colleagues in renouncing all the pride of authorship of last year's home-rule scheme and in professing readiness to consider any plan, public or private, from any source, based on the above principle. This looks as if Lord Rosebery, who is a diplomatist alike by nature and by profession since he has been Foreign Minister, thought the moment had come for fresh negotiations with the Liberal-Unionists. His proposal or appeal is general but cordial. None the less sweeping is his condemnation of the Coercion bill. He believes it possible for both sections of the Liberal party to agree on conciliation, not coercion.

The colonial conference has agreed, according to the *Standard*, on a scheme for colonial defense in conjunction with the home Government. Australia is to provide yearly the sum of about $600,000 for maintaining an auxiliary squadron under command of an English Admiral. The Imperial Government provides the ships and the colonies agree to maintain them. Other important military questions are approaching decision, which, if affirmative, will be equivalent to a long step toward imperial federation.

Mr. Chamberlain, with his ever-faithful Mr. Jess Collings, continuing his tour of Scotland, has now reached the Island of Skye, and is looking into the crofter question thoroughly. Mr. Chamberlain's well-known opinions concerning land make it certain that he will return as a champion of the crofters.

The testimony given before the Parliamentary Committee on Leasehold Property has raised a fresh outcry against London landlords. The Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Portman, and others are attacked by name. Their offense consists in availing themselves of what John Stuart Mill called the unearned increment. Tenants as their leases expire are called on to choose between sacrificing their business, including the good will, and paying enormously increased rents for houses on which the landlord during their whole tenancy has spent nothing. Many cases are given—one where the rent of $100 was raised to $1,400; another where the tenant was refused a new lease at any price, though he offered to rebuild the house at his own expense. Agitation may be expected on lines similar in some respects to the Irish. The legal right of the landlords is indisputable. How much

the community will stand is another question.

Manchester people are once more attempting to raise money for a Manchester ship canal. The large meeting yesterday was sanguine in tone. Local subscriptions, according to Manchester papers, reach nearly three millions sterling, leaving only one-sixth of the capital Lancashire has to raise to be taken. This secured, fresh effort will be made to float the scheme in London, where it is supposed the remainder of the capital will then be subscribed.

Parnell Goes Fishing.

LONDON, April 29.—[Special Cable.]—The popular view of Mr. Parnell's recent visit to Ireland regards him as delving among boxes full of old letters, unearthing documents with the dust of years upon them, and weighed down himself with indignation and a passionate desire to be avenged on his malignant adversaries. Nothing could be further from the truth. He has simply been fishing. A reporter was sent to him from the *Freeman's Journal* in hot haste to consult him on an important matter. He was not at home and nobody knew where he was. At last the reporter discovered him returning from his placid pastime with his rod over his shoulder and a well-filled creel on his back, utterly heedless of the fact that England was ringing with cries and counter-cries in his name. His enemies would, of course, point to this evidence that he is a complete hypocrit. His friends know he is only a complete angler.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Crimes Bill Discussed in the House of Commons.

LONDON, April 29.—The Marquis of Hartington will preside over a meeting of the Liberal-Unionists called to assemble here tomorrow to consider certain proposed amendments to the Irish Crimes Act Amendment bill, principal among which is one doing away with, or greatly modifying, the clause permitting the Crown to change the venue to England in a certain class of Irish cases.

In the House of Lords tonight the Earl of Harrowby asked for information respecting the decision of the Government on the proposal of the Canadian Government to establish a line of mail steamers between Vancouver City and China. The Earl of Onslow, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, replied that the committee to which the matter was referred had declined to recommend a subsidy of £100,000 for the proposed service of a steamer every three weeks, but was considering the advisability of granting a subsidy of £60,000 for a monthly service, Canada to contribute also. Lord Carnarvon urged that a subsidy be granted. He said that if England did not assist the enterprise the advantages of the route would pass into the hands of another Power.

The House of Commons this afternoon went into committee on the bill. T. M. Healy proposed that the word offense in the act should be changed to the word crime. Mr. Dillon and Mr. Bradlaugh supported the proposal. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declined on behalf of the Government to accept the change.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said it was evident that the bill was not intended to punish crime in Ireland, but was designed for applying penalties by the resident magistrates to new offenses created by the bill.

Mr. Gladstone advised the Government to concede Mr. Healy's amendment. The word "offense" could not be held to be strictly synonymous with the word "crime" in the bill. If the Government desired a strictly legal use of the measure they would accept accurate definitions.

A division was taken and the amendment was defeated by a vote of 157 to 120.

In the division in the House of Commons last night on Mr. Reid's motion that the House decline to proceed with any measure directed against tenants combining for relief until a full measure for their relief from excessive rents was presented three Liberal-Unionists voted with the minority against the Government, and nineteen Liberal-Unionists were absent and not paired. The total vote was 341 to 240.

At a meeting of Parnellite members of Parliament today it was decided to cancel all engagements likely to interfere with parliamentary work in order that the members may devote their exclusive attention to their legislative duties.

Dr. Commins, member from South Roscommon, a Liberal, moved that the Crimes act should not be retrospective. Mr. Healy, in supporting the motion, said he would advise his countrymen to refuse to answer summonses under the clause if the act were made retrospective. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General both spoke in opposition to the amendment. They said the bill was only intended to detect and punish crime. Sir Henry James, Liberal-Unionist, suggested that words be inserted stating that inquiries into past offenses shall be limited to cases of felony and misdemeanor. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, congratulated the Government upon the assistance it was receiving from one of its principal supporters. "The Unionists, are of some good at least," he exclaimed which remark was greeted with much laughter. Mr. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, said that if Sir Henry James were not satisfied with the Government's assurance that they would apply the act fairly they would introduce words pledging that the operations of the clause would be confined to the limits previously announced.

Dr. Commins, on the suggestion of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, offered to withdraw his amendment in order to give the Government time for consideration, but he was not allowed to do so.

Mr. Dillon thought the Government was unreasonable in insisting upon a division, and Mr. Healy took the same view. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said it would be open to the committee later to raise a question on Mr. Smith's promise.

Dr. Commins' amendment was then negatived without a division.

The *Standard* says the Liberal-Unionists are in favor of making the act a permanent measure.

Accuses Balfour of Slander.

DUBLIN, April 29.—In the Exchequer Court today a nurse named Dillon applied for the issue of a writ beyond the court's jurisdiction against Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, for slander, in having, as complainant alleged, stated against her professionally that she had refused to nurse the wife of a man employed by a person under boycott. The court refused to grant the writ.

The New Irish Manufacturing Company.

QUEENSTOWN, April 29.—Mr. White, the agent of the Irish Woolen Manufacturing & Exporting Company, recently organized by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, and other National Leaguers for the promotion of Irish industry, sailed hence yesterday for New York. His object is to develop trade for the new company.

Sympathy in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—[Special.]—J. G. Donnelly, State Executive of the National League, today issued a letter, to be given wide circulation throughout Wisconsin, for the purpose of gathering the opinion of representative men on coercion in Ireland. This evidence of the interest taken in the affairs of Ireland will be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Proposition from the Pope Looking to Peace with Humbert.

VIENNA, April 29.—The *Tagblatt* says the Vatican favors the following conditions for a reconciliation with the Quirinal:

First—The Pope will advise the royal archducal and ducal families of Naples, Tuscany, and Modena to renounce all claims to sovereignty in favor of the Holy See.

Second—The Pope will crown Humbert King, granting him and his Catholic descendants territory in Italy.

Third—The King will govern the whole kingdom with full temporal rights, but will acknowledge the Pope as suzerain, and pledge himself to rule according to the dictates of the Church.

Fourth—The King will reside in Rome.

Fifth—Territory including the Leonine City and part of the Tiber shore will be allotted permanently to the Pope with absolute ruling and proprietary rights.

Sixth—A special convention will be concluded fixing the amount Italy shall pay to maintain the Papal household.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Italians Have a Fight with the Abyssinians.

CAIRO, April 29.—Reports have been received here from Massowah to the effect that the Italians advanced to capture Keren, and met a strong force of Abyssinians, who gave them battle. The result of the fight is in doubt.

ROME, April 29.—The Government has received alarming advices from Massowah, and has ordered three battalions to reinforce the garrison there.

The Robbers at Monte Carlo Robbed.

MONTE CARLO, April 29.—A colossal system of robbery by means of prepared packs of cards has just been discovered at the Casino here. The proprietors of the tables have lost £16,000. The police are investigating the matter.

Trouble in the Servian Cabinet.

BELGRADE, April 29.—There is a crisis in the Servian Cabinet, the Ministers being divided over the question of Servia's foreign policy. M. Garachanine, the Premier, has resigned, and King Milan has accepted the resignation.

Gleanings from Over the Sea.

The Queen has arrived at Windsor Castle from the Continent.

The Japan Minister of Commerce will be a passenger on the steamship Umbria, which sails from Liverpool today for New York.

Subscriptions for the new Russian loan have reached the sum of two milliards of rubles, of which sum 5 per cent will be allotted.

The British steamer Borderer, which left Boston March 29 for London and which was reported with her propeller lost, has arrived off the Lizard in tow.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' RETURN.

It Means New Differences Between the Knights and the Church.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—[Special.]—Private advices from Paris have reached here to the effect that Cardinal Gibbons, who was not expected to sail for America until the latter part of August, will suddenly return at once. Ostensibly the motive for his sudden return is illness. In reality there are other reasons. The tumult and unrest among the Catholics of the United States, who are chiefly workingmen, are likely to increase during the summer. Cardinal Gibbons has put his position regarding the Knights of Labor upon record, and the facts he presented to the Holy See were of sufficient import to make a suspension of Cardinal Taschereau's condemnation necessary. The action of the Holy Office has been simply to withdraw its decision concerning the order, which was based upon Cardinal Taschereau's report of the facts, because Cardinal Gibbons' report presented other facts in conflict with the first. The case of the Knights of Labor is still pending.

It is well known that Cardinal Gibbons' views are not entirely in accord with the views of other Archbishops who hold that the constitution of the Knights of Labor is all wrong. The threatening aspect of affairs has caused the sudden return of the Cardinal. It was laid down as a law by the recent Plenary Council that when a society is to be condemned it should be done only by a council of all the Archbishops in the country, duly summoned for the consideration of the facts. The twelve gentlemen who will meet Cardinal Gibbons at his residence in this city will come and depart with hardly an echo of their presence going abroad, and a concordance of opinion will, if possible, be reached. If they fail in this, then two reports will probably be made, a majority and a minority report, and both transmitted to Rome. A careful consideration of the matter may lead the Holy Office to continue the suspension and reserve its final decision for a future development of facts.

Knights Held for Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Justice Smith, at the Tombs Court this afternoon, listened to arguments of counsel for and against the members of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 91, Knights of Labor, who are accused of conspiracy in ordering a strike in the shoe factory of John Hanan & Sons, at Centre and White streets, also for ordering strikes wherever O. B. Hartt, a foreman, should find employment. When the lawyers had concluded Justice Smith decided to hold the accused, John E. Gill, John Foster, Leo Mosley, James McDonnell, John A. Campbell, and Frederick Romehearer, for trial on both charges. The Knights did not take the decision kindly. They will furnish bail.

A Plan of the Coopers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 29.—[Special.]—The Knights of Labor and the managers of cooper-shops have formulated a plan for securing an advance in the price of barrels, which all but one of the shops have agreed to enter upon. By this arrangement each shop is given a certain number of mills to supply with barrels, the distribution as it is at present being changed as little as possible. All contracts which have been made are to be observed. The price is fixed at 40 cents per barrel, and this is to go into effect as soon as the contracts expire. Any decline in the price of stock will cause a corresponding decline in the price of barrels. The coopers' compensation is fixed at 15 cents per barrel. The contract is for five years, and in case of a violation of any of its provisions there is a forfeit of $20 per cooper. It is expected that the agreement will prevent the millers from buying barrels except where they are assigned. This causes considerable opposition among the shop managers. The millers strongly oppose the plan.

Cokeworkers Threatening to Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 29.—The award of Umpire Jackson of the Coke Arbitration Board against the proposed advance in miners' wages is likely to cause a general strike in the Connellsville region. The miners employed at the Bessemer, Alice, and Rising Sun mines quit work this morning, and it is feared that the strike will extend to the other mines before many days. The Miners' & Laborers' Amalgamated Association will meet in delegate convention at Everson Saturday to consider the award and determine their course in relation thereto. The Knights of Labor Executive Board will meet for the same purpose Tuesday next. In spite of the depressed condition of the trade and other unfavorable conditions there will be a strong pressure brought to bear by some of the leaders in favor of a strike, and the outcome is uncertain. If the men strike the operators threaten to fill their places with imported miners, which would undoubtedly cause serious trouble.

Miners Strike.

MARQUETTE, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—A strike occurred in the Mitchell mine in Negaunee, Mich., today, all the men (about 75) going out. Their grievance consists in the neglect of the company now in control to settle the labor accounts for the last two months.

TRYING TO HURT BONFIELD.

The Hero of the Haymarket Riots Attacked by His Enemies.

To those who hear the clamoring for the removal of Inspector John Bonfield from the police force there may be brought certain recollections which need but to be touched upon to outweigh the petty faultfindings which seem to be now gaining publicity. To those who are acquainted with the history of the city for even the last few years any attack upon Inspector Bonfield seems an injustice which should meet with a prompt rebuke. It would seem fortunate for him that just at the approach of May 4—the anniversary of the haymarket massacre—his enemies choose to make their attack. That day—May 4, 1886—when the city seemed in the utmost peril, the entire police force of 1,000 men recognized the force and courage of their Inspector, who directed the movements of the officers to the smallest detail. Where other men seemed paralyzed and powerless to act John Bonfield held his nerve, and with unaffected coolness laid out for the men their plan of action. That night, and a few hours before the haymarket tragedy, Inspector Bonfield assembled four companies of police in the squad-room of the Desplaines Street Station. A mob of Anarchists and their followers were listening to the incendiary speeches of Spies, Parsons, Fielden, and others, but a stone's throw from where the police were drawn up in line of battle. Messengers came and went each moment informing Inspector Bonfield of the utterances of the mob's leaders. When word came that they had advised revenge and urged riot and slaughter John Bonfield, at the head of his men, marched to the scene. What followed is now a matter of history. After the explosion of the bomb and the ranks of the police had been shattered order came again at his courageous command, "Close up!" and the police, stepping over the bodies of their wounded comrades, made an unbroken rank again. These and other things are not so old in the minds of the citizens of Chicago that their anniversary may not bring a measure of gratitude to Inspector John Bonfield. In the prosecution of these enemies of society he was undaunted by the thousand threats of death, and those who know his value as an officer will not believe it possible that so great a concession as his removal will be made to the followers of the red flag.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A BILL TO SUPPRESS BUCKET-SHOPS PASSES THE SENATE.

This Measure, Designed to Prevent Gambling in Stocks and Grain, Goes Through with a Rush—The Five-Gallon Liquor Bill Also Passed—Minor Measures Passed by the House—David Littler's Adulation of Cleveland—Printing Committee's Report—General News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—The Senate opened business today with the passage of Mr. Ruby's House bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of an incorporated city, town, or village in less quantities than five gallons. The object of the measure is to break up the gallon-houses which are run just outside of no-license towns. It has passed both Houses and now goes to the Governor for his approval. The House bill allowing surety companies to become sureties on bonds was read a first time and ordered to second reading without reference to a committee. Senator Evans' bill appropriating $225,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Elgin Insane Asylum was passed, and Senator Crabtree then called up his bill to abolish bucket-shops. The measure was read the third time and passed—yeas, 38; nays, none. The bill is as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any corporation as a "bucket-shop," office, store, or other place to conduct or to permit the pretended buying or selling of the shares of stocks or bonds of any corporation, or petroleum, cotton, grain, provisions, or other produce, either on margins or otherwise, without intention of receiving or paying for the property so bought, or of delivering the property so sold; or wherein is conducted or permitted the pretended buying or selling of such property on margins, or when the party buying any of such property, or offering to buy the same, does not intend actually to receive the same if purchased or to deliver the same if sold; and the keeping of all such places is hereby prohibited. Any corporation or person, whether acting individually or as a member or as an officer, agent, or employé of any corporation, association, or copartnership, who shall be guilty of violating this law shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than $200 and not more than $500; and any person or persons who shall be guilty of a second offense under the statute, in addition to the penalty above prescribed, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the County Jail for a period of six months, and if a corporation it shall be liable to a forfeiture of its charter; and the continuance of such establishment after first conviction shall be deemed a second offense. It is the intention of this act to prevent, punish, and prohibit, within this State, the business now engaged in and conducted in places commonly known and designated as "bucket-shops," and also to include the practice now commonly known as "bucket shopping" by persons, corporations, associations, or copartnerships who ostensibly carry on the business or occupation of commission merchants or brokers in grain, provisions, petroleum, stocks, and bonds.

The Crabtree Revenue bill was made the special order for next Tuesday. Bills on second reading were made the special order for next Wednesday. The Committee on License reported favorably on the bill repealing the charter of the corporation which has usurped the name Chicago Board of Trade, and also on the bill prohibiting dredging for sand within five miles of the Lake Michigan shore. The Senate adjourned until Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

The Bill Regulating Changes of Venue in Criminal Cases Passed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—After the passage of a Senate bill to change the time of holding court in Christian County the House took up the bill drawn by the special committee to prohibit any heir taking more than half a million dollars by will or testament by legal process of descent. It was read a second time and ordered to a third reading. Mr. Decker called up his bill limiting the taking of changes of venue in criminal cases, upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which an amendment was adopted, which struck out of the bill the words which were intended to change the law. The author of the bill explained its force and effect, and the lawyers of the House again opposed the change. Mr. Sawyer of La Salle declared that it was legislation for Cook County. This was emphatically denied by Mr. Miller of Stark and others, and the motion to reconsider was carried, the amendment stricken out, and the bill finally sent to third reading in a form satisfactory to the author.

Mr. Ruby undertook to get a resolution before the House calling for a report of some kind from the Railroad Committee upon his bill reducing the rate of passenger tolls on all railroads to two cents per mile, but failed to secure a suspension of the rules. Mr. Ruby declares the bill was introduced early in February, but did not receive any consideration until last Wednesday, and that he now wants it reported back if the report is unfavorable.

Mr. Morrasy's bill to permit school districts, villages, and towns to take a title in and transfer real estate was passed. The bill was drawn for the purpose of permitting a school district in Bureau County to secure the benefit of a quantity of land bequeathed to it by a generous citizen. Mr. Converse's bill to allow Judges of County Courts to appoint oil inspectors for work outside of incorporated towns, cities, and villages passed without opposition. Mr. Murphy's bill permitting cities to establish kindergarten schools was passed.

Mr. Campbell's bill revising the law in regard to State printing was called up on second reading. It was so amended that bids from printers at other points than the State Capital may be accepted, and that the Commissioners of Contracts may annul any contract when it has been obtained by conspiracy or fraud. The bill proper divides the State printing into two classes only, and reduces the maximum of prices about 35 per cent. It was sent to a third reading. One or two minor bills were advanced to a third reading, when the House took its noon recess.

The House began work after dinner with exactly twenty-five members in their seats. Mr. Williamson moved to adjourn, but the members refused, and the committee bill amending the Drainage law for country districts was read a second time, despite the opposition of several gentlemen who insisted that absent members were deeply interested in it. The objectors, however, succeeded in preventing the advancement of the bill upon the calendar and it was made a special order for next Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Yocum introduced a bill amending the law governing the State Board of Contracts, so that they may suspend or annul a contract pending an investigation and provide without advertising and contracting again for the printing to be done while the investigation is in progress. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

After advancing several minor bills from second to third reading the House adjourned until 5 o'clock Monday afternoon.

LITTLER'S FAREWELL.

Republicans Disgusted by an Exhibition of Exaggerated Toadyism.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Mr. Littler made his farewell speech in the House this morning. It was in reference to the eulogistic resolution passed yesterday, and has roused the ire of many of the Republican members, who find no edification in the sight of a two weeks' Republican officeholder lauding the Bourbon donor of the emolument and licking the hand of his benefactor in so public a manner. After thanking the House for honoring him and saying that he had not forsaken his party, as the office was not a political one, he continued:

"I, however, feel it due to myself to say that the President by this appointment has placed me under personal obligations, as I regard my selection from among the prominent men of this State as a personal compliment of which any man has a right to feel proud, particularly in view of the fact that the position was entirely unsolicited on my part. And I desire to say to Republicans as well as Democrats that from my intercourse with the President on several occasions he has impressed me with the idea of not only his capacity for the administration of the affairs of the country, but of a sincere disposition to administer the Government financially upon economical and correct principles. To the people of my own county who sent me here, almost without regard to party, I return my most sincere thanks. They always stand by me, and I intend always to stand by them, right or wrong. They are, however, always right."

Mr. Littler closed by thanking the members and the Speaker for their kindness. The portion of the speech quoted is what he furnished for publication. It is toned down considerably from the one delivered in the House, where his effusive indorsement of Cleveland was most surprising. The declaration that if he was beaten at all in 1888 it would be solely on account of his Democracy being the most remarkable.

THE BOODLERS ARRAIGNED.

A Report in the Printing Investigation Formulated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—The committee to investigate the printing concluded its labors this afternoon by agreeing upon the text of a report which all five of the members will sign. There was no material difference of opinion among them, except upon the question as to what part the conduct of the State officers should have in the report. There was a division upon strictly party lines, Senators Seiter and Higgins thinking the Republican State officials should be criticised while the three Republicans insisted that they should not. The Democrats finally agreed to sign the report as drawn up, but have reserved the right to put in a supplementary expression of opinion concerning the State officers. They will decide what they will do in that regard next Monday. The report as agreed to by the full committee does not differ from that heretofore outlined. It denounces the printing deal as a gross conspiracy and calls on the Attorney-General and State's Attorney of Sangamon County to prosecute the boodlers. It will also recommend that no more printing be ordered from or money paid to the gang which now holds the contracts. The Sangamon County grand jury meets in Springfield next Tuesday. If State's-Attorney Jones wishes to act upon the recommendations of the legislative committee he can do so while the subject is still fresh in the minds of the public and Attorney-General Hunt can give him plenty of assistance.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

New Chicago Corporations Licensed—The Democratic Club Changes Its Name.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—The following companies were granted licenses of incorporation by the Secretary of State today:

The Chicago Florist Club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social intercourse; incorporators, J. T. Anthony, G. L. Grant, F. F. Benthey, Joseph Curran, Philip J. Hanswirth, and Walter Kreitling.

The Taworszczistes Szu Kazimiero Karalajczio of Chicago (Society of St. Kazimier the Prince); without capital stock; for social and charitable purposes; incorporators, George Andruszkiewicz, Felix Lutkiewicz, Bartlomey Spakiewicz, and Jan Matukajtis.

Quincy Press Brick Company, at Quincy; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, John H. Konefis, Martin Huderich, and John A. Steinback.

The Chicago Board & Log Rule Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000; for the manufacture of rules and gages; incorporators, John S. Miller, T. J. Caton, and Benjamin T. Chase.

Ingmanson Fertilizing Company, at Rockford; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, J. P. Stockhus, C. A. Carlson, and John Ingmanson.

American Temperature Regulating Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; for the manufacture of mechanical appliances; incorporators: Abraham S. Kissell, David Kelley, and B. A. Brown.

The Independent Order of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, at Chicago; under the insurance act of 1883; incorporators, Leander A. Hall, John W. Goldenstein, Charles W. Crary, Charles B. Wilson, and Morris Pope.

A certificate was filed to record the change of name of the Cook County Democratic Club, at Chicago, to the County Democracy of Cook County.

NEW YORK.

Works of Art Presented to the Metropolitan Museum by Mr. Seney.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—In addition to the twelve paintings which George I. Seney recently presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art he has just given eight others—three of which are by George Fuller and were in the recent exhibition of his works. They are the following: "Nydia," "And She Was a Witch," and "An Ideal Head." The others are: "Evening," by George Innes (painted in 1868 for H. G. Maynard of Boston); "Spring," by Bolton Jones; "Moonrise at Venice," by Samuel Coleman; "The Old Man's Garden," by Adrien Louis Dement of Paris; and the picture by Carl Marr entitled "Gossip." William Schaus has presented a large canvas with life-size figures, representing "A Vintage"; also a painting called "Resignation," by Ferdinand Schauss. Dr. L. Carr gives a painting by William Magrath, called "A Son of the Sod." "A Brigand," painted by E. H. May, an American artist long resident in Paris, has been presented by several gentlemen. With the modern paintings already possessed by the museum and the recent gifts by Mr. Jesup, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Seney, Mr. Schaus, and others, the two western galleries will be nearly filled.

HENRY CLEWS AND THE EXCHANGE.

There is now no doubt that Henry Clews' name will again be posted for membership at the Cotton Exchange. He may make application, and it is most certain that he will be speedily elected. The present situation results from conferences stimulated by the intimations that sectional prejudice was the bar to Mr. Clews when his first application was presented recently. Many members felt hurt over that imputation, and have stirred up matters to such a degree that if there were any Southerners with prejudices which they wanted to vent upon Mr. Clews they have been driven to cover.

SUIT AGAINST EXECUTOR HILTON.

In 1881 a man named Alexander Stewart, who lived in Vermont, brought suit against Henry Hilton, executor of the will of A. T. Stewart. He claimed to be a cousin of the deceased merchant, and in the bill of complaint alleged that Judge Hilton had promised him a large sum of money. The case was finally settled and releases were signed by Alexander Stewart and his son, Matthew Stewart. In October, 1886, another suit was brought against Judge Hilton in the United States Circuit Court of this city by Benjamin F. Walton on the same issue. The bill of complaint in this suit was so faulty that it was set aside. Judge Wallace stated that the only way for counsel for Stewart and Walton to obtain recognition was to commence another suit, filing a bill of complaint that would be specific. Another suit will be commenced.

THE TILDEN LIBRARY TRUST.

A conveyance of all the residuary estate of Samuel J. Tilden, exceeding, probably, $9,000,000, has been made to the Tilden trust. It is announced, too, that the trustees and executors have appointed Stephen A. Walker and Alexander E. Orr as co-trustees and that they have accepted the appointments. The Tilden trust undertakes in this document to apply the part of the estate so conveyed to the establishment and maintenance of a free library and reading-room in New York City and to save and keep apart a sufficient sum out of the property to secure against loss any of the other trusts appointed by the will from any shrinkage of accounts.

EX-SECRETARY MANNING'S HEALTH.

Mr. Conrad N. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States, arrived from Europe this evening on the Aller. When questioned about ex-Secretary Manning's health he said: "Don't be surprised if you see Mr. Manning back here in thirty days. When I left him he was feeling greatly improved. With Mrs. Manning and Miss Manning he was at Bournemouth. The Secretary is gaining strength every day, and the rest is making a new man out of him. None of our plans about the Western National Bank have been changed. I am practically out of the office."

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

The motion to quash the indictment against Jacob Sharp has been denied by Judge Van Brunt.

Harry Hill pleaded guilty in the General Sessions Court to four indictments charging him with violating the Excise and Amusement laws. A fine of $800 was imposed on him, which he paid.

"Tom" Gould, the notorious divekeeper, surrendered himself to the court this morning and pleaded guilty to violating the excise laws. He was fined $1,000. It was noticed that Gould wore none of his jewelry, and it is supposed that he was compelled to leave that in Canada.

Lawyer Arthur J. Delaney this afternoon made application to Mayor Hewitt for the removal of Fire Commissioners Henry D. Purroy, Richard Croker, and Edward Smith. He charges them with willful neglect of and refusal to perform their duty to investigate charges of conspiracy made by him against certain examiners of buildings and the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings, whereby certain clients of Delaney were subjected to damages.

There was another chapter in the Tilden will matter in the Surrogate's office at White Plains today. The will was probated Oct. 20, 1886, and a certified copy was sent to England, where Mr. Tilden had considerable property. It was returned as unsatisfactory, and a demand made for an exemplified copy of the will and probate proceedings. A tax of £5,000 was claimed as due to the English Government before the will could be recorded there. Carter & Ledyard, counsel for the executors, presented the case to the Surrogate, who took no action on it today.

Great rush of ladies at the grand rug sale, 215 Wabash avenue, has attracted much attention this week, as every article offered is sold without limit. Today Mourad, Pushman & Co. will close out the entire stock, being the last day, and expected to be very crowded. Don't fail to secure a genuine Turkish rug yourself at unheard-of low prices.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

UNION PACIFIC'S ARGUMENT ON LONG AND SHORT HAULS.

Charles Francis Adams Appeals for the Suspension of the Obnoxious Clause and Tells Why His Road Cannot Succeed Under It—California Fruit Growers Join in the Appeal and Say They Are Threatened with Ruin—The Commission in Mobile.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—The Inter-State Commerce Commission today received an interesting document from the wool-growers of Eastern Oregon, most of whom deal largely with Chicago. The pith of the appeal was for the commission to determine on what principle the railroads compelled the wool-growers in the eastern part of the State to ship their clip to Portland—250 miles west of them—before they could get it carried across the continent. They thought the haul to Chicago—which is the nearest market—was long enough, without requiring them to ship it across Oregon and back again. But the railroads made the rates so that this had to be done. The wool-growers think this circumstance one of the pertinent facts which the commission should consider before suspending the long and short haul for the benefit of the transcontinental lines.

A long petition signed by Charles Francis Adams, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was filed with the commission today. It asks that his road be relieved from the operation of the fourth section of the law, as has already been done in the cases of the other transcontinental lines. The petition sets forth that its through transportation is conducted under conditions dissimilar from those of its local business, the former being subject to competition with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, Pacific Mail Steamship Line, tramp steamers, and clipper ships, all of which are beyond the control of the commission in making rates. The petition goes on to say that, with its through tariff based on the operation of the long and short haul clause, the company would lose all, or nearly all, of its through business, which would go to the competitors mentioned; that this result is inevitable under the law, as a reasonably just intermediate rate forces a substantially prohibitory through rate. A tariff based on this supposition has been in effect since the law became operative, with the result that the through business of the road has been reduced by at least 90 per cent, leaving, in fact, very little of it to be done. On the other hand, it is asserted if the through rate were made on a basis as is required to secure a substantial part of the business, and the local rates regulated on the same basis, as required by the fourth section, the whole earnings of the road would not pay its fixed charges. The company believes the conditions are such as to justify it in making discrimination tariffs between short and long hauls, yet the penalties of the law are so severe that the petitioner fears to act on his own judgment and asks the official sanction of the commission thereto by suspension of the fourth section of the law. The petition continues:

Your petitioner further shows that the circumstances and conditions above set forth are applicable not only to the through transcontinental business between points on the Atlantic coast and points on the Pacific coast, but also to business with points in the interior and on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers rates of freights to and from which are governed and controlled by water competition in the same manner in which water competition affects the rates for traffic between ports on the Atlantic seaboard and ports on the Pacific coast—that is to say, between Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Leavenworth on the Missouri and intermediate points, and points easterly, northwesterly, and southeasterly thereof on the one hand and points and places on Puget Sound and other places in Washington Territory, Victoria in British Columbia, Portland, Astoria, and other points in Oregon, and San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, San Jose, Oakland, Los Angeles, San Diego, and other California points on the other hand. All the points hereinbefore designated are subject to water competition via the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Columbia, Missouri, and Mississippi Rivers, and the great lakes, and are subject to competition by water and railway carriers not restrained by the Inter-State Commerce law. They are also subject to competition with the Canadian Pacific Line, which, even if deemed to be affected in any wise by the law, has no considerable intermediate traffic to be affected by competitive rates to the Pacific coast, and hence is practically unrestrained. As a matter of fact the Canadian Pacific has taken canned goods from San Francisco destined to St. Louis and to points as far west as Dodge City, Kas. The like circumstances and conditions are also applicable in respect of foreign business—that is to say, between all points in Australia, New Zealand, British India, Japan, and the islands of the Pacific and all points in the United States and Canada east of the ninety-seventh meridian of longitude and between all points in Great Britain and Continental Europe on the one hand, and San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Diego, Cal., and the Washington Territory, Oregon, and British Columbia points hereinbefore mentioned on the other. A lower charge for longer than for shorter distances is necessary in respect to such foreign business to enable the United Stated carriers to compete with foreign carriers not controlled by the law; and likewise necessary to enable United States producers, manufacturers, and merchants to compete with foreign markets.

The prayer is therefore made for at least a temporary suspension of the fourth section in its application to the Union Pacific and its associates relative to the points and territory named, the same having already been granted to the Northern and Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Roads.

Detroiters Catechise President Ledyard.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—President Ledyard of the Michigan Central Railroad was on his mettle before the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Exchange today. He was present on invitation to explain why his road charges commercial travelers the $25 rate on 1,000-mile tickets while the Grand Trunk adheres to the two-cent rate in force on all Michigan lines prior to the Inter-State bill. President Root of the exchange stated that there were 2,000 traveling men in Detroit, and the action of the road in increasing the rate was a heavy blow to business firms. President Ledyard said his road was simply acting under the advice of its legal counsel. When Theodore H. Hinchman remarked the Grand Trunk had no fear in continuing to sell tickets at the old rate, Mr. Ledyard intimated that the Grand Trunk was acting contrary to the advice of its counsel. Samuel Heavenrich suggested to obviate the difficulty by selling 5,000-mile tickets to travelers. Mr. Ledyard said that the mere selling of five of these tickets or five in one could not be a legal excuse for making a discriminating rate, and as to making this rate merely a State rate, that could not be done, because the company had interests in Chicago and other places outside Michigan, and these interests could not be discriminated against. He suggested that a test case be made against the company, which would sell one 1,000-mile ticket at the old rate for this purpose. If the United States Court here decides that the road has a legal right to sell tickets at $20 Mr. Ledyard said he would return to the old rate.

Mr. Hinchman asked why it was that Detroit was charged a greater percentage of the through rate from New York to Chicago than her position in distance between the two cities justified. President Ledyard went into a long explanation. Mr. Hinchman said the trouble seemed to be with the railroad lawyers that no two agreed. This aroused Mr. Ledyard, who said with much warmth that not even Cullom and Reagan, who drew the bill, had agreed on what its terms meant, and asked: "What can you expect from such a bill anyway?"

Some one brought up the question of making the regular passenger rate two cents a mile. Mr. Ledyard said that his road had only paid 2 per cent per annum for the last ten years. The reduction in rates would reduce the earnings of the road $600,000 a year and in a short time there would be a demand for a receiver to fill the President's chair. The only way the road could live under a two-cent-fare law would be to decrease the train service to one train a day and decrease the speed.

The meeting, which was largely attended, closed with a vote of thanks to President Ledyard.

Cattlemen Entitled to Passes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—A local paper says the Western railroads do not make any attempt at concealing their plans in regard to issuing passes to cattlemen. They contend that while men are engaged in the transportation of cattle they are as much employés of the road as though their names were on the pay-roll, for otherwise substitutes would have to be paid by the road, and their expenses included in the shipping rate. The Eastern roads, however, denied their patrons this privilege, with the result of driving from the market some of the leading buyers, who transferred their orders to Chicago, where they had the benefit of the Grand Trunk cut-rate. In self-defense the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad returned to the pass system a week ago. The shipper and one man for every two cars are allowed transportation east in the caboose and return ticket by express.

The Commissioners in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., April 29.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission arrived here at 2:20 p. m. and met at 4 in the United States Court room. Representative men were present from Mobile, Selma, Greenville, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Brewton, Harteselle, and other places in Alabama, and from Meridian and Aberdeen, Miss.

Col. W. Butler Duncan, President, and H. S. Depew, Traffic Manager, of the Mobile & Ohio Road, testified as to the necessity of a suspension of the fourth section of the law in the case of that road. To an interrogatory relative to the rates on his road Mr. Depew replied:

You ask do we charge more for a short haul than for a long one out of East St. Louis or Cairo. Yes, but we have met the competition at Cairo and have not charged more than the Illinois Railroad Commission has prescribed, though when we charge less that body has not molested us.

Mr. Depew explained that the rates to some intermediate points between East St. Louis and Mobile were greater than the full distance because the competition of the Mississippi River boats to New Orleans compelled it. The steamer rates were secret, and sometimes it became necessary to guess at them and make rates accordingly. The cotton rates were stated as follows: Mobile to New York, $2.25; Meridian and Enterprise to New York, $3.75; from Aberdeen, $4.05; from Artesia, about the same. The Commissioners were informed that Memphis controlled the rates at competitive points by her low all-rail rate to New York.

Col. T. M. R. Talcott, Vice-President of the Mobile & Ohio Road, then gave his views at length with regard to the cost of transporting local and through freight, the circumstances which controlled rates on each of these two classes, and the bearing which terminal and fixed charges had upon them.

Petitions for a suspension of the fourth section were presented from the coal and lumber interests from Mobile, Huntsville, and the other towns mentioned above.

The session was then adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock. The commission will leave for New Orleans on the 2:30 p. m. train tomorrow.

Louisiana Planters Favor the Law.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 29.—There was a large attendance of Louisiana planters yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, called for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the Inter-State Commerce law. After a full discussion of the matter the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society the best interests of the planting community of this State require that the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law be carried out strictly and enforced throughout the land.

An Ultimate Effect.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A great deal has been said and written about the Inter-State Commerce law, but it has been mostly to show what effect it had on certain branches of business in certain places. I don't recollect seeing an article showing the justice of the "long and short haul" section, but nevertheless it is just. If the railroads could not haul freight between competing points profitably, they must have done so at a loss, and if they lost money by so doing they must have depended on traffic between other competing points to make up for the loss entailed between competing points.

Now, then, if this is correct the people at points where there is only one road have paid part of the cost of transportation for the people living at competing points, because the railroads must have depended upon them to make up for their loss on competition traffic. Is this just?

On the other hand, if the traffic between competing points has been profitable, then the railroads have been extorting as much as the difference between the two classes of rates from non-competing towns. Neither is this just. Now if the Inter-State act will prevent all this, then it is justice. Reducing rates between competing points is offering inducements to industries to locate there. Industries bring people, and people cause business to flourish. Offering greater inducements to locate in one place than another is causing industries to locate where the natural advantages are perhaps less than at places not so favored. It takes prosperity from where it naturally belongs to other places. The evils and inconveniences to working people of large cities are so well known that I will say nothing about them. I do not claim that the new law will reduce the size of large cities, but it will certainly check their growth, and cause industries to locate where their supplies can be more easily obtained. The Southern people instead of shipping their cotton to New England to be manufactured and reshipped as cloth to them will manufacture it nearer home. This will help to develop the farming interests down South, and it will no longer be necessary to ship so much produce eastward, for it will be consumed at home. The law will prove oppressive to the farmers in the West until the manufacturing interests begin to multiply out West, then they will no longer have to ship so much produce eastward, and will not need to pay freightage for over a thousand miles hauling on their farm implements and supplies. Matters will regulate themselves, and will be in a natural condition in the course of a few years if the Inter-State law remains in force. Until then it must of course be oppressive to unnatural branches of business; but it will be for the good of the greatest number of our people.

M. ARAB.

THE WEATHER.

Predictions for Today and Result of Yesterday's Observations.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana, warmer, fair weather, winds shifting to southerly.

For Eastern Michigan, fair weather, followed by local rains in the northern portion, slightly warmer, winds shifting to east and south.

For Illinois, fair weather, warmer followed by slightly colder weather and light rains Sunday, southerly winds.

For Wisconsin and Western Michigan, fair weather, followed by light rains, southerly winds, becoming variable, warmer followed by colder weather in the western portion.

For Minnesota, threatening weather and light rains, winds becoming variable, colder, in the western portion warmer, followed by colder in the eastern portion.

For Eastern Dakota, light rains, colder variable winds shifting to westerly.

For Iowa, fair weather, followed by local rains, southerly winds, becoming variable, colder in the western portion, warmer followed by colder in the eastern portion.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall last 8 hours
New York	.....	..	.....	.....	....
Washington	.....	..	.....	.....	....
New Orleans, La.	.....	..	.....	.....	....
Cincinnati, O.	.....	..	.....	.....	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.61	45	W.	Cloudy	.24
Oswego, N. Y.	29.44	38	N. W.	Lt. rain	.09
Rochester, N. Y.	29.52	38	N. W.	Lt. rain	.31
Erie, Pa.	29.71	42	N. W.	Fair	....
Cleveland, O.	29.83	46	W.	Cloudy	....
Sandusky, O.	29.88	48	N. W.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	29.88	50	W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich	29.85	48	W.	Clear	....
Alpena, Mich	29.90	41	N. W.	Clear	....
Escanaba, Mich.	29.97	42	N. E.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.95	40	W.	Clear	....
Mackinaw City, Mich.	29.96	38	N. W.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	29.97	38	S. E.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.83	46	N.	Clear	....
Chicago, Ill.	29.97	50	S. E.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.96	44	S. E.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn	29.87	41	S. E.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.78	59	E.	Cloudy	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.92	60	S.	Cloudy	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.93	61	S.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.82	64	S. E.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.92	58	S. E.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.97	68	N. E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.90	61	E.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.98	67	N. W.	Clear	....
Lamar, Mo.	29.82	70	S. E.	Fair	....
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.98	69	S. E.	Fair	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.73	70	S. E.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	29.45	77	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Yankton, Dak.	29.49	78	S.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.45	63	S. E.	Clear	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.55	64	S. E.	Thr'n'g.	....
Bismarck, Dak.	29.37	72	S. E.	Clear	....
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.25	61	W.	Thr'n'g.	....
Helena, Mont.	29.47	48	S. W.	Fair	....
Deadwood, Dak.	29.55	56	S. W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.60	56	W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	29.53	65	S. W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.65	65	E.	Fair	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.76	74	W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.45	67	S.	Cloudy	....
Fort Garry	29.48	61	S.	Lt. rain	....
Minnedosa	29.34	57	.....	Clear	....
Medicine Hat	.....	..	.....	.....	....

A Russian Sentinel Disarmed.

PARIS, April 29.—The *Soleil* says that some Germans disarmed a Russian sentinel who tried to prevent a German from crossing the Silesian frontier.

3,000 genuine Turkish Rugs and Carpets will be sold today at your own prices at 215 Wabash avenue, being the last closing sale. Forget not.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

THE MOLDERS' STRIKE AND FEATURES OF ITS HISTORY.

A Somewhat Remarkable Statement Made by an Employer—The Trouble Anticipated and Looked Upon with Satisfaction—Hod-Carriers Not Unlikely to Go on Strike Next Monday—Cardinal Gibbons and the Knights—Other Labor News.

The monotony in the stove-molders' strike will be broken Monday. Cribben & Sexton will resume work with their apprentices and those journeymen who are willing to work. Collins & Burgie will also commence operations before the week is over. In both cases the molders will be required to handle the boycotted St. Louis patterns. Mr. Henry Cribben, the President of the Stove Manufacturers' Defense Association, arrived from Cincinnati yesterday and in an interview detailed some of the phases of this novel and interesting strike.

"The outlook is very promising," said Mr. Cribben. "Mr. P. F. Fitzpatrick, the President of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, surrendered last Wednesday. He wrote me a letter offering to order the men back upon the terms granted by our association March 25. That was a raise of 5 per cent in wages and was offered as a compromise to prevent a strike. At that time the men refused to consider the proposition. Now we refuse to grant it. The men must accede to the old rate of wages. We will start up Monday with all the men we can obtain. I do not anticipate any violence. Our men have remained away from the shops and behaved themselves so far. If protection is needed there will be no trouble in obtaining it. The strike at Cincinnati is practically over. The officers of Union No. 3 have consented to allow the apprentices to do Bridge & Beach's work, the journeymen to do the regular work. They have made a contract to this effect for the balance of 1887. The Leavenworth molders sent a committee to Kansas City to investigate the situation. They made their report yesterday, and the Leavenworth molders will resume work Monday."

"Is not this strike an entirely novel one in many respects?"

"Yes; it is the first of its kind in the history of the world. Two organizations, both formed for the same purpose—protection—are engaged in a fight for supremacy. The stove manufacturers are accused of putting up a job; of trying to raise the price of stoves; of forcing the men to strike, and various other charges. Of course we are doing these things. That is what we are organized for, and I have no hesitation in saying so. It is true that many of the manufacturers have a surplus stock on hand. When the St. Louis patterns were put in a shop the men, with only two exceptions, walked out. This throws all the odium upon the men. In one Eastern shop, a small pattern, the work upon which would not amount to more than $8 a week, was the cause of 200 men quitting work. This is simply following the example laid down by the labor unions, in numberless instances, and it has proved, in this instance, remarkably successful."

THE HODCARRIERS.

There is a possibility of a serious strike in the building trades Monday. The hodcarriers will today present their demands to the master masons. Several months ago the Hodcarriers' Union announced that May 1 they would demand 25 cents an hour for bricklayers' laborers and 30 cents for plasterers' laborers. This scale will be presented to the bosses today and will be ignored. It is an open question whether the men will then strike or not. Although the union is numerically strong it is not capable of maintaining a strike without the assistance of kindred organizations in the building trade. There is and has been an open rupture between the Hodcarriers' and the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union. The hodcarriers realize that unless they are supported by this powerful union the master masons would have no difficulty in filling their places. The hodcarriers are divided upon the question, a large body of the men preferring to continue at the present wages, but it is possible that the hot heads and walking delegates may induce them to enter into a hopeless strike.

The members of the Builders' & Traders' Exchange have little fear of serious trouble. They admit that a strike may occur, but feel confident of its speedy termination. "The situation is like this," said a well-known contractor, "the great demand for men which has prevailed for a few weeks past will cease Monday. The 1st of May always brings with it an immense amount of jobbing work. That work is now finished. The city is full of carpenters and laborers who have come to Chicago looking for $3.50 a day jobs. In the country they received $1.50 a day, and little work at that. If the hodcarriers strike there will be enough surplus men in the class I have named to fill their places and be glad to do it. Any man who is physically strong can carry a hod. The standard trades, such as bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, and plasterers will not quit at the call of a lot of unskilled laborers. This thing will be settled in a few days, and then we will have a healthy building season."

NOTES.

Robert Schilling, the Milwaukee Anarchist, was in the city yesterday and spent the day calling upon the fraternity. He says that the Socialists of Milwaukee have joined their forces with the Union Labor party, and advises the Chicago Reds to do likewise.

The Cut-Stone Contractors' Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon and considered the demands made a few weeks ago formulated by the Stonecutters' Union. The men asked for eight hours and extra pay for overtime. After considerable debate the association decided to grant the eight hours and allow time and a quarter for all extra work. This affects about 3,500 stonecutters.

At the recent meeting of Woodcarvers' Assembly at No. 104 Randolph street it was resolved that the hours of labor from Monday next be reduced from ten to nine hours, and notices to that effect will forthwith be forwarded to the employers. After a long debate it was decided not to ask an increase of wages also at this time. It was stated at the meeting that seven or eight bosses would agree to this reduction of hours, and it was determined to call a mass-meeting Sunday to decide on the question of a general strike if this demand is not conceded by the remaining employers.

The Waiters' Assembly, No. 7,475, Knights of Labor, served notice upon the restaurant and hotel proprietors yesterday that after May 1 the following scale of wages would be demanded: Oyster houses, steady men, per week, $10; dinner men, over three hours' work, $5 per week or 75 cents per day; extra, $1.25. Restaurants and lunch counters: Steady men, all night, $10 per week; steady men, day time, $9; extra Sundays of twelve hours' work, $2; dairies, steady men, $8 per week; beer gardens, Sunday work, $3 a day; evenings through the week, $1.50 per evening. Balls, banquets, and excursions: Table and bar waiters, $3 per night; with dress suits, $3.50.

District Assembly No. 24, K. of L., held the first meeting of the officers of its 180 local assemblies last night at Plasterers' Hall. This is an important move in that it forecasts the adoption in Chicago of the methods of the celebrated Home Club of New York City. The officers of the locals were called together to be instructed and disciplined in the secret work of the order, the plan being to secure absolute uniformity and mechanical precision. About 300 officers were present and listened to instructions from the officers of the district assembly. At future meetings the officials of the General Assembly are expected to be present. The movement in favor of Home-Club methods has been gaining recently, and a Chicago branch is said to be well under way.

The Shooting of the Rev. Stivers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—The Rev. F. C. Stivers, the Episcopalian minister who was shot yesterday at Grenada, Miss., by Capt. W. P. Towler, died this morning. The cause of the tragedy is said to have its origin in a note which the dead minister sent to Mrs. Towler, and which contained insulting proposals. The note was given to Capt. Towler by his wife. He went into the room occupied by the minister, who was a boarder, and asked him if he was the author of the note, remarking at the same time: "If you are, prepare to die." It is presumed the divine acknowledged himself as the author, as he was shot immediately after Capt. Towler entered the room. Before dying the minister said: "I am with my friends, but I deserve what I got."

Capt. Towler has killed three other men, one at Cairo, Ill., another at Jackson, Tenn., and still another at Winona, Miss. In all these cases he has been acquitted on the grounds of self-defense.

A Chinese Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 29.—An ingenious scheme by which Chinese fraudulently evade the provisions of the Chinese restriction act and obtain landing in this city was discovered today. A Chinese resident called at the dock where lies the steamer City of Sydney, on which another Chinaman who holds no return certificate was detained, and asked permission to give his countryman a loaf of bread. The suspicion of the Customs-Inspector was aroused, and the loaf was closely examined. It was found to contain a Chinese written document giving full instructions to the detained Chinaman to be temporarily landed by a writ of habeas corpus and how to answer questions regarding his previous residence, so as to be permitted to remain in the United States, when taken before a Federal Judge. The Chinaman who attempted to convey the bread abroad the steamer escaped by flight.

IN FAVOR OF THE BUYERS.

THE TRADE SITUATION QUIET AT THE COUNTRY'S MARKETS.

A Slightly Firmer Tone Noted in the Wool Business, According to "Bradstreet's"—Condition of the Iron and Copper Trade—Dun's Report Shows Considerable Bad Effect from the Inter-State Law—Failures of the Week.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's says:* Business is quiet in the various Eastern markets and values are unchanged. The general tone of the trade is, perhaps, rather firmer than a week ago, but for all that the situation favors buyers. Manufacturers in want of large lines of wool can obtain it on satisfactory terms. The difficulty is that such manufacturers are few. The natural inclination just now is to wait for the new clip, and this tendency is emphasized by the state of the market, which is flat. Clothiers are slow to place contracts, and some factories throughout the Eastern States are running on short time, or have stopped part of their machinery, while others announce their intention to shut down when their contracts are filled. At the West, however, holders of wool are as confident as ever that the new clip will bring quite as high prices as a year ago. In this market the only feature has been a free movement of Wyoming and Montana wool at 22@24 cents per pound. Shearing is fully under way in Texas. All accounts agree in saying that the condition of flocks and fleeces in that State is excellent. Numerous scattered clips have been picked up at 18@21 cents, but values as yet are hardly established for the season. California wool will be sold at Boston this year on the scoured basis. Continued activity is reported at San Francisco, with high prices, notwithstanding the advance in railroad freight rates. The Boston market is sluggish and without any indication of immediate improvement. Manufacturers are doing something in the way of sample bags, but are buying no stock of any amount in anticipation of future wants. In some instances even they are slow to take supplies when offered on unusually favorable terms. This, however, has been the condition of things for two months past. The present tone of the trade is at least no worse than of late. The strength shown during the last fortnight in fine Ohio and Pennsylvania stock is due to special circumstances, and points to no general advance. The recent stir in Australian supplies has passed over. Current quotations for leading descriptions are as follows in comparison with last year:

	April 30, 1886.	*April 29, 1887.*
Ohio and Pennsylvania X	30@31c	31@32c
Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	32@33c	32@34c
Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above	33@34c	34@35c
Michigan X	29@30c	30@31c
Fine Ohio delaine	33@34c	36@37c
No. 1 combing	35@37c	37@39c
Texas spring, 12 months	19@23c	20@23c

The sales of the week at Boston have amounted to 1,456,000 pounds, as compared with 1,500,000 last week and 1,349,000 in the corresponding week a year ago. At Philadelphia business has been decidedly better, the sales reaching a total of 1,020,000 pounds, as against 387,000 last week. Inquiry has been chiefly for low and medium fleeces, but the sales of fine wools are larger than they have been for several weeks past. Quarter and three-eighths fleeces are scarce and firmer. The tone of the general market is stronger owing to the reduced stocks and the indications from country points that holders will be unable to duplicate present supplies from the new clip except at full prices.

TRADE IN THE METALS.

There is no material change at Eastern pig-iron centres. As for some weeks past, inferior brands of foundry pig-iron have sold at slightly shaded prices, say 50 cents per ton, where makers had an extra quantity on hand. No. 1 irons, however, continue very firm in price, with no stocks and light demand, but furnaces are very busy on old orders. Bar, sheet, and plate mills are moderately active at most points, but at Pittsburg they are unable to take orders for near by delivery. Rails are firm at nominally $40. At the West a large business in small orders is a fair description of the market. Railroads are helping the situation by announcing rates to leading points north of the Ohio. The rates from Cincinnati to Chicago and to Pittsburg have been fixed at $2 per ton, an advance of 25 cents over previous rates. Furnaces complain that there is no reason for such advances, but are contented to abide by them if the several producing districts are placed on the same footing with respect to the leading markets. At Chicago freight matters are slowly becoming settled, and the effect is to increase the movement in iron. Sales of no less than 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds of Lake Superior copper by the Calumet & Hecla Company at 10 cents per pound are announced. This quantity will supply the principal consumers for several months, and, of course, bring values squarely down to the 10-cent basis or lower. The state of the market, both at home and abroad, is weak and disappointing to producers. Notwithstanding the great cheapness of the metal consumption increases but slowly. The *Portage Lake Gazette* predicts "a renewed struggle for supremacy between the Calumet & Hecla and its Lake Superior allies and the copper kings of Montana," as indicated by the organization of a copper-smelting company at Duluth with a capital of $2,500,000 for the purpose of refining Western ores. At Boston copper shares have been generally weak. Calumet & Hecla declined from 215 to 210. Huron went off in consequence of the burning of its new stamp-mill. Quincy is about steady at 47. The following table gives the prices of iron and steel at mill or furnace:

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF OTHER METALS (IN STORE).

	April 29, 1887.	*April 22, 1887.*	*April 30, 1886.*	*Lowest, 1884.*
Pig-iron, anthracite, No. 1	$21.00@21.50	$21.00@21.50	$18.00@18.50	$18.00
Bar-iron, refined, lb	2.1@2.5c	2.1@2.5c	1.6@2c	......
Steel rails, ton	$39.00@40.00	$39.00@40.00	$35.00	$26 64
Copper, lake, lb	10.25c	13.37½c	11.42½c	10½c
Lead, common, domestic, lb	4.30c	4.30c	4.70c	3⅛c
Tin, straits, lb	22.30c	22.40c	20.77½c	16¼c
Spelter, common, domestic, lb	4.40c	4.40@4.00	4.55c	4⅛c

At Philadelphia business generally is quiet and sales confined to small lots. Inferior brands of pig-iron are a shade lower, but standard forge and foundry irons are steadily held. There is a good inquiry for structural shapes. Nails are active. Steel rails are quiet. Merchant iron at St. Louis is moving in improved volume, with values unchanged but firm. The pig-iron demand is of a hand-to-mouth description, and the trade is obstructed by unsettled freight rates. Some furnaces are advancing prices to cover increased freight rates.

Metal-men are happier than they were a day or two ago over the copper contracts of the Calumet & Hecla Company. The operations were larger than at first reported, aggregating from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds and covering deliveries to November instead of September, but it is not thought likely that they will spread disaster to such an extent as was at first feared. Consumption increases with a lowering of prices. In 1885, when the average price was 11.4 cents, 95,000,000 pounds of copper were used. Last year the average price was 11 cents, and consumption amounted to 125,000,000. It is predicted that the relative increase this year will be quite as great. The capacity of the Calumet mines is 48,000,000 pounds a year, which will probably not exceed one-third of the domestic demand. Other companies will thus have to supply 60 per cent or more of the anticipated demand. Dealers say that some of the Lake Superior mines will have to shut down, and then copper is expected to rise. It is believed, however, that the present reduction will have an effect altogether beyond the anticipations of its engineers, who will find it harder to restore prices than it has been to break them. While the 10-cent price lasts brisk trade is expected, with more money in the pockets of all who continue in the business than could otherwise be anticipated.

DUN'S REPORT.

Interruption of Business by the Inter-State Law—The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, April 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The Inter-State bill is doubtless charged with much interruption of business that does not belong to it. But during the last week evidences have multiplied of its harmful effect. By convincing proof that Boston's export trade would be destroyed if the customary rebates and favoring rates were refused the commission was led to virtually suspend the operation of the second section for the benefit of the Boston roads. The Pacific roads obtained exemption and reduced their rates, except the Union Pacific, which was by error omitted. In session at Atlanta the commission was informed of many projected enterprises, contracts for which had been suspended until the question of rates could be settled. A contract for 90,000 tons of paving at Marlboro, N. H., was refused, rates being advanced three times as much as the expected profit. Vast quantities of freight accumulate at many points awaiting results of appeals to the commission. Louisville merchants offer complaints as to injury in some trades; New Orleans expected improvement, but realizes none, and finds business upset; Cleveland feels the injury in important branches; Hartford manufacturers find that the act threatens to exclude them from many markets; Pittsburg and Philadelphia attribute to the act much dullness, and iron manufacturers hold that they have already sustained large aggregate losses. Thus, while a reaction after the exceptional activity of March was predicted, real and considerable disturbance certainly results from the new law, and especially from the uncertainty as to its requirements.

General reports of trade are, nevertheless, favorable, and it is cheering to note how hopeful a spirit is everywhere expressed. Money is generally in good supply, though in demand at Nashville and tighter at New Orleans. Collections continue fair, with improvement at Milwaukee, and at Cincinnati except in trades affected by strikes in building and manufacturing; they are very good at Nashville, except in the tobacco trade, and less delayed than might be expected where real-estate speculation rages. At many points the unseasonable weather embarrasses trade. The condition of leading branches of business is apparently improving. A brighter sky is seen in the boot and shoe trade with increasing orders. A better demand exists for some kinds of leather, and the prices for the new clip of wool at the West are higher than was expected, though in Eastern markets there is no change. Cotton has been slightly advanced by manipulation; cotton goods are at present in moderate request, and print cloths a shade lower, but the effect of exceptional purchases in March has not yet passed. Wheat rose during the week and reacted again; the battle between Western farmers, who think higher rail rates should be borne by consumers, and the world's markets, which refuse to advance, does not go in favor of the farmers thus far. Coffee has been feverish. Of all the great industries the iron manufacture is most unsettled, because Inter-State changes may check railroad building, while the projected increase in production of iron is heavy.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 164 and for Canada 27, total 191, against 199 for last week and 207 for the corresponding week of last year.

A MICHIGAN LICENSE LAW.

A Stringent License Bill Proposed—Florida and West Virginia Legislatures.

LANSING, Mich., April 29.—The Bates Liquor bill came up this morning. It provides a tax of $500 for manufacturing, selling, or keeping for sale spirituous and malt liquors, with a bond of from $3,000 to $6,000. No official nor person engaged as principal, agent, or servant in the sale of liquor shall be accepted as surety. The husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer may forbid the sale of liquor, and may recover actual and exemplary damages for injuries inflicted upon persons to whom sales had been forbidden. The bond covers the damages. There shall be paid $10 to the person making the complaint on conviction of the accused. Half the tax goes to the county and half to the city or township. A fine of $100 is provided for any Assessor, County Treasurer, or Prosecuting Attorney, or other officer refusing to make complaints. No billiard, card, or pool tables shall be kept in the same room with a bar or in an adjoining room. No bar is allowed in any place of amusement. It is provided that a violation of the law shall work a forfeiture of the tax and a revocation of the license for the remainder of the year. Bars shall be on the first floor of a building, in a front room, and no screens shall be permitted. The bill is made the special order for Tuesday afternoon.

The committee investigating the public school at Coldwater exonerated the board of control from partiality to Superintendent Foster. Dakin drew his pay today.

New York for Blaine.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The most active political factor in Republican politics in this State is ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, the "me too" of Conkling's resignation affair. In an interview he declares that Sherman could not carry New York because "his nomination would cause three-fourths of the party-workers to 'lay down.' I could not raise a hand for him myself. However, that is of no particular moment. Mr. Sherman can have no hope of a nomination without carrying the Ohio delegation. He is looking around in New York and the East just now, but he will do much better to keep his eye on Ohio." Ex-Senator Platt further said that the New York delegation will be practically a unit for Blaine, and that he will be elected; that the labor element in politics alone will be sufficient to accomplish this result.

High License in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., April 29.—[Special.]—The City Council last night passed an ordinance fixing liquor licenses at $1,000, to go into effect May 1. Out of 100 and more saloons in the city, licenses for the coming year have been issued so far to only eighteen. Duluth is the first city in the State to put in force the new $1,000 license law.

The Florida Senatorship.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., April 29.—[Special.]—The joint session of the Legislature today voted for United States Senator, with the following result: Perry, 18; Pasco, 17; Bloxham, 16; Goodrich, 15; Finly, 3, Mallory, 2; R. W. Davis, 1; R. B. Sparkman, 1. Both Houses then adjourned to Monday out of respect for ex-Supreme Judge Westcott, who died here today.

A Ballot Tuesday.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 29.—The Senate consumed the day in discussing a motion to adjourn without electing a United States Senator. A letter from Mr. Lucas, Gov. Wilson's appointee, informed the Legislature that it would not be a lawful act to elect a Senator, and that a contest would result should the Legislature elect. A ballot will be taken Tuesday.

Ministerial Opposition to Ives' Pool Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—[Special.]—The Senate Judiciary Committee will give a hearing next Tuesday to the Rev. Justin D. Fulton and others in opposition to the Ives' Pool bill. The Brooklyn ministers are circulating petitions throughout the State against the bill, a number of which were presented to the Senate this morning. The friends of the bill claim that they have twenty-seven votes in the Senate, and there is no doubt that the bill will pass the Senate and go to the Governor.

Last Day of Turkish Rug Sale.

Today is the last day of the great rug sale at 215 Wabash avenue. Hundreds of rugs have been sold this week at extraordinarily low prices. Balance will be closed out *today* at great bargains. Don't miss this opportunity. Sales at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

A Preacher Drops Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 29.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. W. Hoyte, a noted revivalist, dropped dead tonight just as he was on his way to open his coming services at the Presbyterian church in Carrollton. He had been here but a short time, but had met with great success. He has a family in Nashville, Tenn.

Twenty tons of baled hay, owned by Morris & Nelson of the Stock-Yards and valued at $200, was burned in the yard of the Phœnix Distillery yesterday morning. It is supposed to have been set afire by sparks from a chimney.

THE RECORD OF SPORTS.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS ON THE TRACK AND DIAMOND.

The Memphis Races Not of the Usual Interest—A Jockey Ruled Off on Suspicion of Fraud—Rain Again Prevents the Chicagos from Beginning the League Season—Detroit, New York, and Boston Winners—Sale of Thoroughbreds in Gallatin, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—[Special.]—Fielders and favorits alternately went to the front today, the racing being devoid of exciting incidents outside the ruling-off feature in the first race referred to later. The attendance was the largest of the week, and that is saying a great deal. Population considered, Memphis can turn out larger racing crowds, with a more liberal display of fashion, flounces, and furbelows, than any city in America.

The stake event for tomorrow is for 2-year-olds, half a mile. The supposed best of the starters is Corrigan's Ivanhoe, and the talent expect to see him win.

The bookmakers made a present today of a $400 watch to Col. Montgomery, President of the club, in recognition of his liberal way in dealing with the pencilers.

The summaries of today's events are as follows:

First race, purse, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile heats—Starters: Rio Grande (100), McCarthy; Dancing Kid (104), Turner; Roger Eastman (88), Sedgley; Phil Lewis (85), Eilke; Thrift (82), Watson. Pools: Rio Grande, $30; Phil Lewis, $17; Dancing Kid, $6; the field, $4. Rio Grande won the first heat by two lengths in front of Lewis, second, half a length in front of Dancing Kid, third. Time, 1:18½. Thrift and Roger Eastman were distanced. The latter was left at the post. Rio Grande won the second heat by half a length in front of Dancing Kid, second, two lengths in front of Lewis, third. Time, 1:18½. The judges, however, declared all bets off on this race, because Turner, who was in the lead on Dancing Kid watching Phil Lewis, failed to see McCarthy on Rio Grande coming on the extreme outside, and virtually stole the heat. Turner, the jockey of Dancing Kid, was ruled off.

Second race, purse, handicap for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Hibernia (84 pounds), Wiggins; Sam Harper Jr. (89), Adams; Mamie Hunt (104), McCarthy; King Robin (99), Church; Donovan (90), Covington; Vivian (85), Decker. No pools sold. In the books the odds were: 2 to 1 Hunt, 2 to 1 King Robin, 4 to 1 Donovan, 6 to 1 Sam Harper Jr., 10 to 1 Vivian, 50 to 1 Hibernia. Sam Harper Jr. won by a length from Mamie Hunt, second, half a length in front of Donovan, third. Time, 1:19.

Third race, Railroad and Levee Contractors' Stake, all ages, $1,200 added, one and a quarter miles—Starters: Favor (121 pounds), Caldwell; Elgin (121), Sheridan; Gov. Bate (114), McCarthy. No pools sold. Book odds: Favor 1 to 4, Elgin 3 to 1, Gov. Bate 20 to 1. Favor won by a short half length from Elgin, second, fifteen lengths in front of Gov. Bate, third. Time, 2:12¾.

Fourth race, purse, for all ages, one and an eighth miles—Starters: Brown Duke (114 pounds), Godfrey; Phil Lee (117), Caldwell; Ira Bride (102), Church. Pools: Duke, $25; the field, $20. Phil Lee won by two lengths from Brown Duke, second, two lengths in front of Ira Bride, third. Time, 2:00.

Fifth race, purse, for all ages, selling, one mile—Starters: Cathcart (101 pounds), Hogan; Biddy Bowling (102), Vincent; Brilliant (101), McCarthy; Handy Andy (92), Covington; Jim Nave (97), Church; Phil Lewis (104), Eilke; Emma Manley (116), Tompkins. Pools: Handy Andy, $20; Jim Nave, $8; Brilliant, $8; Biddy Bowling, $8; the field, $10. Biddy Bowling won by a length from Handy Andy, second, one length in front of Jim Nave, third. Time, 1:46½.

The following are the entries, weights, and pooling on tomorrow's races:

First race, purse, all ages, non-winners at this meeting, half-mile heats—Eva K. (105 pounds), $10; Little Minnie (102), $10; Hindoo Rose (85), $7.

Second race, purse, for maiden 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Leland (102 pounds), $10; Clay Sexton (102), $5; False Note (99), $3; Bertha C. (97), $3; Visit (97), $2; Festus (99), $1.

Third race, Lawyers' Stake, for 2-year-old colts, $600 added, one-half mile—Ivanhoe (110 pounds), $30; Barrister (110), $23; Ani Ban (110), $15; Bob Thomas (110), $5; Comedy (110), $3.

Fourth race, purse, handicap, for all ages, one and one-sixteenth miles—Spaulding (114 pounds), $10; St. Valentine (92), $6; Biddy Bowling (92), $5; Jim Nave (81), $4.

Fifth race, handicap steeplechase over short inside course—Tennessee (160 pounds), $20; Ascoli (155), $10; Aurelian (143), $5; Hop Sing (130), $2; Claud Brannon (123), $2.

Entries for Lexington Today.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 29.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races. Pool-selling tonight created but little interest, the highest bid of the sale being $21 on Redstone. The starters are all untried, and the betters are not able to form correct judgment:

First race, purse $300, of which $50 to second, Owner's handicap, dash of five-eighths of a mile—Llera (97 pounds), Linda Payne (90), Myrtie (106), Bell Mann (106), Fannie Straus (101), Redstone (90), Hecla (94), Evangeline (95), The Robber (82), Miss Roxy (90), Font (95).

Second race, selling, purse $250, for maidens, 3 years old and upward, dash of three-fourths mile—Elenor (95 pounds), Jem Murphy (93), Mary Ellis (112), Bixby (103), Starlion (98), Buckler (106), Blue Times (101), Overton (96), Bandbox (90).

Third race, purse $350, for all ages, dash one and one-sixteenth miles—Audelia (108 pounds), Longslipper (108), Alamo (113), Our Friend (117), Jacobin (98), Joe Ladger (110), Monarchess (102), Wanderoo (113).

Fourth race, purse $250, for 2-year-olds, dash of one half mile—May Buckmaster (107 pounds), Lovelace (110), Ballance (110), Orange Girl (107), Santolene (110), Macbeth II. (110), Elenor C. (107), Castaway (110).

The Racing at Newmarket.

LONDON, April 29.—There were twelve starters in the race for the 1,000 Guineas Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, at Newmarket today. The Duke of Beaufort's chestnut filly Reve d'Or won. C. Perkins' bay filly Porcelaine came in second and the Duke of Westminster's chestnut filly Freedom third. The distance is what is known as the Rowley mile. The other starters were: R. B. Brett's Agnostic, Lord Falmouth's Lady Dalmeny, Sir R. Jardine's Cordelia, Mr. Abington's St. Mary, Lord Bradford's Tactic, Chevalier Ginistrelli's Ginestra, Lord Zetland's Gale, A. Brisco's Flower Girl, and J. H. Houldsworth's Agave. Reve d'Or won by half a length. There was the same distance between second and third. Time, 1:47 3-5.

Lexington Trotting Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 29.—[Special.]—The directors of the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association met this evening and decided to hold a meeting Oct. 10 to 15. They opened two extra stallion stakes for 2:21 and 2:35 classes and two extra stakes for 2 and 3 year old colts.

The Sales of Thoroughbreds in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 29.—[Special.]—The sale of thoroughbred colts and fillies, the property of Charles Reed and Capt. Franklin, at Fairview and Kennesaw stud farms, near Gallatin, Sumner County, today, was attended by several hundred people. The weather was warm and pleasant and the bidding spirited at times. Among the prominent turfmen present there were Phil Dwyer and Col. S. D. Bruce, New York; C. D. Farrar, Columbia, S. C.; Monroe and Hunter, Union, S. C.; W. H. Williamson, Mobile, Ala.; William Brown, Georgia; and John B. Richardson, Lexington, Ky. The prices obtained are regarded as good. The highest sum paid at the Fairview sale was $2,700, by A. M. Burton of Nashville, who represented the Fairfax Stables, New York. The lowest price was $120, paid by C. W. Medinger of Baltimore. At the Kennesaw sale the highest price was $6,500, by Dwyer Bros. of New York, and the lowest $100 by J. B. Malone of Gallatin. The total of the Fairview sale was $18,565, and of the Kennesaw sale $29,440. The list of sales is as follows:

FAIRVIEW YEARLINGS.

No. 1. Brown colt, foaled March 22, 1886, by imp. Fechter, dam Thora, by Longfellow. A. M. Burton, Nashville, $2,700.

No. 2. Bay colt, foaled April 7, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Violet, by Vauxhall. L. O. Appleby, New York, $600.

No. 3. Bay colt, foaled March 5, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Mollie Seabrook, by Pat Maloy. Sam Bryant, Louisville, $450.

No. 4. Brown colt, foaled April 2, 1886, by imp. Rossifer, dam Pique, by imp. Leamington. Ed Corrigan, Kansas City, $525.

No. 5. Brown colt, foaled April 20, 1886, by imp. Rossifer, dam imp. Dry Toast, by Brown Bread. Ed Corrigan, Kansas City, $1,025.

No. 6. Chestnut colt, foaled April 13, 1886, by imp. Highlander, dam imp. Meadow Brook, by Lowlander. W. Lawson, Nashville, $225.

No. 7. Bay colt, foaled March 2, 1886, by imp. Rossifer, dam Maggie Hunt, by imp. King Ernest. J. H. Young, Dixon Springs, Tenn., $400.

No. 8. Bay colt, foaled April 2, 1886, by Long Taw, dam imp. Pisa, by Parmesan. L. O. Appleby, New York, $225.

No. 9. Bay colt, foaled April 6, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Faustina, by imp. Glenelg. Sam Bryant, Louisville, $125.

No. 10. Bay colt, foaled April 6, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Glendalen, by imp. Glenelg. C. W. Medinger, Baltimore, $200.

No. 11. Chestnut colt, foaled May 24, 1886, by imp. Mr. Pickwick, dam Algeria, by Abd-el-Kader—Dead.

No. 12. Bay or brown colt, foaled June 2, 1886, by imp. Rossifer, dam Glencairne, by imp. Glenelg. C. W. Medinger, Baltimore, $300.

No. 13. Chestnut colt, foaled May 4, 1886, by imp. Mr. Pickwick, dam Kate McDonald, by imp. Mickey Free. L. O. Appleby, New York, $400.

No. 14. Gray colt, foaled May 10, 1886, by imp. Rossifer, dam Grey Nun, by Aster. C. W. Medinger, Baltimore, $300.

No. 15. Brown colt, foaled March 12, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Empress, by imp. Leamington. J. B. Haggin, California, $175.

No. 16. Bay colt, foaled March 22 by Long Taw, dam Mollie Hart, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. A. M. Burton, Nashville, $300.

No. 17. Gray colt, foaled April 7, 1886, by imp. Rossifer, dam Minnie D., by Longfellow. A. M. Burton, Nashville, $325.

No. 18. Chestnut filly, foaled Feb. 3, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Athlene, by Pat Maloy. L. W. Shippy, California, $600.

No. 19. Chestnut filly, foaled Feb. 7, 1886, by imp Rossifer, dam Lady of the Lake, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. C. W. Medinger, Baltimore, $500.

No. 20. Bay filly, foaled Feb. 15, 1886, by imp. Highlander, dam Helen, by Vauxhall. C. W. Medinger, Baltimore, $300.

No. 21. Chestnut filly, foaled March 25, 1886, by imp. Mr. Pickwick, dam Tuscarora, by imp. Great Tom. A. M. Burton, Nasnville, $2,500.

No. 22. Bay filly, foaled April 14, 1886, by imp. Mr. Pickwick, dam imp. Countess, by Theobald. L. W. Shippy, California, $700.

No. 23. Bay filly, foaled Feb. 11, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Slambang, by Virgil. Ed Corrigan, Kansas City, $425.

No. 24. Bay filly, foaled March 4, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Alice Bruce, by Fellowcraft. C. W. Medinger, Baltimore, $400.

No. 25. Bay filly, foaled April 23, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Zingara, by Tom Bowling. E. O. Elliott, Gallatin, Tenn., $200.

No. 26. Bay filly, foaled March 14, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Annie G., by imp. Phaeton. B. F. Cockrill, Nashville, $270.

No. 27. Brown filly, foaled March 1, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Rettie I., by Alarm. E. O. Elliott, Gallatin, Tenn., $175.

No. 28. Bay filly, foaled March 24, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Bounce, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Sam Bryant, Louisville, $475.

No. 29. Bay filly, foaled March 27, 1886, by imp. Rossifer, dam Shamrock, by imp. Buckden. S. M. Young, Dixon Springs, Tenn., $350.

No. 30. Bay filly, foaled March 31, 1886, by imp. Rossifer, dam Kirk, by imp. Buckden. Gen. W. H. Jackson, Nashville, $400.

No. 31. Bay filly, foaled April 12, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Jury, by Lexington. A. M. Burton, Nashville, $500.

No. 32. Bay filly, foaled March 30, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Acquittal, by Calvin. L. W. Shippy, California, $500.

No. 33. Bay filly, foaled May 7, 1886, by Long Taw, dam Elaine, by imp. Highlander. C. W. Medinger, Baltimore, $200.

No. 34. Bay filly, foaled May 15, 1886, by imp. Highlander, dam Fedora, by Fechter. C. W. Medinger, Baltimore, $300.

No. 35. Chestnut filly, foaled May 20, 1886, by imp. Highlander, dam Income, by Revenue. A. M. Burton, Nashville, $600.

No. 36. Bay gelding, foaled May 20, 1885, by Duke, dam Imperatrice, by imp. Warminster. Withdrawn.

No. 37. Bay gelding, foaled May 24, 1885, by Duke, dam Grey Nun, by Aster. C. W. Medinger, Baltimore, $170.

No. 38. Bay gelding, foaled Feb. 28, 1885, by Duke, dam Slambang, by Virgil. C. W. Medinger, Baltimore, $200.

No. 39. Bay gelding, foaled Feb. 22, 1885, by imp. Rossifer, dam Lady of the Lake, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. C. W. Medinger, Baltimore, $245.

No. 40. Chestnut colt, foaled March 31, 1885, by Long Taw, dam Certiorari, by Aristides. J. H. Young, Dixon Springs, Tenn., $125. Property of R. E. House.

No. 41. Chestnut filly, foaled April 4, 1886, by Planeroid, dam Annie Anderson, by imp. Brigadier. Mack Randolph, Gallatin, Tenn., $200. Property of T. Bale.

No. 42. Brown colt, foaled May 7, 1886, by imp. Brigadier, dam Lizzie Bate, by Jack Sheppard. Withdrawn.

PROPERTY OF MISS PEYTONA BARRY.

No. 43. Bay filly, foaled 1885, by Duke, dam by Blacklock. Withdrawn.

KENNESAW YEARLINGS.

No. 1. Long Hop, brown colt, foaled April 13, 1886, by Longfellow, dam Hop (dam of Carson and Kirkman), by Harry of the West. Dwyer Bros., Brooklyn, $2,000.

No. 2. Bay colt, foaled April 1, 1886, by Ten Broeck, dam Kathleen (dam of Kennesaw and George Kinney), by Lexington. Dwyer Bros., Brooklyn, $6,500.

No. 3. Bay colt, foaled May 17, 1886, by Bramble, dam Nevada (dam of Luke Blackburn), by Lexington. L. O. Appleby, New York, $1,600.

No. 4. Bay colt, foaled May 8, 1886, by Luke Blackburn, dam Hettie B., by imp. Glengarry. J. B. Haggin, California, $1,250.

No. 5. Bay colt, foaled March 28, 1886, by imp. Glengarry, dam Parana, by Pat Maloy. Hayden & Barry, Gallatin, Tenn., $360.

No. 6. Brown filly, foaled March 24, 1886, by imp. Glengarry, dam Virlein, by Virgil. Gen W. H. Jackson, Nashville, $950.

No. 7. Bay or brown filly, foaled April 9, 1886, by Longfellow, dam Sierra Nevada, by imp. Glengarry. H. H. Owsley, Midway, Ky., $1,500.

No. 8. Chestnut filly, foaled April 25, 1886, by imp. Glengarry, dam Peariash, by Pat Maloy. W. W. Jenkins, Nashville, $300.

No. 9. Bay filly, foaled April 29, 1886, by Luke Blackburn, dam imp. Dublin Belle, by Knight of St. Patrick. J. B. Haggin, California, $400.

No. 10. Bay filly, foaled March 24, 1886, by imp. Glengarry, dam Marcola (sister to Storey), by Monarchist. L. W. Shippy, California, $500.

No. 11. Bay or brown filly, foaled May 8, 1886, by imp. Glengarry, dam Bessie Bell, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. H. H. Owsley, Midway, Ky., $450.

No. 12. Chestnut filly, foaled March 25, 1886, by imp. Glengarry, dam Ensue, by Engineer. L. W. Shippy, California, $375.

No. 13. Bay filly, foaled April 9, 1886, by Luke Blackburn, dam imp. Malibran, by Cathedral. L. W. Shippy, California, $350.

No. 14. Brown colt, foaled May 25, 1886, by imp. Glengarry, dam Rosa Clark, by imp. Australian. No bid.

No. 15. Bay filly, foaled March 21, 1886, by imp. Glengarry, dam Venezuela, by Virgil. B. F. Cockrill, Nashville, $405.

No. 16. Bay filly, foaled April 5, 1886, by imp. Glengarry, dam Azalea, by King Alfonso. J. B. Haggin, California, $550.

PROPERTY OF DR. W. R. TOMPKINS.

No. 17. Bay filly, foaled March 28, 1886, by Longfellow, dam Henrietta of the West, by Harry of the West. R. S. Payne, Knoxville, Tenn., $300.

No. 18. Bay filly, foaled April 7, 1886, by Ten Broeck, dam Wild Wave, by imp. Glengarry. J. B. Malone, Gallatin, Tenn., $475.

No. 19. Bay colt, foaled April 27, 1886, by imp. Brigadier, dam Belle, by Bullion. J. B. Malone, Gallatin, Tenn., $275.

No. 20. Bay colt, foaled April 12, 1886, by Planeroid, dam Ida Lewis, by imp. Brigadier. J. B. Malone, Gallatin, Tenn., $100.

PROPERTY OF DR. E. S. CARR.

No. 21. Bay colt, by Longfellow, dam Sue Wynne, by Vandal. Dwyer Bros., Brooklyn, $575.

PROPERTY OF W. R. ROGAN.

No. 22. Bay colt, foaled April 12, 1886, by imp. Brigadier, dam Emma Wilson, by imp. Glengarry. No bid.

No. 23. Black colt, foaled May 26, 1886, by imp. Brigadier, dam Cantilina, by Firelock (son of Jack Malone and Beeswing.) Not offered.

No. 24. Bay gelding, foaled May 4, 1885, by imp. Brigadier, dam Mammie K., by Ballin Keel. Charles Rogan, Gallatin, $125.

The Lexington Sales Ended.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 29.—[Special.]—The combination sale ended this afternoon. The four days' sales aggregated $70,275 for 286 animals. No high prices were realized today. Tomorrow the races begin here. The track will be in very good condition.

BASE-BALL.

Boston, 9; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—The Boston and Washington clubs opened the championship season of the National League here today under discouraging circumstances. Throughout the day heavy showers fell, and when the game was called the rain fell slightly, which caused the grounds to be in a soggy condition. The wretched condition of the grounds did not seem to have any effect on the fielding of the visitors, which was almost faultless, their only error being a fumble by Wise on a hard-hit ball. Washington also fielded well and used the bat effectively, but the visitors simply pounded Whitney at will and had no trouble whatever in defeating the home club. Radbourn was hit by a pitched ball in the fifth inning, and retired in favor of Stemmeyer. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Hornung, l. f.	2	4	2	0	0	Carroll, l. f.	1	2	0	0	1
Kelly, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Hines, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Wise, s. s.	2	2	1	1	1	Mack, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Nash, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	Whitney, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Merrill, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0	Farrell, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0
Burdock, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0	Kreig, 1b.	2	2	8	0	0
Johnston, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Shock, r. f.	0	0	1	1	0
Daily, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Myers, s. s.	0	2	3	2	1
Radbourn, p.	1	1	0	3	0	Donnelly, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1
Stemmey'r, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	9	12	18	8	1	Totals	4	7	18	10	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Boston	0	0	2	2	4	1	—9
Washington	0	2	0	1	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Wise, Carroll, Farrell, Meyers, Kreig. Three-base hits—Hornung (2). Home runs—Johnston, Kreig. Double plays—None. First base on balls—None. Hit by pitched ball—Radbourn. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Washington. Struck out—by Radbourn, 2; by Stemmeyer, 1. Passed balls—Mack, 2; Daily, 1. Wild pitch—Whitney, 1. Time, 1:50. Umpire—Wilson.

New York, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The weather was cold and disagreeable, but about 3,500 people went to the polo grounds to see the second game between New York and Philadelphia. A drizzling rain that fell during most of the game dampened the ardor of the spectators. Philadelphia lost the game through Casey's habit of sending the New Yorkers to first on balls and errors made by others of the team at costly times. The best play of the day was the taking of a line foul tip by McGuire. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Ewing, 2b.	1	2	1	0	0	Fogarty, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Ward, s. s.	1	1	1	6	0	Andrews, 2b.	0	0	3	1	1
Connor, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0	Daily, l. f.	0	3	1	0	1
O'Rourke, cf	0	3	5	0	0	Wood, 3b.	1	3	1	1	1
Gillespie, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Irwin, s. s.	1	2	1	3	1
Dorgan, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Buffinton, r. f	1	1	3	1	0
Richar'sn, 3b	2	2	2	3	1	Farrar, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Deasley, c.	2	2	4	0	0	Casey, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Welch, p.	0	2	1	5	0	McGuire, c.	0	1	5	1	1
Totals	7	15	27	14	1	Totals	4	11	27	13	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	—7
Philadelphia	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Connor, Welch, McGuire, Buffinton. Double plays—Buffinton and Farrar. First base on balls—Ewing, 2; Ward, 1; O'Rourke, 2; Dorgan, 1; Richardson, 2; Deasley, 1; Welch, 1; Irwin, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Connor. First base on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Passed balls—McGuire, 3. Wild pitches—Casey, 2; Welch, 1. Time—2:20. Umpire—Powers.

Detroit, 10; Indianapolis, 8.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29.—The second game between the Detroit and Indianapolis clubs drew an audience of 2,000, who were treated to a fine exhibition of ball playing, the only weak spot being the pitching of Kirby. In all other respects Detroit was outplayed with the exception of base-running, in which Detroit exhibited a slight superiority. The playing of Hanlon of Detroit was especially brilliant. His base-running was daring and successful, and his catch of a long and apparently safe hit from Denny's bat was one of the features of the game. The batting of Denny, Glasscock, and Seery of the Indianapolis club was strong and effective, and the game was lost by reason of Kirby's pitching, which was so poor that eight Detroiters secured bases on balls. Score:

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Seery, l f.	2	2	2	0	0	Dunlap, 2b.	2	2	1	3	1
Glasscock, ss	2	3	4	0	1	Rowe, s. s.	3	3	0	7	1
Denny, 3b.	2	2	1	0	0	Brouth'rs, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Shomb'rg, 1b	1	2	10	1	1	Thomps'n, rf	1	1	2	0	0
McGe'chy, cf	0	0	1	2	1	Gansell, l f.	1	1	4	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	1	0	4	5	1	White, 3b.	0	0	0	3	3
Cahill, r f.	0	1	0	0	1	Hanlon, c f.	2	2	3	0	1
Kirby, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Briody, c.	2	2	2	1	0
Hackett, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Weidman, p	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	8	10	24	11	6	Totals	10	11	27	15	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	—8
Detroit	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	3	*	—10

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 5; Detroit, 3.—Two-base hits—Glasscock, 2. Three-base hits—Denny, Hanlon. Home runs—None. Double play—Shomberg-Bassett. First base on balls—Seery (2), Glascock, Dunlap (2), Rowe (3), Broidy, Gansell, Weidman. Hit by pitched ball—White. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 1; Detroit, 4. Struck out—By Kirby, 1. Passed balls—Hackett, 1; Briody, 1. Wild pitches—None. Time—1:45. Umpire—Doescher.

Chicago-Pittsburg Game Again Postponed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 29.—The opening game between the Chicagos and Pittsburgs will be postponed again today on account of the rain and the bad condition of the grounds.

American Association Games.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Baltimore	5	0	3	0	3	0	2	1	—14
Metropolitan	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 4

Base hits—Baltimore, 17; Metropolitan, 6. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Metropolitan, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, Trott and Smith; Metropolitan, Donohue and Shaffer. Umpire—McQuade.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—The Athletic and Brooklyn game scheduled for today was postponed on account of rain.

McCormick Signs with Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 29.—Pitcher McCormick arrived in this city this morning from Paterson, N. J., and shortly after attached his signature to a Pittsburg club contract. He will be the feature in the parade tomorrow, and will probably twirl the sphere against Detroit Monday. He is very fleshy, but in good condition. It is understood he signed for $2,500.

Detroit Releases Manning to St. Paul.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—James Manning, general substitute of Detroit, has been transferred to the St. Paul club, the Detroit management receiving $500 for his release. Manning will get a salary of $2,000, and will Captain the team. It is probable that Knowlton, pitcher, will also be released.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Knocked Out in One Round.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—Danny Needham, St. Paul's pet lightweight pugilist, tonight knocked out Patsy Neeson of Cleveland, O., who weighs 120 pounds more than Needham. The match took place at the Olympic Theatre with four-ounce gloves. It was to be for eight rounds, and lasted but one. With brief preliminary sparring Needham reached his antagonist's wind with his right, and an instant later knocked him flat upon his back with a blow behind the jaw. This was thrice repeated during the round, and when time was again called Neeson was reaching for his coat.

Annual Spring Games at Pullman.

The program for the annual spring games of the Athletic Club, which take place May 28, is as follows, all being handicap except the first event: One hundred yards run, one mile walk, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, one mile run, pole vaulting, 100 yards run for boys under 14 years, 220 yards run, fifty yards sack race, putting sixteen-pound shot, 220 yards hurdle race, 440 yards run (open), 220 yards run for members who have never won a race, and wrestling.

The Jubilee Yacht Race.

LONDON, April 29.—Seventy yachts have been entered for the Jubilee race, and it is probable that more will be added to the list of competitors before the entries close June 7.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

The Susquehanna's Misfortune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—The steel steamship Susquehanna, the largest and most costly vessel on the lakes, came to an anchor off this port today with her bows crushed in and her forward compartment full of water. While working up the straits this morning she encountered an ice floe five miles above here. In trying to crowd through the ice the metal plates on her bows were punctured. She backed out and ran here. The prop Delaware came alongside of her, rendered necessary aid, and left in company with her for Chicago. The Susquehanna is loaded with coal and package freight. How much her cargo is damaged could not be learned.

Around the Lakes.

MANITOWOC, Wis., April 29.—[Special.]—The schr Annie O. Hanson, wrecked north of Two Rivers last November and towed here for repairs, was pumped out yesterday and put in the dry-dock.

ALPENA, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—The prop S. C. Hall, bound from Cleveland for this port, light, ran ashore on Black River Island this morning during thick weather. She was released without much damage.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—The new steamship Lansing, bound up with coal, went ashore on Bar Point, Lake Erie, yesterday. She is not damaged, but will require lightering before she can be released. It is reported that the accident happened through her steam steering gear getting out of order.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—The stmr T. W. Palmer, towing the schr David Vance, broke the arm of her air-pump off Sand Beach last night. She got a hawser to the Vance, which towed her to this port, arriving at 8 a. m. The schr Comrade was released from the bottom at Point Edward this morning by lightering.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee Shipyard Company will begin next Monday the construction of a stationary dry-dock, to cost $60,000. It will be 315 feet long, 70 feet wide at the top, 45 feet at the bottom, and will have a draft of 16 feet. The schr J. C. King had a plank stove in her bow by the ice while passing through the straits Tuesday. Temporary repairs were made, and she arrived here today. Charters—Stmrs New Orleans, J. W. Westcott, wheat to Buffalo at 3½ cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—[Special.]—Coal freights are unsettled. Shippers offer but 60 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee; no charters. There is not much coal here for shipment, and receipts are light. The following have been ordered to go out light rather than cut freights: Australasia, James Couch, Raleigh, Polynesia, Niagara, Kate Butteroni, Galatea, Monteagle, White Star, Mystic Star, Coffinberry, Newcomb, Nellie Redington. The R. P. Flower is loading for Milwaukee at going rates. Shippers assert that they have taken some Milwaukee steamers at 60 cents. Vesselmen seem firm. Canal freights were strong at 6 cents on wheat and 5½ cents on corn to New York. Official notification was received that the Erie Canal would be opened May 7.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—[Special.]—A few weeks after the opening of navigation last year the coal-shovelers at this point demanded an advance for handling coal. As shippers had quite a number of chartered vessels, they were compelled to yield after a strike of a week or ten days, agreeing to pay 14 cents per ton for unloading vessels and 16 cents for putting fuel aboard. When navigation opened this year the coal-heavers were anxious to know whether shippers would pay last year's prices. They were told they would receive the same pay if they would go through the year without further trouble. This seemed satisfactory, but about two weeks ago they demanded an advance to 16 cents for loading vessels and 20 cents for fueling. Shippers have agreed to compromise by advancing to 15 cents for loading and 18 cents for fuel. This ultimatum is to be made known to the shovelers tomorrow. The stmr Hiawatha finished loading and got away tonight with coal for Chicago at 80 cents. Other charters: Prop Queen of the West, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, at $1.35; prop Everett and consort Sophia Minch, coal, Ohio ports to Duluth, at 85 cents; schr Frank D. Barker, coal, Charlotte to Milwaukee, at $1.30; stmr Inter-Ocean, ore, Escanaba to Ohio points, at $1.35.

General Nautical Notes.

On her last trip the schr L. B. Shepard struck the pier at Muskegon and twisted her stem off. She was docked for repairs yesterday.

The prop City of Duluth began loading yesterday. She will be the first boat to leave here for Lake Superior. If favorable reports are received from the Sault she will start Monday night.

During the squall that swept across Lake Michigan Thursday the schr I. M. Forest lost her foremast and maintopmast. She arrived last night. The schr City of Chicago, grain laden from Chicago, had her jibboom carried away when abreast of Waukegan, and ran back for repairs.

There was more activity in the grain-freight market yesterday. The stmrs R. A. Packer, Calumet, Tioga, and Albany were chartered for 227,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo at 3¼ cents. Most of these boats will not be ready to load until Monday. A good share of the tonnage at Chicago and Milwaukee has been ordered into the ore trade. The stmrs William Chisholm, J. H. Devereux, and schr H. J. Webb left for Escanaba last evening to load ore.

J. S. Dunham yesterday bought the tug O. B. Green for $11,000. She will be used almost exclusively for towing propellers, the Dunham Line having been awarded season contracts for towing all of the boats belonging to the Anchor, Western, Union, Lehigh Valley, Vermont Central, and Leopold & Austrian lines.

The Wocoken arrived here yesterday. Capt. Kelley says that after running into the harbor at Beaver Island he lowered a boat and examined the steamer's bows. About three feet below the water line he found that the ice had crushed in a plank between two frames. A quantity of oakum and tallow was rammed into the hole, and then covered with canvas. That stopped the leak and the steamer has made no water since. There were five feet of water in the hold, but it was speedily siphoned out. The cargo in the forward hold was hoisted out and placed on the after-deck, which brought the wound almost level with the surface of the lake. The run to Chicago from the island was made in thirty-six hours.

Vessel Movements.

[*Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune Last Night.*]

Elk Rapids—Sailed—Lawrence.

St. Ignace—Sailed—Champlain, cedar, Chicago.

Torch Lake—Sailed—Ludington, M. L. Collins, Odd-Fellow.

Pentwater—Sailed—Julia Larson, Mary Dall. Wind north, light.

Michigan City—Arrived and cleared—Thomas H. Smith, H. D. Root.

Racine—Arrived and sailed—Laurina, Germany, J. Dresden, Petrel.

Annapee—Sailed—Eliza Day, H. Rand, with ties. Wind northeast, light.

Charlevoix—Cleared—J. L. Green, wood. Arrived—A. B. C. F. M. Wind northwest, light.

Ashtabula—Cleared—J. S. Fay, D. P. Rhodes, Columbian, L. Van Valkenburg, coal, Milwaukee.

Cleveland—Cleared—Oscoda, Duluth, merchandise; Hiawatha, Chicago, coal; Spokane, Duluth, coal.

South Chicago—Arrived—S. Chipman, Waverly, G. A. Marsh, Agnes, Vermont. Sailed—M. F. Butters, Shrigley.

Manistee—Sailed—Ludington, Hilton, F. & P. M. No. 2, John Otis, Norman, Winnie Wing, City of Toledo, C. E. Wyman.

Grand Haven—Arrived—Roanoke, Brittain. Cleared—Wisconsin, Brittain, C. H. Hackley. Wind northwest, gentle; clear.

Escanaba—Arrived—Massachusetts, R. P. Ranney, Monohansett, M. R. Warner. No departures. Wind north, light; clear.

Whitehall—No arrivals. Heavy sea; wind northwest, blowing a gale. Sheltered—I. M. Torrent, Boaz, J. V. Taylor, Belle Laurie.

Sheboygan—Arrived—Day Spring, Raesser. Sailed—Joseph Duval, Fairport; Petrel, White Lake; Raesser, Traverse Bay. Wind southeast, light.

Marquette—The bay is practically open, but heavy ice floes extend out a few miles. The Egyptian and consort and several others intend starting Monday.

Middland—The bay is clear of ice, and open water can be seen beyond Giant's Tomb. A heavy rain and high wind prevailed last night. The wind has moderated.

Ludington—Arrived—Lydia, Colin Campbell, City of Grand Rapids, Lookout. Sailed—L. B. Coates, M. Capron, City of Grand Rapids, Lookout. Wind northeast, light.

Green Bay—The tug James Reid arrived from Port Huron. She has been chartered to tow ties from Green Bay to Chicago. Large scows have been purchased for the purpose.

Milwaukee—Arrived—K. M. Forbes, Mabel Wilson, J. C. King, coal. Sailed—J. Pickards, M. S. Bacon, wheat, Buffalo; Metacomet, Massasoit, Keystone, J. G. Masten, light, Escanaba.

Frankfort—Sailed—Amsden, lumber, Chicago; George Wescott, wood, Milwaukee; Lawrence, sundries, Cheboygan. The Experiment has recovered the boilers of the sunken barge Menekaunee.

Sault Ste. Marie—The ice is solid in Lake George and Mud Lake. There are no prospects of boats arriving for several days. The Minnie M. and Messenger are not in sight from Mud Lake.

Manitowoc—Arrived—J. A. Holmes, New Erie, Muskegon, Grace Williams. Sailed—Muskegon, sundries, Chicago; F. R. Anderson, sundries, Manistique; J. A. Holmes, New Erie. Wind southeast.

Duluth—The wind changed during the night, ice still covers the lake in front of the harbor. Some vesselmen predict that it will be ten or twelve days before vessels get here. The prop Siberia made a short trip out in the lake today adjusting her new rudder.

Muskegon—Cleared—Presto, Wolverine, Ebenezer, Stafford, Apprentice Boy, Topsey, A. E. Wild, O. R. Johnson, Driver, Michael Groh, for Chicago; Guido, Penobscot, for Milwaukee; A. R. Colborn, J. L. Boyce, Snowdrop, for Michigan City; J. B. Newland, for Racine.

Cheboygan—This part of the straits is crowded with ice and the following vessels are in the harbor for shelter: C. T. Curtis and three barges, W. B. Castle, J. I. Case, Saveland, Moonlight, J. B. Merrill, Parana, M. W. Page, Charles Foster, Porter, William Edwards, Golden Age, H. B. Tuttle, Monticello, George Shannon, H. C. Richards, F. B. Gardner, Gen. Franz Sigel, City of Cleveland and consort.

Buffalo—The ice is pretty well used up, but there are many large floes along the north shore. The Australasia and James Couch, with corn from Chicago, arrived this morning. They were aground below Mackinaw, but show no damage. The prop Syracuse arrived. Cleared—Iron Chief, Iron State, J. D. Sawyer, coal, Chicago; J. T. Johnson, J. E. Potts, light, Chicago. Repairs on the schr M. A. Muir were completed today. Ten new planks were placed in her bottom.

Detroit—Up—Portage, Our Son, Porter Chamberlain and consorts, W. M. Egan, New York, Buffalo. Down—Boston, C. J. Kershaw, Milwaukee, Rhoda Emily, Fairbanks, B. W. Arnold, Chicago, Escanaba, N. K. Fairbank, Avon, Coffenberry and consort, Salina and barges, Monteagle and consorts, Josephine, C. P. Minch, D. Ballentine and consort, V. Swain, John O'Neil, Verona, C. C. Barnes, Red, White, and Blue, Syracuse, Clyde, H. Chisholm, A. Cobb, A. Bradley, S. F. Ely, Nipigon and barges, Ogemaw and barges.

Port Colborne—The prop Arctic, corn-laden, from Toledo to Ogdensburg, is the first arrival of the season for the canal. The Captain reports having no trouble until getting within several miles of the harbor, when his boat became fast in the ice and was forced to lay there until this morning. The wind shifted to the north and blew strong, breaking the ice up, which enabled him to work in. The wind has been blowing strong from the north all day and is driving the ice off this shore. Vessels that have been ice-bound here will leave tonight.

Port Huron—Down—H. Chisholm, A. Cobb, A. Bradley, S. P. Ely, 12:30 a. m.; Montcagle, White Star, Mystic Star, 2:45; Josephine, C. P. Minch, Avon, 5:15; V. Swain, John O'Neill, 5:25; Ogemaw and barges, 6; D. Ballantine, Northwest, 6:20; Nipigon and consorts, 6:30; Vernon, C. C. Barnes, Red White and Blue, 7; S. C. Baldwin and barges, 7:30; Starucca, 9; Clyde, 5:40; Alaska and consort, 4:20 p. m.; Jay Gould, Guiding Star, 4:25; Toledo, 5; John F. Eddy, 5:15; T. W. Palmer, David Vance, 9:30; J. B. Lyon and consort, 9. Up—Portage, 9:30 a. m. Windbound—J. P. Donaldson and consort, Wilcox, Kate Williams, Canton, Cumberland, H. D. Alverson, San Diego, Columbia and consort, B. W. Arnold, Marengo, Crawford, Dunford, Arctic, Eighth Ohio and consort.

Mackinaw City—Down—Fred Mercur, H. E. Packer, 5 a. m.; Manistique, Sweetheart, L. Coyne, Angus Smith, 7; Rube Richards and consorts, 7:30; Havana and consorts, Sweepstakes with three vessels, 9:30; Republic, S. B. Pomeroy, 12:30 p. m.; Lake Forest, 3; J. H. Mead, 4:15. Up—Pacific, 9 a. m.; City of Cleveland, 11:40; Delaware, Susquehanna, 3 p. m.; Champlain, 4:30; Conemaugh, Schuylkill, 5:20. Quite a fleet went down the north passage, and therefore passed so far from here it was impossible to get names. A fresh northwest wind has crowded the ice onto this shore and filled up the south passage, but vessels have clear water by keeping close to the other shore and going to the north channel. Weather clear, but cold. The ice is melting very slowly.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with coal—Colorado, Buffalo; Tacoma, Buffalo; Waldo Avery, Buffalo; Wocoken, Buffalo; H. A. Hawgood, Buffalo; E. A. Nicholson, Buffalo; Michigan, Buffalo; Mears, Ashtabula; W. R. Stafford, Ashtabula; Philadelphia, Erie.

Arrived with sundries—A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck; Tioga, Buffalo; Albany, Buffalo; Menominee, Muskegon; Waverly, Buffalo; Clarion, Erie; Sheboygan, Manitowoc; Newburg, Buffalo.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, etc.—S. Neff, Sturgeon Bay; Berrien, Grand Haven; Albert Soper Muskegon; E. E. Thompson, Muskegon; I. M. Torrent, Muskegon; Annie Laura, Muskegon; George C. Markham, Manistee; C. H. Starke, Manistee; M. F. Butters, Ludington; Joys, Manistee; Herschel, Kewaunee; E. M. Stanton, Ahnapee; Moses Gage, Manistee; Evaline, Frankfort; Oak Leaf, Manistique; Lumberman, Lily Bay; A. J. Dewey, Pierport; Dan Hayes, Onekama; Condor, Muskegon; Lizzie Doak, Ahnapee; Jennie Mullen, Jacksonport; E. B. Blake, Muskegon; Franc Miner, Ahnapee; Lincoln, Manistee; Peoria, Manistee; A. J. Mowry, Horn's Pier; Forest, Ahnapee; Success, Ahnapee; Evening Star, Manistee; Conquest, Manistee.

Cleared with grain—C. Tower Jr., Buffalo, corn; Calumet, Buffalo, corn.

Cleared with sundries—Radical, Pentwater; S. Neff, Sturgeon Bay; Menominee, Muskegon; A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck.

Cleared light—R. P. Mason, Traverse Bay; Evaline, Muskegon; Adriondack, Marinette; Hunter Savidge, Grand Haven; Lillie Pratt, Manistee; Bay State, Black River; E. M. Stanton, Ahnapee; A. J. Dewey, Pierport; J. V. Jones, Menominee; Jennie Weaver, White Lake; John Mee, Manistee; Jason Parker, Muskegon; Iver Lawson, Manistee; G. C. Markham, Manistee; Nellie Torrent, Manistee; I. M. Torrent, Muskegon; William Chisholm, Cleveland; Albert Soper, Muskegon; Henry Cowles, White Lake; H. J. Webb, Ashtabula; I. Sands, Manistee; Clara, Manistee; Vega, Manistee; Annie Laura, Muskegon; Andrew Jackson, Manistee; E. E. Thompson, Muskegon; Lumberman, Lily Bay; Berrien, Grand Haven; Dan Hayes, Onekama; Mercury, Ludington; Oak Leaf, Ogontz Bay; M. F. Butters, Ludington; Success of Manitowoc, Ahnapee; Maggie Thompson, Montague.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Two Interesting Old Documents.

Louis Wineberger of No. 252 West Thirteenth place bought some old pictures at a sale yesterday and after taking them home found a couple of rather interesting documents in the back of the frames of two of them. One was the discharge from the army at the end of the Mexican War of F. W. Binder, who enlisted in Company E, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, Dec. 14, 1846, and who ranked as Captain when mustered out Aug. 5, 1848. The other was the appointment Jan. 19, 1850, of Capt. F. W. Binder to be Captain of the night police of Philadelphia by Joel Jones, then Mayor. An effort will be made to discover to whom the papers belong.

Death of a Noted Local Gambler.

Charlie Simpson, one of the oldest and best-known gamblers in the city, died at the Cook County Hospital yesterday morning. Simpson had lived in Chicago since 1867, and recently worked for Condon Dahl at No. 125 Clark street. He married a sister of the well-known burlesque actress Adah Richmond several years ago, and has one son. The funeral will take place from Chaffee's undertaking establishment, No. 796 West Madison street, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Meeting of the Labor Reorganizationists.

The "Reorganization party," one of the innumerable branches of the late labor movement, held its fourth regular meeting last evening under the personal supervision of William Gleeson. Fifty reformers were present and listened patiently while Mr. Gleeson read the proposed plan of reorganization. The Committee on Reorganization was instructed to make a full report at the next meeting.

Father Waldron's Condition Improved

Father Waldron's condition was pronounced by his physicians yesterday to be slightly improved.

Unjustly Accused of Murder.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—Fred Stoll, the young man arrested a few days ago for the murder of Maggie McCarthy last Saturday night, has been discharged from custody. He proved his innocence today and was dismissed. No clew to the real criminal has yet been discovered.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
David Henderson........Manager

LAST MATINEE TODAY.
LAST PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.

Black Hussar!

Last Two Performances of the
McCAULL OPERA COMIQUE CO.,
Jno. A. McCaull........Proprietor and Manager

IMPORTANT

Commencing Monday, May 2,

MODJESKA,

Supported by MAURICE BARRYMORE
and Her Own Company.
Monday Evening, May 2, Wednesday Matinee, Thursday Evening—MARY STUART.
Tuesday Evening, May 3, Wednesday Evening, Saturday Matinee—AS YOU LIKE IT.
Friday Evening—CAMILLE.
Saturday Evening, first time in this city—THE CHOUANS.
Sale of Seats now in progress.

FARWELL HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 6,

A GRAND CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

FOUNDLINGS' HOME,

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

MADAME SOFIA SCALCHI,

ASSISTED BY
MR. A. D. EDDY, Bass,
MR. BERESINA, Violin,
MR. FREDRICK HESS, Violoncello,
THE LOTUS QUARTETTE; and
MR. SEEBOECK, Pianist.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.25, for sale at box-office Farwell Hall, on and after May 3

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, May 3, 6, and 7, three Subscription Concerts by the

BOSTON

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA!

65 PERFORMERS.

MR. WILHELM GERICKE........Conductor.
Assisted by
MME. HELENE HASTREITER,
MISS ADELE AUS DER OHE,
And other Soloists.
Reserved Seats, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50. Now on sale.
C. A. ELLIS, Manager.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of........J. M. HILL

TWO FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF MME.

SARAH BERNHARDT,

Under the direction of Messrs. Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.

Today at 1:45 and Tonight at 8,

THEODORA.

Prices, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, and $3.
General Admission—Lower Floor and Balcony $1.50; Gallery, 50c.
Next Week—Blythe's Georgia Minstrels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Performances of the

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY STOCK CO.

Matinee at 2 o'clock,
CUPID'S MESSENGER, CREATURES of IMPULSE, and EDITHA'S BURGLAR.
This evening at 8 o'clock,
CREATURES OF IMPULSE.
Scenes from Verdi's Opera, IL TROVATORE.
And THE CAPE MAIL.
Next Monday, McDowell's Comedy Co., in Von Mosen's Comedy, "Our Regiment."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Last two performances of "The Schoolmistress."
Matinee today at 2. Tonight at 8.
Second Week of the Popular Comedienne,
ROSINA VOKES,
and her "London Comedy Company," appearing in A. W. Pinero's Three-Act Farce,
"THE SCHOOLMISTRESS,"
Introducing the Entire Strength of the Company.
Miss Vokes will positively appear at every performance. No performance Sunday evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Matinee today at 2—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Tonight at 8—VIRGINIUS. Last performances of

MR. LOUIS JAMES

AND THE BEAUTIFUL AND TALENTED

MARIE WAINWRIGHT.

Tomorrow Night—Thatcher, Primrose & West Minstrels.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ONLY "MONTE CRISTO" MATINEE TODAY.
Today at 2 | JAMES O'NEILL, MONTE CRISTO. | Tonight at 8
Sunday matinee and night—"Lost at Sea."
Monday night—Minnie Oscar Gray and W. T. Stephens and their wonderful Acting Dogs "Zip," "Hero," "Leo," "Major," and "King."

STANDARD THEATRE.

Halsted-st., Blue-Island-av., Van Buren, and Adams-st. car lines pass the Theatre.
Matinee today at 2:15. Tonight at 8. Popular prices—15, 25, 35, 50, and 75 cents. The Charming Little Actress, KATIE PUTNAM, supported by a strong company, in ERMA, THE ELF.
Next Week—Edwin F. Mayo in DAVY CROCKETT.

WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
Four Last Performances.
MESTAYER—VAUGHN.
WE, US & CO.
W. A. MESTAYER THERESA VAUGHN.
THE ORIGINAL COMPANY.
Seats can be secured at Bretano Bros., 101 State-st., at box office prices. Monday, May 2—Katie Putnam.

CASINO—North Clark and Kinzie-sts.

Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, 25c. MATINEE TODAY. 25c.

Rankin & Wilson's Mammoth Minstrels!

Tomorrow, Matinee and Night, positively last performances.
Monday—New Rentz-Santley Novelty Burlesque Company.

EPSTEAN'S

NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
Randolph-st. near Clark.
Theatre No. 1—Majiltion's Trans-Atlantic Novelty Co. Theatre No. 2—Prof. Fabian's Parisian Sensation, Admiral Dot, Jennie Quigly, the Baby Pianist, and other living wonders. Four Floors of Curiosities! Hourly Double Stage Shows.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
146, 148, 150, and 152 South Clark-st., near Madison.
Week beginning Monday, April 25.
THE MORMON FAMILY.
Elder JOSHUA BAKER, 3 wives and 18 children.
Theatre No. 1—"THE NEW LODGER."
Theatre No. 2—J. W. McAndrew's Big Co.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
Every evening this week. Matinees Saturday and Sunday. MR. HORACE LEWIS in the interesting melodrama, entitled,
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
Presented by a powerful Dramatic Company.
Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.
Next week Dan Sully in "DADDY NOLAN."

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

Matinee at 2. Night at 8. Theatre entirely inadequate to accommodate the eager multitude attracted by this superlative entertainment.

DAN SULLY! DADDY NOLAN!

Full of the Brightest Fun.
Monday—"Around the World in 80 Days."

PANORAMA.

Battle of Shiloh.

The Grandest Exhibition on Earth. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open every day and evening.

STORMING OF
Mission Ridge AND
Lookout Mountain
Grandest War Panorama in the United States.
Wabash-av. and Panorama-place.
W. WEHNER, Prop'r.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG!
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

$30,000 WILL SECURE LARGE INTEREST in corporation about to be formed in large Southern city controlling 7,000 lots. Money desired for purpose of putting land on market. Full particulars and references given. V 48, Tribune office.

The Tribune.

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Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1887.

QUEEN VICTORIA has arrived at Windsor Castle from the Continent.

THE Bucket-Shop bill was passed by the Illinois Senate yesterday.

THE House Five-Gallon Liquor bill was passed in the Illinois Senate yesterday.

THE new Russian loan has been subscribed to the extent of two milliards of rubles.

THE Grant relics have been placed on exhibition at the National Museum in Washington.

THE lake steamer Susquehanna has been badly damaged by ice while passing the straits.

JAMES H. MARCUM was hanged at Louisa, Ky., yesterday for the murder of his cousin, Fisher Marcum.

A RUMOR comes from across the water that Germany will soon declare martial law in Alsace-Lorraine.

A MOTION to quash the indictment against Jake Sharp, the New York boodle-giver, was yesterday denied.

IT is denied that the International & Great Northern Railway is about to pass into the hands of a receiver.

MARKER RUSH, once a wealthy and well-known character of Pittsburg, Pa., died yesterday in the poorhouse.

THE estate of C. Ahern has sold to J. Stenson, for $65,000, 89x106 feet on Fifth avenue, southeast corner of Harrison street.

MR. MURPHY'S bill to establish and maintain a system of kindergarten schools was passed by the Illinois House yesterday.

A MEETING of Liberal-Unionists will be held in London today to consider certain amendments to the Irish Crimes Amendment bill.

A FAVORABLE report was yesterday made to the Illinois Senate on the bill repealing the special act incorporating the Chicago Board of Trade.

UMPIRE JACKSON'S award against the proposed advance in miners' wages will probably cause a general strike in the Connellsville region.

M. SCHNAEBELS is to be released by Germany, the understanding being that the French Government will discharge him from the office of Special Commissary.

A LIST of those indicted in St. Louis by the Federal grand jury for election frauds includes thirteen persons, nearly all of whom have been prominent in local politics.

THERE was a total of 191 failures in the United States and Canada the last week, against 199 for the preceding week and 207 for the corresponding week last year.

LOUISIANA planters have declared in favor of the strict enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce law. The Union Pacific Railroad has asked for the suspension of Sec. 4.

IN the Illinois Senate yesterday the Revenue bill was made a special order for Tuesday morning, and Appropriation bills on third reading for Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

AN agent of the Irish woolen manufacturing and exporting company recently organized by Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, and other National-Leaguers has sailed for America to develop trade for the new company.

A NEW liquor law was presented in the Michigan Legislature yesterday, its provisions being very stringent. No distinction is made in the tax for vending malt or alcoholic liquors. The tax is fixed at $500, and saloons are required to close at 9 p. m. It is said the bill will probably pass.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S weekly review of trade claims that evidences have multiplied during the last week of the harmful effect of the Inter-State Commerce law, but nevertheless general reports of the condition of business are favorable, and it is cheering to note how hopeful a spirit is everywhere expressed, an apparent improvement being manifest in all the leading branches of trade.

THE estimates of the Cincinnati *Price Current* indicate that the winter hog-packing of the whole West was slightly larger than that of a year previously, but that the summer packing will show a decrease of some 10 per cent. The work of the eight months ending with next October promises to reach a total of about 5,000,000 hogs, against 5,644,000 for the corresponding time in 1886.

MR. LABOUCHERE has with characteristic courage turned the tables on the London *Times* in the matter of the alleged Parnell letter. In an address to a London meeting a few evenings ago he declared that the *Times* published the Parnell letter knowing it to be a forgery, in order to create a sensation, and thus improve its circulation, which has been rapidly falling off. He also charged that the *Times* management bought the forged letter from a worthless scamp, knowing him to be such, and knowing also that he could have had no connection with the Irish societies or with Mr. Parnell. At the conclusion of these charges Mr. Labouchère invited the proprietors of the *Times* to sue him for libel. The invitation will not be accepted. To do so would force the *Times* to explain how it obtained the now notorious letter, and from whom.

THE local money market was quiet yesterday, with rates at 6 per cent for call and 7 and 8 for time. Business in local investment securities was fair. New York exchange was dull at 80 cents discount. Sterling exchange was quiet. Stocks were higher in Wall street.—The Chicago grain markets were steadier, with a firm tone, but less doing, and the June premium on wheat widened to 2 cents per bushel. Provisions were much stronger, with a liberal settlement of pork shorts at $22.00. As compared with Thursday, pork closed $1.00 higher, lard 10 cents higher, meats 15 cents higher, June wheat ⅛ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats firm, rye and barley steady, and flaxseeds easy.

GLADSTONE ON AMERICANISM.

Doubtless few American newspaper readers could suppress a smile of amusement on learning that Mr. Gladstone had attended Buffalo Bill's Wild West show and improved the occasion to make a set speech on Americanism—an address of so much general interest that it was at once cabled across the Atlantic. Passing without comment the success of the advertising scheme and the rather amusing incongruity between the address and the occasion, no one will deny that Mr. Gladstone's remarks displayed characteristic sagacity, and are fraught with much of great interest to Americans as well as Europeans. Among other things he said:

> The visitors had done themselves no more than justice in saying that the institutions of America and the progress of America had always been to him a subject of very great interest ever since, many years ago, he had studied the life of Washington. He had become aware of two things—first, of the magnitude of the destiny reserved for the people of America; secondly, that the birth of an American State was of more interest than any other it was possible to study. Whenever any young man desirous of studying political life had consulted him as to the course of study he should pursue in the field of history it had been his invariable practice to refer him to the early history of America. Now the destinies of the States were assuming such great dimensions that the prospect of what was contained in their future became an almost overwhelming thought, but with progress came responsibilities, and the stronger and greater they became as a people the more it would be incumbent upon them to set to the world an example to be followed.

When Mr. Gladstone advises European students that American history has an interest and importance greater than any other, what shall be said of our shameful neglect of these riches and the failure of the public schools to furnish adequate instruction in regard to the nature and development of American doctrines? American history as usually taught presents a catalog of dry facts with an admixture of Fourth-of-July bombast, and the student is dismissed without any comprehension of the spirit which animated his forefathers a few generations back or of the results which they accomplished. Little is said touching the freedom of the individual and his sacred right to his labor and its products; nothing is done to explain the vital relation between the citizen and the State and to show just what are the "rights of life, liberty, and property" in a Republic where privileges are equal and allegiance is required only to the will of the majority as formulated in law. When such instruction is neglected at home it is hardly surprising that foreigners who come here sometimes mistake liberty for license, organize class parties and trade conspiracies, invade the personal rights of individuals, and even incite mob uprisings to overthrow law and destroy life and property.

Mr. Gladstone in his comprehensive remarks spoke not only of the general progress of the country but of the development of individual commonwealths and the life inherent in them. "The birth of an American State," he said, "was of more interest than any other it was possible to study." This is true for economic as well as political reasons—because the immense forces of labor and capital brought to bear in the building up of American States, particularly in the West, have caused the period of formation to seem one of creation rather than of mere growth. The homestead farmer and the monopolistic corporation have labored together in the development of new States. Hence not only an unparalleled increase of wealth but the springing of social, political, and economic questions of the first interest and importance. Commonwealths ruled by a class of small land owners and farmers thoroughly imbued with the principles of true democracy have become theatres for the operations of powerful moneyed corporations, essentially monopolistic in character, exercising delegated sovereign authority and wielding a taxing power greater than that of the Government itself. At times united, but often in conflict, these mighty forces have produced here history of greater interest and real importance than can be found elsewhere. Mr. Gladstone spoke particularly of the older States of the East, but the interest attaching to the newer commonwealths of the West is far greater. Certainly when foreigners turn to America for historic studies of the greatest significance, it is time that all Americans should be instructed in the sound principles of Americanism, and all who have a taste for research should spend more time on the records of their own country and waste less following the vicissitudes of ancient monarchies or the succession of European Kings.

THE ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETY.

The Land and Labor Club of New York, in which Henry George was a conspicuous member, has proved a failure mainly because its members, in spite of the suggestive name of their organization, were not of the class which loves to labor on the land. It has now been succeeded by a new club, called the Anti-Poverty Society, whose declaration of principles and constitution read as follows:

> Believing that the time has come for an active warfare against the unjust conditions that in spite of the advance of the power of production condemn so many to degrading poverty, and foster vice, crime, and greed, the undersigned hereby associate themselves together in an organization to be known as the Anti-Poverty Society on the following general conditions:
>
> First—The name of the society shall be the Anti-Poverty Society.
>
> Second—The object of the society shall be to spread, by such *peaceable* and *lawful means* as may be found wisest, most desirable and efficacious, a knowledge of the truth that God has made ample provision for the needs of all men during their residence upon earth, and that poverty is the result of the human laws which allow individuals to claim as private property what the Creator has provided for the use of all.

Among those who have signed the above declarations are Henry George, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, his lieutenant, the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, Benjamin Urner, the Rev. C. P. McCarthy, James Redpath, and several others, who are mainly what Father McGlynn recently called himself, "jawsmiths." While anti-poverty is a very good principle to maintain, the new organization is open to several comments. First, there is not a man among the signers who would take an eighty-acre farm for nothing, rent and taxes free, on condition of living upon it and supporting himself by farming—not one of them. The public lands have been open to all the anti-poverty people for a quarter of a century, but they won't live on them—neither the agitators nor the poverty people whose cause they are agitating. They cannot be forced out of the cities upon any inducement. They would rather hang around the city streets with nothing to do than go to work on farms.

Second, how do they propose "by peaceable and lawful means" to get possession of other men's houses, lots, and farms without paying for them? It may appear a singular prejudice to the "jawsmiths," but all the same the owners of property, particularly the owners of houses and lots or farms, have a strong prejudice against giving them away. How, then, do these anti-poverty disciples of Georgeism propose to appropriate other people's property? Land-owners and lot-owners and their sons are men who can defend their property, and will be likely to do so when these anti-poverty fellows come along and attempt to dispossess them without remuneration.

Third, what "God made ample for the needs of men" Georgeism would curse with the Irish rent system, and turn five millions of independent American farmers into poverty-stricken tenant serfs. That is the whole outcome of Georgeism—confiscation, overtaxation, and serfdom for the benefit of the "State" of "jawsmiths."

Fourth, how is it that these wiseacres in resolving against poverty overlooked the cause which is responsible for nine-tenths of the poverty in this country—namely: liquor? Why did they say nothing about intemperance, which is eating up the money of the wageworkers and keeping them poor? Are they not aware that 70 per cent of the drink money in this country is squandered by the wageworkers, and that if it were saved there would be scarcely an appreciable amount of poverty? Do they not know that the fundamental basis of poverty is alcohol?

The objects of this Anti-Poverty Club, as set forth in its declaration of principles, are not only chimerical and impracticable, but, worse than that, they are dishonest, for they are founded on theft.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S CELTIC PREJUDICES.

The letter written by Prof. Goldwin Smith to the President of the Canadian Club in New York, which has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, is timely and important for the light it throws upon England's probable acquiescence in the commercial union of Canada and the United States. Prof. Smith makes the point very clearly that the English Government cannot logically antagonize reciprocity between the two countries and an assimilation of their tariffs, and he states correctly that it will be for the mutual interests of the two countries, but before he closes his letter he cannot refrain from his conventional tribute to English and American Anglo-Saxons and his chronic slur at the Celts. He says in this connection:

> Nations, it is true, have tempers as well as interests, and if American Legislatures and journals persist in trying the temper of the British nation, as they are doing at present, mischief not only to the prospects of closer commercial relations but to friendly relations generally may ensue. But it is difficult to see why Anglo-Saxons should be bent on sacrificing their natural affinities, their material interests, and those of our common civilization to the prosecution of a *Celtic feud;* or why American legislators and journalists should deem it their duty to protest against the repression of disorder in Ireland by the British Government, when they regard stronger measures taken by other European Governments for the same purpose, such as those which Germany is now taking in Alsace-Lorraine, with perfect unconcern.

It is astonishing that a man of Prof. Smith's information and scholarship should so persistently ignore the Celtic element in the population of Great Britain and the United States, or underestimate its numbers and importance. He forgets or refuses to recognize that the Scotch and the Welsh are Celts and that the north of England contains as many Celts as Saxons. Forty per cent at least, some writers estimate it as high as 50 per cent, of the population of Great Britain and Ireland are of Celtic blood and origin. There is a similar proportion in this country and in the British colonies of people who trace their origin back to the pure Celtic source. Now it ought to occur to a man of Goldwin Smith's perspicacity and thoughtfulness that the simplest and easiest way to settle the lingering aversion of the Celto-American people to England is to do justice to the Irish and Scotch, to emancipate the Scotch farmers from landlord rule, free the crofters from their horrible oppression, and give the Irish self-government in local affairs as Illinois has, for instance, in the American Union. It is all that they ask and it is no more than common justice requires. If England would do this and would go a step further and encourage absolute free trade between Canada and the United States, and, when the time is ripe for it, with the British West Indies also, she would establish a bond of friendship between the two branches of these great Celto-Saxon peoples that will save the mother country some day from conquest and destruction as an independent nation. Every year England is more and more isolated from participation in European politics. Every year her political influence grows smaller, and the dislike of the Continental nations for her increases. Sooner or later she will be obliged to look across the ocean for help, and the intervention of America can save her when nothing else can avail, and that, too, without firing a gun. America with her hundred millions of people and limitless resources a quarter of a century hence will be the arbiter and referee among the nations of the world, and her decisions will never be challenged.

It is astonishing that Goldwin Smith does not see this. It needs no gift of prophecy to forecast what is as plainly written as the handwriting on the wall. His Alsace-Lorraine comparison is a lame one. If the Irish were seeking annexation to France it would have some points of resemblance. Ireland's grievances are compulsory poverty, superinduced by the brutal oppression of absentee landlords—the denial of the right of local self-government, and, in the case of the pending Coercion bill, the denial of the common rights of human liberty. Instead of giving aid and comfort to the tyrannical British Tories Goldwin Smith should be engaged with voice and pen in helping to remove these grievances. That he does not do so shows a willful blindness to the existing situation and a most unworthy prejudice against the Celtic element in both countries, which are astonishing in a man who has mixed so freely with the people of both and knows their characteristics so well.

PRAISEWORTHY BUT INCONSISTENT.

In opposition to two members of his Cabinet Mr. Cleveland has made a ruling against the Northern Pacific land grabbers and in favor of a deserving homestead settler—an act deserving of praise. Guilford Miller took up a claim in 1878 in Washington Territory, fifty miles from the line of the Northern Pacific Road, and after living on his farm and improving it for seven years found it demanded by the corporation on the plea that it was within the indemnity limits and had been withdrawn from settlement. The practice of withdrawing and reserving lands for a company that had violated the terms of its contract with the Government, and already obtained millions of acres to which it was not entitled, has been one of the most scandalous frauds and outrages perpetrated in the Land-Office under previous Administrations, and, although opposed by Garland, the President courageously says it must stop and the wrong be righted. Secretary Lamar is told if he finds the corporation entitled to any more land to "direct it to select land upon which neither Miller nor any other citizen has in good faith settled and made improvements." The ruling thus made will apply to many other cases. If carried out faithfully it means that the scoundrelly practice of decoying settlers onto reserved lands and then seizing their farms after they have been improved and greatly increased in value must stop.

If Mr. Cleveland is willing to correct the blunders of a previous Administration so far as practicable why does he not at once undo the gross wrong he has himself heaped on the Crow Creek settlers in Dakota? At this time a military company is evicting these honest, deserving farmers in pursuance of Mr. Cleveland's order. Their title was even better than that of Guilford Miller, for when they took up their claims the land had been formally opened to settlement by the proclamation of President Arthur. No one else has any valid claim to the land on which these farmers settled in good faith. The order for the eviction of the settlers and the destruction of their property is undoubtedly illegal and wholly unnecessary. To destroy their property and drive them from the farms which they have tilled for two years is a bitter, cruel hardship. Can't Mr. Cleveland rectify his own blunder and call off the troops? The decision in favor of Guilford Miller, while praiseworthy, cannot divert public attention from the outrage now being perpetrated in Dakota. It is well enough for the President within the limits of his authority to correct the blunders of a previous Administration, but the most urgent call now is for him to recall his own wretched mistake and stop the cruel, wrongful eviction of the Crow Creek settlers.

CHICAGO AND PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The stamping out of pleuro-pneumonia in Chicago and vicinity must be set down as a duty of the highest importance. As the centre of the cattle trade this city cannot afford to trifle with the worst disease known to veterinary surgery. Omaha and Kansas City aspire to rival Chicago as markets for beeves and stockers, and continued dalliance here with pleuro-pneumonia would make their aspirations easy of attainment.

That eminent authority in such matters, Prof. Law of Cornell, who is now in this city, gives it as his opinion that it is practicable to extirpate the malady in three months. If that is done there will be no serious interference with the trade of next fall; but if it is not done the glory of Chicago as a cattle market will depart, and that, too, with no prospect of return. The infected district embraces substantially the entire city and a large part of the towns round about, except the Union Stock-Yards, which are absolutely protected by an isolation which existed independent of any fear of contagion. The outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia last fall was in distillery sheds then filled indiscriminately with steers and milch-cows. The practice of keeping the latter in such sinks of filth has been broken up. Not a pint of milk is now sold in Chicago which has the taint of distillery slops and offal about it. That incidental benefit of the agitation promises to be permanent, and it is a matter of considerable importance, too. It is an easy task for the Health Department to maintain the present state of things in this regard. But to maintain the surveillance necessary to the quarantine requires a great deal of effort. For the most part the State and National authorities will do the work, but they have asked the city authorities to lend a helping hand, and compliance with the request has been promised.

It should be made the duty of every one of our 1,200 policemen to be on the lookout for violations of the quarantine, just as it is a part of the constant duty of a policeman to prevent the violation of a health ordinance.

With few exceptions the fresh supplies of milch-cows in Chicago come in by rail, and in all such cases by way of the Stock-Yards. Fortunately there is only one gate by which they can come out of those yards alive, and an agent of the Health Department is always on duty at that gate during the hours of its use. This fact enables the department to render the greatest quarantine service with the least possible trouble, and the police part of the surveillance will be easily maintained, for every cow in the quarantine district must have a tag attached to her horn. It follows that when the system is once fairly inaugurated any policeman seeing an untagged cow on his beat will be in duty bound to take the same notice of it as he would of an unplacarded house known to contain a smallpox or scarlet-fever patient.

THE SENATE AND THE PRINTING COMBINE.

The special Senatorial committee appointed to investigate the State printing conspiracy is expected to make its report next Wednesday. The testimony is all in and there appears to be no difference of opinion among the members. All agree that the contract is an unmitigated fraud and void, or voidable. No disposition is shown to mince matters. On the contrary, a thorough exposure may be looked for, coupled with such recommendations as the situation calls for. This is not the first time a Springfield printing combine has been formed to rob the State Treasury, but if it is followed to the end with all possible severity it will be the last for a long time to come.

It is reported that one of the Senatorial investigators who has been specially zealous in prosecuting the case doubts the power of the courts to punish the conspirators. It is difficult to understand such a doubt. The statute could not be more explicit. It specifies conspiring "to prevent competition in the letting of any contract by the State," or "to induce any person not to enter into such competition." The law could not fit this case more exactly had it been framed for the express and sole purpose of providing for the punishment of those engaged in it. We might as well wipe out the criminal code and rely upon the common law and its interpretations by the courts if it does not cover this printing combine.

As the case now stands the only public apologists for the combine are the Springfield newspapers, all of them more or less implicated.

GRAIN STORAGE.

Several of the people who got caught between the upper and the nether millstone by selling wheat in this market which they held at various points in the country are very wroth because of inability to deliver it here in time for the filling of their contracts. They had the grain, stored in country elevators, and had obtained from the railroad companies satisfactory "rates" to Chicago; but the said companies refused to load the grain into cars on the ground that they could not be sure of placing it in store on its arrival in this city. Some of the wheat thus left out in the cold is confessedly better in quality than the average of the grade known as Chicago No. 2, and millers would pay for it a premium of nearly two cents per bushel on its merits. But it is found necessary to sell it at a discount because by the terms of the contract the property is not regular for delivery unless it be in some one of the houses which are approved by our Board of Trade. The parties who had sold it were obliged to buy it back from the original purchasers and have now to find another market for the actual wheat, while they have additional cause for chagrin in the fact that the market here declined sharply as soon as they had finished covering their shorts at the top.

The trouble is one for which there is no redress. The room available for the storage of grain in this city has been, for several years past, apparently equal to all possible requirements, and the prospect for even less demand for it in the near future has recently led to a reduction in warehouse charges at this and other points. Hence, there is no inducement to the building of more elevators here for the storage of grain which is the property of others, and especially not as it is feared that pressure will be brought to bear to authorize the levying of a tax on all grain held in store at a certain date in each year. It is idle to expect that capitalists will voluntarily add to the capacity which already seems to be larger than is normally wanted, with the moral certainty that to provide for a repetition of the recent pressure would be to prevent a recurrence. If the dissatisfied ones really wish for a remedy that will permit them to sell untold millions of bushels of wheat in this market next winter they have another course open. That is to agitate for a change in the rules of the Board of Trade that will place upon the buyer of the grain the onus of finding storage room therefor when it is tendered by the seller. This is a rule which obtains in the English trade, but its introduction here might have the effect of killing off the market by discouraging buyers. It is safe to assume that no one is likely to take the risk and trouble of purchasing property to be delivered several months in the future and hold himself in readiness to pay for the same whenever tendered, if every chance of profit in the operation be cut off by enactment of the Legislature or the Board of Trade. Speculative buying and selling involves a risk to both parties, and if either one of them succeed in reducing his risk he will be very apt to see his chance for profit diminish in about the same proportion.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION AND HURD'S BILL.

The little *Mail* says the Citizens' Association is "as earnest as ever in advocating the passage of the Hurd Drainage bill." The *Mail* is probably correct. To be "as earnest as ever" the association need not be earnest at all. The zeal and earnestness of the organization in question are manifested through such representative members as Mr. Hurd himself, Mr. Hurd's neighbor, Edwin Lee Brown; Mr. Hurd's coworker in the preparation of the bill, Mr. D. L. Shorey; and that very formidable personage, Secretary Ambler, who fancies himself the Citizens' Association itself. This quartet are zealous in support of the bill, and there are four or five amiable gentlemen who are in sympathy with them. The zeal of the Citizens' Association goes no further.

As demonstrated in THE TRIBUNE the other day, the association has not through any authorized body approved of the bill. The Executive Committee was never consulted about it. Perhaps not more than 10 per cent of the members ever understood the scope of the bill or had any idea of the expenditure involved in carrying it out. The champions of the scheme, though aware of these facts, represented to the legislators at Springfield and to the Mayor of Chicago that the bill had the official indorsement of the whole association. Mr. Ambler was on hand at the committee meetings at the State Capital to give the sanction of his presence to the idea. The bedazzled rural legislators were of course convinced when the oily Ambler appeared. The tactics pursued in Springfield were tried in Chicago. It was given out that the Mayor approved the Hurd scheme. The interview with Mr. Roche published in yesterday's TRIBUNE exploded that fiction. The Mayor is as much opposed to the Hurd gilt-edged, Anglo-Bengalee boodle scheme as any man in Chicago. He has condemned nearly every salient feature in the project. He finds nothing in it to commend, but much to condemn.

The Citizens' Association should follow the example of the Mayor and make it plain that it does not favor the pretentious statutory humbug known as the Hurd bill, and does not authorize Ambler to cast its vote as he sees fit. The association can have no sympathy with the fussy and deeply-interested promoters of this monstrous measure.

SEND THEM TO THE COUNTRY.

The present season promises to be notable for heavy immigration. Over 1,600 emigrants landed at Castle Garden last Sunday, and at Queenstown the crowds waiting for their turn to embark for America are obliged to sleep in tents, the ordinary accommodations being inadequate for their shelter. Irish emigration has received a new impulse from eviction and the fear that the Coercion bill will become a law. Other parts of Europe are keeping up their usual quotas. The steamship companies are enlarging their steerage facilities to meet the demands of travel.

It is said that a large percentage of these new comers are fairly well supplied with money. This would indicate that they are a thrifty class, or, perhaps, that they have generous friends in this country, for a large proportion of the emigrants of these later years are furnished with the necessary funds for coming over here by relatives or old neighbors on this side of the water. The amount of cash they may have is in itself of little consequence. The main thing is where they are going, city or country. The reputable agriculturists of the Old World crowd often into our great cities and rapidly sink to the lowest level of metropolitan unthrift and disreputableness, while even the dregs from the slums of the Old World rise to the dignity of good citizens if they are so fortunate as to settle in the country. City and country abound with illustrations in point. The supply of labor in all our cities exceeds the demand, and with new accessions the ranks of idleness and crime are augmented, not altogether, but largely, from new arrivals. Every effort should be made to give a rural direction to this tide of immigration. It is far better to work a farm on shares, or be a farm laborer, even, than to be an unskilled wageworker in a city, and, best of all, going to the Far West, where a farm may be had for the tillage.

IT appears that the Governor has requested, or will request, the Cook County Judges to nominate candidates for Justices of the Peace in the places of Mr. Clifford, who declined an appointment, and the Socialist, Dvorak, whose name was not sent to the Senate. Justices Hammer and Woodman, whom the Judges declined to recommend in the first instances, now hold over, as their successors have not been appointed nor confirmed. It would be an excellent idea to renominate both now. Seven of the Judges who are to make the nominations are Republicans and seven are Democrats. The two Justices are Republicans. This fact ought to decide in their favor, unless there is some good reason against their appointment. No charge has been publicly made against either. They have acquitted themselves well as Justices in the past. Indeed, the only thing urged against Justice Hammer is that he is in comfortable circumstances. The only complaint against Justice Woodman is that he was a Republican candidate for Congress last fall. The nomination of both would be followed now by certain appointment and confirmation. The Republican Judges ought to stand by them. In proportion to their strength in the county the Democrats have received more than their quota of the Justices.

THREE Liberal Unionists voted with the Gladstonians and Parnellites against the provision of the Tory Coercion bill directed against combinations of tenants. Nineteen of the Unionists abstained from voting. The disintegration of the anti-Home-Rule force may, therefore, be said to have begun in real earnest. Lord Hartington is evidently alarmed, and at a meeting of the Unionists yesterday declared in favor of the elimination of some of the most stringent clauses from the bill, including the one for changing the venue in Irish cases from Dublin to London.

MR. ARCHIE WILSON of the Alcazar is beginning to find out that Mayor Roche is a different kind of man from his predecessor. "Archie" probably thought all Mayors were like the late Mr. Harrison, and that he could bring "infloocence" to bear on Mr. Roche. The following dialog between the Mayor and Archie yesterday is worth repeating:

> Wilson—I'd like to inform you, Mr. Mayor, that the Alcazar is not nearly as black as it is painted, and would be glad to have you do something for my relief.
>
> The Mayor—Let me tell you, Mr. Wilson, that I know nothing about the Alcazar, but will say that if the Chief of Police reports it among disreputable resorts it will get no license. That's all, Mr. Wilson.
>
> Wilson—But——
>
> The Mayor—I have nothing further to say.
>
> Wilson—Well, er-r——
>
> The Mayor—Do you understand me? That's all.

Exit Wilson, vowing that "the new Mayor is a hard one. I must go to St. Paul." He probably meant to say Minneapolis. The moral of the dialog will not be lost on the proprietors of "The Fashion," "The Shotgun," "The Morgue," "The Buckingham," and such resorts.

WE notice in the report of the railway clerks' ball in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday this painful statement:

> The railroad editor can foot it with the nimblest of them, though he does turn the scale at 260 pounds.

Yes; the railroad editor can "foot it." Since April 5 the railroad editor has had to "foot it" or ride on the trucks.

ARCHITECT—This, Mrs. Pahvynew, is the ground-plan of the first floor. Here is the hall, there is the drawing-room——

Mrs. Pahvynew—Law, Mr. Shackelford, why not make that room a parlor? We don't need no drawing-room. Nary one of the girls kin draw.

TWO WOMEN in New York are dying from the effects of kicks administered by their husbands. These brutes, who promised to love and cherish those women through life, are now in jail, and in due time will receive the customary visits from soft-hearted females with bouquets and choice delicacies.

KANSAS CITY Board of Trade men attribute the backward and unfavorable weather of this spring to the new Inter-State Commerce law.

JOHN RUSKIN has an unconquerable aversion to all wheeled vehicles. He would probably rather walk to Heaven than go as Elijah did.

BROATCH is the name of the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty of Omaha. It ought to be sufficiently suggestive of Roche to insure its possessor a tremendous majority, unless the people of Omaha are unreasonably predjudiced against the *Bee*.

HENRY GEORGE must not expect too much from his anti-poverty society. The country is full of anti-sin societies, built on a sounder basis than Henry George, and yet sin continues to abound.

THE resignation of the Hon. David Littler as a member of the Legislature takes effect today. From and after this date, therefore, the State of Illinois will have to peg along as best it can.

IN his Charleston oration Secretary Lamar spoke respectfully of the American Union. Nearly half his life, he said, had been spent in the service of the Union, and whatever reputation he had was indissolubly connected therewith. To be too National, indeed, had been considered even by many of his friends, his greatest political fault. Yet any man who has drawn a good salary from the United States for half his lifetime can certainly be pardoned for being somewhat National, and Mr. Lamar's apology ought to satisfy any reasonable State-rights man.

A MUSICIAN in Europe is trying to set Tennyson's Jubilee Ode to one of Wagner's compositions. Siberia yawns for that man.

THE owner of an autograph album in New York sent it to Sarah Bernhardt with the request that the latter write her name in it. The album contained the autographs of many eminent persons, and the lady who owned it valued it at $5,000. Whatever became of the costly trifle is not known, but there is a dim suspicion that Sarah was not in the best of humors when it came, and that its value now is much less, for paper ashes are practically worthless for soap-making purposes.

IT IS not the stature of Mr. Schnaebels that has made him great, but the greatness of his name.

AN exchange returns devout thanks that the Inter-State Commerce law has no control over the river craft. If we understand that law it was designed to control railway craft. One such job at a time is enough.

THE best-beloved wife of the King of Dahomey weighs, it is said, 530 pounds, and has two maids whose exclusive duty it is to wait upon her. These maids have what might be called a fat job.

THE discussion between two New Orleans papers, the *States* and *Picayune*, has reached such a temperature that a resort to the code is being freely discussed. The *States* says it fully understands the code, but declines to concede that it applies to the settlement of a difficulty between an honorable gentleman on the one side and a hired bully and would-be assasin on the other. As a way of settling this unhappy affair the editor of the *States* might hire some abandoned villain to fight the hired ruffian of the *Picayune*.

DEGREES in the progress of a booming town, as set forth in the prevailing dialect of the same: boom, bum, bust.

P. T. BARNUM grows callous and hard-hearted as he grows older. Last year he announced that he had consented at last to yield to the importunities of united Europe, and was on his farewell tour in America, having decided to visit the eager foreigners in 1887 and remain several years. This spring he coldly refuses to do anything of the kind and is starting out on another farewell tour in America. Such things as these, if persisted in, will weaken public confidence in Mr. Barnum.

THE new City Council of Portsmouth, O., opens its sessions with prayer. The example is commended as a wholesome one for Sioux City, Ia., to follow. Any well-disposed non-resident who might be accidentally detained while passing through the place would cheerfully lend his assistance.

A NEW YORK exchange thinks it is a fact worth special mention that "Chicago produces 200 pairs of twins per year." There is no denying that the climate of Chicago is simply immense.

CURRENT NOTES.

A lover of statistics has discovered that your wife has to put in 19,908 stitches every time she fashions a hand-made shirt. And even then it doesn't fit.—*Somerville Journal.*

The collector at Bombay has among his curiosities a Chinese god marked "Heathen Idol," and next to it a gold dollar marked "Christian Idol."—*Living Church.*

Husband—"Did you have much of a good time at the sewing circle this afternoon?" Wife—"No, I was awfully bored. There wasn't anything said to shock one's sense of propriety!"—*Texas Siftings.*

Jenkins, examining the pedigree which Snobson has just had manufactured—"So this is your family tree, is it? And what is that big gap in the middle?" Snobson—"That, er—well, er—— O, that is the flood!—*Life.*"

"I see that you can get Government land free in the West," observed the impecunious boarder at the breakfast table. "I think I'll go there and settle." Mrs. Hardtack—"Better settle in New York first."—*New York Sun.*

We are told that Tecumseh Sherman carries his wife's satchel when the lady is shopping, and Philip Sheridan his wife's handkerchief under the same circumstances. It is such paragraphs as this that give the South all the revenge it craves.—*The Judge.*

"O, dear!" exclaimed Cousin Jane, "my throat is so raw I can't sing any more. Doesn't singing make your throat raw, Uncle Charles?" "I think," was the guarded reply, "that it has a tendency to make those raw who hear me."—*Boston Transcript.*

The appointment of Gen. Christopher C. Augur as commandant of the camp at the approaching military reunion is to be commended in every way. The appropriateness of the biggest Augur in the country for a National drill will not be questioned.—*Washington Critic.*

"And now, dear, is there anything that would make you feel better?" "Yes, there is." "What, darling?" "That pearl set at Stiffknees." "But, my precious, you can't wear them while you are sick abed." "No, but I will know that nobody who isn't sick abed can."—*Town Topics.*

Agent selling patent compound for jerking store butter bald-headed—"I have got here—" "You have got here, have you?" interrupted the servant girl; "so has Towser," she added, as the dog came around the corner of the house. Then the agent and Towser waltzed around to the front gate together.—*St. Paul Herald.*

First broker—"It's pretty bad for me—that last break in Ontario. I'm blue as a jay." Second broker—"Cheer up, old fellow. Here, try one of my cigars." First broker—"O, it isn't as bad as that. I wasn't contemplating suicide."—*The Judge.*

Brakeman—But don't you think that $1.50 a day is rather small pay for eighteen hours' work on the top of a freight-car? Superintendent—But you forget that we charge nothing for traveling. Let's see; you ride something like 200 miles daily, and it doesn't cost you a cent.—*Boston Transcript.*

At the theatre. She (on her husband's return from the open air)—"Harry, did you notice this important statement on the program? Please look at it." He—"'Two months elapse between Acts II. and III.' Well, what of that?" She—"A good deal, I should think. You've been off on a spree for about six weeks!"—*New Haven News.*

Omaha child—"Why, that's a new book, isn't it?" Mamma—"Yes, it is a long poem called 'Paradise Lost.'" "Who is that woman in that picture?" "That is Eve, the mother of us all." "What a nice dress she has on." "That is only a rose bush she is standing behind, my dear." "O, I thought she was going to a party."—*Omaha World.*

"I notice," said a clergyman's wife to her husband, "that it is no longer fashionable for the minister to kiss the bride at the wedding ceremony." "Yes," sadly responded the good man, "many of the pleasant features connected with the wedding ceremony have been discarded, and——" "What's that?" demanded his wife ominously. "I mean—I mean," he stammered, "that the senseless custom of kissing the bride should have been abolished long ago."—*All the Year Round.*

PERSONALS.

William O'Brien will sail next Sunday for Canada. His mission is to make life miserable for Lord Lansdowne.

Gen. Sherman smokes a light domestic cigar, limiting himself to three a day. Gen. Sheridan puffs imported, three for half a dollar.

Pope Leo received among his Easter gifts an egg carved from a block of the finest ivory, lined with quilted satin, and inclosing a ruby and several diamonds. The gems were worth $10,000.

Mme. Patti is to make another South American tour, beginning in April next. She is to receive £1,000 for each performance, and all expenses of travel will be defrayed by the management.

Marshall P. Wilder, recently so much petted by New York society because the Prince of Wales had smiled upon him, is a deformed dwarf and ugly as sin, admirably fitted by nature to star in the rôle of Quilp.

The Duchess of Cumberland is to be removed from Vienna to Copenhagen as soon as she has gained sufficient strength to encounter the fatigues of such a journey. There is but small hope of the Duchess recovering her reason.

Te Hen Hen has presented to the New Zealand Government for a public park the "wonderland" of that country, including the volcano Tengariro, the extinct volcano Ruapehu, Mount Ngaruahoe, and the hot-lake district. Te Hen Hen is a great chief of the Ngatutawbaretoa Maories.

"Count Anton von Heussenstamm of Heissenstein and Grafenhausen, Baron of Starhemberg, Chamberlain and Lieutenant in the Uhlan Regiment of Archduke Carl Ludwig, No. 7," is the name and title of the gentleman who recently became the husband of Miss Carroll, step-daughter of J. Fenner Lee, Secretary of the American Legation at Vienna.

Ex-Mayor Scoville of Buffalo, one of the most prominent Democrats of Western New York and a strong advocate of Cleveland's election, was asked in New York the other day how he liked the Administration. His reply was more forcible than elegant, and consisted of one word which began with a big, big D and ended with an n.

George W. Childs, the prince of Philadelphia journalists, has a superb wine cellar, but he never touches wines or intoxicants of any kind. He doesn't know the taste of them. Apollinaris water, which is served in a superb silver flagon, is his favorit tipple. He never uses even tea or coffee. As to his eating, wheaten grits and oatmeal porridge are his favorit dishes.

The late Mrs. Catherine Van Rensselaer Hale of Mobile, Ala., was the last surviving granddaughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler. Left an orphan in childhood she was adopted by her aunt, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, and after the fatal Hamilton-Burr duel she went to live with her uncle, the Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer. The Patroon, she used to relate, would let the young folks have frequent entertainments in his mansion, but he would say, "My children, I cannot give you permission to dance, for too many prayers have been offered in these rooms."

Mrs. Langtry in New York.

There was some dissent from THE TRIBUNE'S criticism of Langtry in "Lady Clancarty"; but the New York papers seem to agree with it, as the following extracts will show:

New York *Tribune:* Mrs. Langtry, appearing for the first time here in the character of Lady Clancarty, came forward last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre and charmed a numerous company of interested and responsive spectators by the best piece of acting that she has ever given within the observation of this public. Her personal aspect and individuality as Lady Clancarty—the figure, the face, the adornment, the carriage, the demeanor, the use of voice, the pervasive and controlling condition—were as completely satisfying to the sense of beauty as any stage image possibly could be; while her dramatic denotement of the feeling of this character was frankly and sweetly impetuous and was restrained and guided by excellent discretion and pure taste—so that she produced the total result of good acting, which is to create an irresistible sense of reality of illusion and convey an irresistible sense of sincerity and power, in a manner that is apparently spontaneous.

Herald: Mrs. Langtry, who looked her best and very handsome in her rich costume of red velvet and old lace, in the last scene, pictured Lady Clancarty in the most womanly and sympathetic fashion. In her lighter work and in her love-making she was both natural and charming; in the passionate outbursts and in her pleading with her brother and the King for her husband she was surprisingly effective, but in the quieter expressions of deep emotion she was weak, and at one or two other points she was unreal.

New York *Times:* Mrs. Langtry is a lovely picture as Lady Clancarty, and her acting is graceful, intelligent, and, in the strongest scene of the play, unexpectedly forcible and pathetic. This is altogether the best work she has done in New York and affords pleasing evidence of her artistic growth. The character is complex and difficult to portray, and there are actresses of greater experience who could more distinctly indicate the struggle of the wife and daughter under the stress of conflicting passions. But Mrs. Langtry's embodiment is both sympathetic and picturesque.

New York *World:* Mrs. Langtry, it need not be said, looked the Lady Clancarty, but it may be added that in the love scene of the third act she quite excelled herself in the emotional business, and woke up a great deal of enthusiasm, which ended in a procession of lilies down the centre aisle. Hitherto Mrs. Langtry has been seen in rôles requiring little or no emotional power, and she has won her way slowly and surely by the romanticism of her presence. In Lady Clancarty she is required to do a great deal of earnest and serious work, and she does it very well—so well indeed that the assemblage of fashionable and critical people last night were disposed to accept her unconditionally, and after the third act had her out with acclaim.

Beautiful and Healthful Chicago.

St. Paul *Globe:* The Chicago of today is ten times a prettier city than Chicago was ten years ago, and nearly all of this increased beauty is owing to the improvement of its park system and of planting shade trees along the streets. The trees have not only had a beautifying effect, but they have proved sanitarily beneficial in absorbing the moisture in the soil and many of the noxious vapors in the atmosphere.

An Opinion from Colorado.

Denver *Republican:* The more Sherman, Allison, and Hawley attempt to boom themselves, the more intense the feeling for Blaine grows among the masses of Republicans. It is not because they do not hold these gentlemen in high esteem, but because they believe Blaine to be the best man for the office, and that he deserves a renomination.

Encouraging to Republicans.

New York *Mail and Express:* In whatever aspect and from whatever point of view the conflicting Democratic testimony and comments as to the retiring disposition of the ambitious and self-willed master of the White House are considered, there is nothing but encouragement for those Republicans who have the brains to understand the singular Democratic situation.

The Winnebago Reservation Outrage.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Their eviction is a dastardly act of injustice. If any violence and bloodshed should occur, the fault would rest wholly with the authorities at Washington. It will not be creditable to the American people if this accursed outrage against honest settlers on their own lands is easily forgotten or forgiven.

The Rise and Fall of Anarchists.

New York *World:* No one fears a rising of Anarchists in 1889, but it is tolerably certain that several of them out in the neighborhood of Chicago will drop in 1887.

THE MAYOR IS IN EARNEST.

THE LOW GROGGERIES AND DIVES MUST BE WIPED OUT.

Rapid Increase of the Number of Disreputable Dens on the Official Blacklist to Which Licenses Are to Be Refused—Resorts on the South, West, and North Sides Which Are Marked—Anarchistic Gathering-Places to Be Closed.

The list of disreputable saloons now in the hands of the City Collector is receiving daily additions, and the police as well as private citizens are becoming thoroughly in earnest in the work of stamping out these pest-spots. On the other hand the divekeepers are realizing their danger and are combining in an effort to thwart the authorities and continue in their nefarious business. Since it is no light undertaking to attempt to work this reformation in a large city there will be many interesting episodes in Chicago's criminal history before the war now being waged by the new Mayor against lawlessness and disorder is ended. Notorious thieves have been permitted to go unmolested in the past by paying tribute into certain channels, which secured for them the right to carry on business under the sanction of the law.

Additional reports were received from the police yesterday, but they were not exactly to the point, and must be classed under another head wherever reference is made to saloonkeepers who permit Anarchists to congregate in their rooms. The most important police report yesterday came from the Harrison Street Station, where Capt. Buckley recommended that John Long, the manager of the Park Theatre, on State street, be refused a license. The police report states that the Park Theatre is a disreputable place where lewd men and dissolute women assemble, and that it should be suppressed. Capt. Simon O'Donnell of the Third Precinct reports the names of three saloonkeepers in the vicinity of West Twelfth street who are charged with harboring Anarchists, and who permit the followers of the red flag to meet in their respective places. Capt. Ward of the Second Precinct, in whose district may be found some of the lowest and vilest dens of iniquity in the city, reports only fifteen saloonkeepers to whom a license should be refused. It is thought by some that Capt. Ward will have to make a recapitulation before the low resorts on Canal, Clinton, and Halsted streets are all on the list. Without referring to particular crimes committed in the district between the river and Halsted street on the West Side, Capt. Ward's attention is called to a few resorts to which the dens on the "levee" are palaces in comparison. At No. 151 South Halsted street is a saloon kept by A. C. Wilson which is a resort for criminals, and yesterday the Citizens' League made complaint to the Mayor. The agent of the league was informed that the saloon in question was already on the list. At No. 22 South Clinton street is a low dive kept by John Sullivan. Above the groggery and on all sides are houses of prostitution running in conjunction with the saloon. At No. 24 South Clinton street Tom Lawrence keeps a dance-house where dissolute women of the most dangerous character are found at all hours. The "West Side Pavilion," at No. 111 South Halsted street, is kept by "Billy" Gaines, and above is a house of prostitution and in the rear is a concert hall, where lewd men and women assemble nightly. "Red" Harry Ormsby has a dark den at No. 142 West Randolph street where the most dissolute characters congregate. The floor is strewn with sawdust, and there is a damp, clammy feeling to the atmosphere of the place which chills the visitor, and the few haggard women sipping beer at the tables fill in a background of low life that may be duplicated but not outdone. George Metaxas is the keeper of a semi-respectable saloon at No. 124 West Madison street. Houses of bad repute flank his building on either side and lewd women are his customers. George was led into a conversation yesterday and said: "I suppose the new rule will hit me pretty hard, but it all depends upon the policeman on this beat. I'll fire the women if I have to, and will try to make a living even if I don't make any money. I've seen some spies around here lately, and one man in particular is a Central Station detective. The last night he was here he got very drunk. I expect I'm on the list, but I'll fix it with the policemen."

Quinn's music-hall, at No. 123 South Halsted street, is considered one of the worst resorts on the West Side, and has all the disreputable elements which would place it on the list. Scores of "dago shops" line the streets west of the river, and are even more dangerous than those where music is heard.

Capt. Hathaway comes to the front with nine Anarchist resorts in the vicinity of the West Chicago Avenue Station, and asks that they be given no license. Lieut. Rehm of the Canalport Avenue Station complains that Joseph Cerwenka, who keeps a saloon at No. 125 West Twelfth street, defies the police authorities and permits secret meetings of the followers of the red flag to be held in his back room. Capt. Schaack addressed a communication to the City Collector yesterday excusing himself for being delinquent, and furnished the names of nine saloonkeepers who permitted Anarchists to gather in their saloons.

Since his interview with the Mayor Archie Wilson has abandoned all hope of opening the "Alcazar," and contemplates starting a little bar near the Board of Trade. Johnny Carew, whose notorious resort at No. 304 State street was closed by the police, has made use of shrewd schemes to get into business again. Yesterday a man named Charles Stalzenbacher, who keeps a saloon at No. 343 State street, applied for a license to run Carew's saloon. His application was referred to the police, and it is fair to suppose that it a license is granted Carew will again dead out ardent spirits to the unsophisticated granger and run Carew's "hotel," which is above the saloon. Jerry Monroe's famous "skating rink" on State street, which has been closed for some time, is a source of contention. Yesterday a cigar manufacturer named Wachenheimer visited the City Collector and affirmed that there was no collusion between himself and Jerry, but that he wanted to open the "skating rink" as a first-class "sample room." His application was referred to the police. The saloonkeepers who are black-listed are growing anxious and are resorting to every device to deceive the authorities. "The Mayor is in earnest," said Collector Onahan yesterday, "and the police are showing a willingness to assist him in the work. Regarding the rumor that the brewery men are attempting to assist the divekeepers, I must say that they are not, as they do not wish to ally themselves with this element. This movement is not only a warning to the saloonkeepers, but to the police that they must do their duty. In deference to the Park Commissioners, the Mayor has given orders that no saloons are to be permitted on the boulevards or approaches to the parks."

CURRLIN DENOUNCED AS A SPY.

He Is Charged with Being in the Pay of the German Government.

Die Parole (the Watchword), the organ of the St. Louis Anarchists, in its last issue publishes a criticism and comment on an article in the Chicago *Arbeiter-Zeitung* which cannot be very pleasing to Albert Currlin, editor of the last named sheet. The *Arbeiter-Zeitung* article was a denunciation of the spies who have entered the Anarchistic groups, thereby causing their decay and dispersion through general mistrust. It also attacks Johnson, the Pinkerton detective witness in the Anarchist trial, and rages at the law which accepts such evidence. It closes with an appeal for great caution and foresight in the future.

Die Parole, commenting on this article, says:

Under the caption "A Warning," the Chicago *Arbeiter-Zeitung* has published a long article which was not written by Albert Currlin, for the style and substance demonstrated that fact. This article laments the invasion of the Anarchist groups by spies, engaged by the opponents of the Internationals, and the weakening and downfall of the groups in consequence. It concludes with "Caution, caution, caution." We recche the latter word. Yes, caution, caution, caution! Our Chicago brethren are most in need of it just now, for where a weakened eagle flatters there gather the vultures. In St. Louis we have such things come to the front. It will be recollected some time ago Group No. 2 of the St. Louis Internationalists kicked out of their midst one of these scoundrelly spies—our respects to Mr. Currlin—after he had delivered to the police—respective to Mr. Currlin—a list of associates in that group. This list was immediately published in that "reptile" sheet, the *Westliche Post*, of which Albert Currlin was associate editor. [Reptile sheet is the most opprobrious term that can be used in reference to a German paper. It signifies that the sheet, while seemingly espousing the radical cause, is in reality in the pay of the German Government for provocative and treacherous purposes.] As for Johnson, the Pinkerton spy, as soon as he was unmasked he melted into thin air, while his St. Louis confederate became an active member of the *Westliche Post* Anarchists, who have now removed their headquarters to Chicago. In view of these facts our Chicago brethren may determine in what danger they stand, not only in regard to those on the roll of membership, but also those who are to be found on the subscription lists of the radical organs. Therefore—trust nobody, watch carefully—you know whom.

Among the few avowed Anarchists still in Chicago Albert Currlin and several of his staff are and have been for some time under suspicion and supervision. Said one of the sympathizers yesterday: "It has been noticed that Currlin took every possible opportunity to make the most violent and incendiary speeches. He has been requested on several occasions to moderate his fiery outflow, but he has treated such requests with contempt. This mode of procedure at the present juncture, when the Anarchistic body desires by moderation to enlist the sympathies of the general public on behalf of the condemned Anarchists, has caused the record of Currlin to be closely examined. The result of the investigation was not decisive, but sufficient was disclosed to put Currlin under supervision, and to demonstrate that he probably is a paid 'agent provocataire' of the German Government, and has been so for years past. It has been disclosed that Currlin in every city he has honored with his presence has been in the front of the Anarchistic phalanx; that his written and spoken utterances have always been the most violent at that time, but when the crash came he has always escaped scot-free and has come up smiling in some other part of the country to commence business on the same lines. Another attaché of that paper is also under supervision. This man is not so bold and open as Currlin. His rôle is to join labor organizations, including the Central Labor Union, German organizations, such as the Turners, and nominally to espouse the radical cause, but in reality to bring it into derision and contempt." This person was mainly responsible for the protest against the conviction of the Anarchists which has split the Turner societies of Chicago into two conflicting bodies."

EXPENSES ENOUGH ALREADY.

A Protest Against Increasing the Burden Laid on Taxpayers.

CHICAGO, April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune]—As a taxpayer I protest against the several schemes now pending in the Legislature to fasten additional expenses upon Cook County. First we have the Jury Commission bill—three men to do what? Draw a salary of $2,000 apiece. There is no trouble about our juries now. They are all right. What is the matter with them? Next we have a bill to increase the salaries of county officers. If the gentleman who introduced it would read the Constitution he would find in plain words that salaries of county officers are to be fixed by the County Board. Next we have six new Judges, and the county is to pay one-half their salaries. There is merit in this bill perhaps, for there is certainly too much work for those we have, and the constitutional question might be determined in favor of public necessity. An examination of the reports submitted by the Circuit Judges throughout the State to the Legislature of the number of days they have held court in the last two years would show that many more of them might help us than do so. Next we have the Official Reporting bill. This is vicious in all its bearings, and would be an abominable expense if applied to all the courts of this county. If under it each Judge should appoint a reporter, after we get the six new ones we will have twenty reporters at $5 a day each. It may be remarked in passing that this is $5 more than some reporters can earn, and the same amount less than others can earn. This would be a hundred dollars a day, or, in round numbers, $24,000 a year. Fifty per cent more than the six new Judges will cost. What is this $24,000 to be paid for? Nothing, absolutely nothing. Lawyers of this city are getting very cute about this matter of shorthand reporting. Time was when all a man had to do was to come fresh from a six weeks' course of shorthand and be employed in important cases. It has been discovered that he usually so disguised the case that its best friends failed to recognize it in his report, and lawyers are getting suspicious. From the character of material that is even now laying pipes and annoying Judges and lawyers for indorsements, making ready for appointments under this law, the system if adopted will be a roaring farce. Court-rooms may be filled with this sort of timber at the expense of the public, but lawyers won't trust them.

The Appellate Court of this district has been in existence about nine years and has reached somewhere about number 2,700. Three hundred cases a year, we will say. Reporters were probably employed in half or two-thirds of them, and we estimate that the county is to be compelled, by act of the Legislature, to pay $120 for each case appealed. Let me figure a little on the cost of courts. Take one case for an illustration. Say it takes two days to try it:

Judge	$ 54.36
Clerk	10.00
Two bailiffs	18.00
Thirty jurors	120.00
Total	$202.36

If this reporting scheme is adopted I may fairly add the $120 if the case is one of those that is appealed, and that would make $322.36. From this I must not forget to deduct $7.50—$6 for plaintiff's costs and $1.50 for defendant's; balance, $314.86. I must admit, too, that the Superior Court Judges get along with twelve to fifteen jurors to each room by pooling their issues, which saves $60 a day outright for each Judge. It will be noticed that I have said nothing about Judges that call through the docket and go home; nothing about the $4,000,000 Court-House (interest on cost, say $150,000), janitor service, furnishings, gas, heat, etc.

The Constitution of this State has given us our cloth and we must cut our garment accordingly. It has said you shall not lay a tax of more than 75 cents per $100 valuation for county purposes, and you shall not incur indebtedness even by vote of the people of your county of more than 5 per cent of such valuation. Can the Legislature come in now and say you shall pay this, or you shall pay that? I do not think the very able men who sat in our Constitutional Convention ever intended any such thing. The body levying a tax is ordinarily the body to expend it. Counties are creatures of the Constitution, not of the Legislature. They cannot be abolished by the Legislature, nor can they be bankrupted by the Legislature. TAXPAYER.

RATES ON ZINC-ORES.

Vigorous Comment by a Well-Informed Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Kas., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We have been regular readers of your daily for four or five years. In your issue of the 25th we notice the following telegram from Galena, Ill.:

GALENA, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—One effect of the Inter-State Commerce bill has been to advance the freight on zinc-ores to La Salle about $4 per ton. This will put a complete check upon one of the most important industries in this section, as zinc-ore cannot profitably be mined and shipped at that rate by freight. The output of zinc-ore in the Counties of Lafayette and Grant, in Southern Wisconsin, has averaged heretofore twenty car-loads per day.

We presume this is the work of the Illinois Central Railroad, as it has the only direct line from the Galena mining region to La Salle, and this action is in keeping with that road's past policy of taking the "pound of flesh" whenever and wherever they get the chance. They no doubt use the Inter-State law as an excuse for the above action, but, for the purpose of showing the public generally, and the miners of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and of Lafayette, Grant, and Iowa Counties in Wisconsin in particular, how inconsistent this same railroad company is acting toward them, we desire in this letter to let them know what the Illinois Central has been for several years and is now hauling Missouri zinc-ores at over the southern part of their line from Vandalia to La Salle.

A large portion of the zinc-ores used by the zinc-works in La Salle is shipped from Jasper County, in Southwest Missouri, and the freight they have to pay on it is as follows: Jasper County to St. Louis (350 miles) via St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, 10 cents per 100; St. Louis to East St. Louis (3-mile transfer), 1½ cents per 100; East St. Louis to Vandalia (66 miles), via Vandalia Line, and Vandalia to La Salle (166 miles), via Illinois Central, 4½ cents per 100, making a total through rate of 16 cents per 100, or $3.20 per ton for a 585-mile haul, while from Galena, Ill., to La Salle (130 miles) this conscientious observer of the law has, according to the above telegram, "raised the rate $4 per ton," or 20 cents per 100. Why? Because they are the only direct line from the Galena district to La Salle. Assuming from our statement above that the Vandalia Line gets 2 cents per 100 for its 66-mile haul from East St. Louis to Vandalia, it leaves 2½ cents per 100, or 50 cents per ton, for the Illinois Central from Vandalia to La Salle (166 miles).

Any one can see at a glance that the rate from Vandalia is unreasonably low, and the rate from Galena unreasonably high. An explanation of this gross discrimination by the Illinois Central people will be interesting reading to the northern miners and to the southwestern smelters as well. We will all be pleased to hear their defense of these actions, if they have any.

Hundreds of miners in the above-named counties, who are personally acquainted with us, will, we feel sure, be thankful for the information in this letter, and we hope you will publish it in full in your valuable journal. We owned and operated zinc-works in La Salle for about ten years, and once paid a teamster $6 for hauling two tons of spelter from there to Mendota, sixteen miles, because the Illinois Central wanted $8 for the same service. The teamster thought himself extra well paid for the work at $6. We hope the northern miners will stand by their rights in this matter, and any information at our command we will be pleased to furnish them upon application, as we consider it nothing short of an outrage on them that the products of the Missouri mines can be hauled 585 miles, over three different railroads and the St. Louis bridge, much cheaper than their ores can be hauled over one railroad for less than one-fourth the distance. ROBERT LANYON & Co.

They Go Together.

A "jubilee drink" is being advertised in London. A "jubilee coffin" had previously made its appearance.

IT IS A CUCKOO, EVERYBODY WANTS IT.



When he was a kid he cried for Lies' GRAND REPUBLIC CIGARRO.



When he was a man he smoked nothing else but Lies' GRAND REPUBLIC CIGARRO.



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It is made from a single thickness of soft finish cloth, and covers the entire body evenly, so that there is less danger of taking cold than when the body is only partially covered by a heavy double waist. It allows perfect muscular action and development of the growing body.

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THE STATUE TO GARFIELD

THE BRONZE WHICH IS TO BE UNVEILED MAY 12.

Sculptor Ward's Production Said to Be Full of Energy and Life, with a Perfect Portraiture—A Detailed Description of the Monument—The Three Figures on the Pedestal—How the Idea of Thus Remembering the Martyr Originated—A Bad Location.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—At the foot of Maryland avenue, a thoroughfare with which few people who come to Washington have any acquaintance, there has stood for a few days past a sombre pile of sculpture. It is the statue of President Garfield by J. Q. A. Ward. The few who saw the statue when Mr. Ward came over from New York to put it in place say it is a work full of energy and life, and that the portraiture is perfect.

The statue itself is twelve feet high. The pedestal is fourteen, and three buttresses thrown out from it bear on each an allegorical figure in bronze representing Garfield as the student, the soldier, and the statesman. Mr. Ward is an Ohioan, and was a warm friend and admirer of the dead President. He said, when he took his commission for this statue from the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, that it should be his masterpiece. It remains for the critics yet to say whether he has realized his ambition, but his friends are confident that this work is the best piece of statuary at the Capital, and that as a work of art it even surpasses his equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas at the intersection of Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue. Garfield is represented delivering an open-air speech. In his left hand he holds a pamphlet with the corners of the leaves rumpled and turned down. The title-page is inscribed "Statutes of the United States." The right hand rests on an octagonal pillar half-draped. The head is thrown up, imparting great energy and vigor to the figure. Mr. Ward has been bold and put an overcoat on his statue, a circumstance which will serve to set the wags to drawing comparisons with the nude marble statue of Washington by Greenough up on the plaza in front of the Capitol. It is a "store" overcoat, too, which shows how daring the sculptor's realism has been. On the right-hand side is the little tell-tale card-pocket, the badge of the ready-made article.

The three bronze figures on the pedestal are of themselves most successful. They are nude, the student being clad in a sheepskin, the soldier in skins bound on his shapely limbs with thongs, and the statesman in drapery that reveals as well as conceals his form. The face of the student is an excellent portrait of Garfield as a young man. That of the statesman resembles Secretary Bayard. As these bronzes are eight feet high, they form no small part of the work as a whole. They are set on the buttresses in a most unconventional way—very much as any ordinary man would look if he should climb up on them, sit down, and let his feet hang down. The student lets both feet hang over the corner of the buttress. The soldier, who is in an attitude of sudden alarm, as if he had heard the enemy advancing on him in his midnight slumbers, has one leg cramped up under him in a most natural manner, and is just about to spring to his feet.

The statue as it stands cost $65,000, of which the greater part was raised by the Army of the Cumberland. Congress gave condemned cannon for the bronze and appropriated $15,000 for the pedestal and the unveiling exercises. The movement for a statue was begun at the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga Sept. 21, 1881. That day the remains of Garfield lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol, and the reunion of the society was turned into a funeral service. A committee consisting of Gen. Barnett, Gen. H. M. Cist, Col. H. C. Corbin, Gen. W. A. Robinson of Pittsburg, Gen. J. C. Smith of Chicago, Gen. J. G. Parkhurst of Coldwater, Mich., Gen. Anson McCook, Lieut. John Ruhm of Nashville, and Gen. A. B. Underwood of Boston was appointed to raise funds for the statue. Col. Corbin, as treasurer of the committee, labored with great enthusiasm as long as he was stationed in Washington and could work effectively. To his persistence the early completion of the work is largely due. Gen. R. D. Mussey, as Chairman of the local committee in Washington, has done much to this end also.

The statue would have been placed in position a year ago but for the delays caused by Congress. There has been a good deal of trouble in getting a site. At first the Joint Committee on Library, having charge of the public works of art at the Capitol, refused to let the Garfield statue be put up in the little circle where it now is. The idea of Senator Morrill, that statues of Columbus and Lafayette should occupy this circle and the one corresponding to it where Admiral Porter's peace effigy stands, took possession of the committee. Then it was proposed to put Garfield in the Capitol grounds east of the House of Representatives. It was also suggested that the square on K street, where the North Liberty Market was, should be taken. Finally, after a year's delay, when it was apparent that no appropriation for the Columbus could be had right away the circle in Maryland avenue was conceded. Mr. Ward is not particularly pleased with it, for the surroundings are the dingiest in town. The avenue is as wide as Pennsylvania avenue, and was intended no doubt by Maj. l'Enfant when he laid out the city to be one of the most important thoroughfares of the Capital. It was long ago, however, given over to people of low repute, and is lined with shabby little wooden buildings that are likely never to be replaced by anything better. When the site was decided on Mr. Ward had to make his statue to conform to it. Garfield is, therefore, looking out over a part of the city that he probably never saw or cared to see at anything less than a long distance to windward. The figure faces the west, however, which is some compensation in sentiment. The unveiling exercises are to take place May 12.

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON.

Ill-Feeling in the Cabinet Caused by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—The President's action in the Guilford Miller case is said to be the cause of some ill-feeling among his Cabinet advisers. Contumely was heaped upon Attorney-General Garland because it was said he had made an unrighteous decision in the interest of corporations. Garland seems to have got tired of this and he is out in an interview boldly claiming credit for the course the President has taken. He explains that the legal decision he gave was the only one that could be given, but he suggested to Mr. Cleveland that the President of the United States could direct the Secretary of the Interior to let Miller keep his farm and make the Northern Pacific take unoccupied lands for indemnity. In his letter to Secretary Lamar Mr. Cleveland takes pains to state that he called for the papers in the case of his own motion and does not hint that he was following the Attorney-General's advice. One of his newspaper organs even went so far as to hint that with some other Attorney-General than Garland the case might form an important precedent for land reform. This is pretty rough on Garland. The action of the President, however, is not novel and lays down no new rule of practice. It merely follows a precedent made during Arthur's Administration. Secretary Teller applied the principle in the case of Manuel Machad vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company as long ago as June 1, 1883, and reiterated his right to do so with lands in the Northern Pacific grant in the case of the President vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company May 23, 1884. How closely Secretary Lamar will follow the President's instructions is not known. His actions heretofore have seemed to show that he had little faith in the justice of Miller's claims. The President points out sections in the Revised Statutes which permit an equitable settlement of titles by legally-organized boards of commissions, but the officials say he overlooked the last lines of the section, which prescribe that such equitable action can be taken only when there is no adverse claimant. As to the actual rights in the case between the settler and the railroads the general feeling in the department is that the railroads have outraged every principle of justice in holding the lands from settlers so long, but that, as the Attorney-General holds, they have the law in this case on their side and can compel the executive officers of the Government to keep within its limits until there is legislation to the contrary. The Northern Pacific people will probably raise a new question founded on the claim that the President did not have all the facts in Miller's case before him, and they are digging up the records of the Land-Office to show that Miller made a preëmption proof and a homestead affidavit in a way which establishes that he has no title to the land he claims.

THE RELICS LEFT BY GEN. GRANT.

The relics left to the Nation by Gen. Grant, which have been for several months safely guarded in one of the private rooms of the National Museum, are now being placed on public exhibition. Yesterday two handsome plush-lined cases, filled with articles from the collection, were placed in the north hall of the museum, near the main entrance. They contained the presentation swords, gold-headed canes, caskets, medallions, and many other costly and elegant articles presented by different people at different times to Gen. Grant. Many of these articles are souvenirs of his trip around the world. There is a splendid collection of Japanese coins, one series of seven pieces, old Japanese gold coins of huge size, being valued at $5,000. There are also invitation cards, menu cards, and reminders of entertainments given in his honor engrossed on gold plates. One invitation card to a masked ball given at San Francisco upon Gen. Grant's arrival at that city on his return from his famous tour is engraved on solid gold and was inclosed in a silver envelope with the address engraved upon it. In the right-hand corner is a two-cent stamp and in the left the usual "If not delivered in ten days return to," etc. The articles shown, besides their historical interest, are of great intrinsic value.

RETURN OF THE CALHOUN PARTY.

The Calhoun party got back today. The presence of three members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet at the monument exercises is said to have had a good effect on the South Carolina Democrats, showing them that the President's gush over the great nullifier was sincere. But Mr. Lamar's oration has not been so well received as was expected. Having dug into the records of half a century ago to find that Calhoun was a civil-service reformer, a savage inquiry has gone up to know why he failed to find another important fact—that Calhoun was a protectionist. Some of the Secretary's critics say he must have known this and suppressed it. The Democrats who do not like the oration criticise it for another reason. They say it exalts Calhoun at the expense of Andrew Jackson, and President Cleveland himself is censured because he is alleged to be a Calhoun rather than a Jacksonian Bourbon.

REPRESENTATIVE HEARD'S CONDITION.

Representative Heard of Missouri, who has been confined to his bed dangerously ill for the last ten days, is much improved today. He has been troubled with inflammation of the eustachian tubes connecting the ear and nose, the danger lying in the close proximity of the disease to the brain. Mr. Heard had an operation performed in New York about two weeks ago, and while returning to Washington contracted a violent cold on the cars, which caused a relapse. His physician says that his patient is responding readily to treatment, and he hopes to have him up and about in two weeks. Hundreds of telegrams have been pouring in from all parts of the country inquiring as to his condition.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Postmaster-General will give a decision next week on the case of Gardner and the *Farm Journal*. If the course of the Chicago authorities in withholding Gardner's money orders is upheld the result will be that that individual and his various enterprises will be put on the permanent "fraud list" of the department.

Secretary Fairchild said this afternoon in answer to inquiries on the subject that he had not yet fully made up his mind with regard to the uncalled 3 per cent bonds. It is, however, regarded as practically settled that there will be no more calls for bonds during the present fiscal year, and that the amount of 3 per cents outstanding, amounting to about $19,000,000, will be reserved for the sinking-fund requirements of the next fiscal year, beginning July 1.

In view of the reports recently published to the effect that cholera had made its appearance in Guaymas and other Mexican towns, Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, telegraphed his Government for information on the subject. He received the following today from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico: "There is not a single case of cholera in Mexico and territory, nor in Central America."

Postmaster-General Vilas was at the Post-Office Department this afternoon, and it was stated that the investigation of the affairs of the Rochelle Post-Office would be made soon. It is likely that an inspector will be sent from Chicago. Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson is said to be quite angry at the coupling of his name with Furlong's appointment, and determined to show that he had nothing to do with it. The Post-Office officials intimate that Ettinger has stirred up the trouble because he failed to get the office.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

An Investigation of the New York State Insane Asylum.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—[Special.]—The grand jury which is hearing evidence relating to abuses at the State Insane Asylum seems to be making a thorough investigation. The attendants—Nuhn, Somer, and Sharkey—who were arrested on the charge of murder on a warrant sworn out by Thomas B. O'Brien, threaten to sue him for damages in case no indictment is returned against them. "They want to make an example of me, I suppose," said Mr. O'Brien, "to frighten others so that they will not make complaints about the institution. I am ready for them and will make things pretty warm for them if they attack me. I have no personal interest in the prosecution, except that I do not like to have any of God's creatures abused." Charles Brandt, a former patient at the asylum, was called this afternoon before the grand jury to testify to abuses perpetrated on Frank Sipp, ex-Assemblyman for the Second District of Erie County. Mr. Brandt says that he was in the asylum between last November and March. He describes one scene as follows: "Sipp would not sweep out, and one of the attendants named Poulton threw him on the floor and the attendant Winspear held him there. Poulton then got on Sipp with his knees. 'If you let up on me I will sweep out,' cried Sipp. After that Sipp's coat was put on him and sewed up. He has a few lucid moments, and in one of these I talked with him. He said: 'My breast is sore; if they would only let me alone. If a man is once here in this place, God knows he will never get out.'"

OBITUARY.

James F. Small.

The funeral of the late James F. Small will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from No. 1085 West Monroe street. The funeral will be under the auspices of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of which Mr. Small was an honored member.

Judge James D. Wescott.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 29.—[Special.]—Judge Sames D. Wescott of the Supreme Court died here today.

Judge Wescott was a native of Tallahassee, and soon attained eminence at the bar. At the age of 29 he was appointed Attorney-General of Florida, and the following month appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he held with distinction until his resignation, January, 1885.

Marker Rush.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 29.—Marker Rush, a well-known character of this city, who was a few years ago worth $500,000, died at the city poor farm this afternoon of softening of the brain.

[Rush was proprietor of the Rush House in Pittsburg for many years, and at one time also owned the Point Breeze Hotel in Philadelphia. He was lavish with his money, and lost large sums by betting on horses. Of his vast fortune there was saved some $4,000 worth of jewelry, which is in possession of his daughter, Miss Mollie Rush, now living in Pittsburg.]

Rights of Colored People South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—At the meeting yesterday of the Baltimore Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which is in session here, the Rev. Mr. Handy introduced resolutions of regret at the death of Gen. John A. Logan, with a fitting tribute to the life and character of the deceased. He was followed by Dr. Derrick and others. Bishop Turner, in speaking on this resolution, referred to the denial of civil rights which the colored people still suffer from in the South. He said that recently, while passing through North Carolina, Prof. Huxford, a professor in a seminary in Alabama, entered the car with his face showing the marks of the violence which he had been the subject of because he had refused to take his seat in the smoking-car. He said that the Supreme Court was responsible for this state of affairs. He mentioned the Chief Justice and Justice Bradley in this connection. The Rev. Mr. Mossell said that, if names were to be mentioned, he thought the Bishops of the Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Churches in the South who favored such laws ought instantly to be placed in the same category.

Castor Oil Upon the Waters.

Neosho, Kas., had 5,182 acres of castor beans last year, which yielded 51,820 bushels and brought $75,600.

MAINLY SATISFACTORY.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THE EASTERN ROADS' LATE MEETING.

Settlement of the Trouble with the Western Lines—Dissatisfaction with the Agreement Regarding Pacific Coast Traffic—The Boycott of the Pennsylvania Railroad Threatens to Disrupt the Central Traffic Association—The Southwestern Statistical Bureau.

Besides the settlement of the trouble with the Western roads regarding the basis of rates to and from Mississippi River points on Missouri River traffic the Central Traffic Association meetings held in this city during the last few days have acted upon a number of important questions, none of which, however, are of such material interest as the above. The compromise effected with the Missouri River roads regarding the division of rates at the Mississippi River gives general satisfaction to both the Eastern and Western roads, as it removes the trouble caused to shippers and the railroads themselves of having to rebill through freight from and to Missouri River points at Chicago. Among the other subjects considered and acted upon were the following: It was agreed to continue the weighing and inspection bureaus at Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Peoria, Pittsburg, and other association points; a change in the west-bound rates on live stock was made; horses and mules in car-loads at the established minimum weights will hereafter be charged second-class rates, and other domestic animals fourth-class rates.

It was decided that on Pacific coast traffic the roads in the Central Traffic Association and the trunk lines will take 28 per cent of the through rate. This is on through business to the seabord; on Pacific coast traffic to points within the territory of the Central Traffic Association local rates East from Chicago and other Western junction points will be charged. The Western and transcontinental roads are not satisfied with this action; formerly the Eastern lines charged but 22 per cent of the through rate. As the Western roads mean to establish unusually low through rates, under the decision of the Inter-State Commission suspending the long and short haul section in their favor, the high proportions charged by the Eastern lines will in a great measure prevent the transcontinental roads from competing as actively against the Pacific Mail and other ocean routes as would be the case if the trunk lines would accept a more reasonable proportion of the rates. With the high percentage charged by the Eastern lines the transcontinental roads cannot make through rates low enough to fully meet the water competition. The Bee Line and Wabash, which have continued to issue return stock passes because the Alton would not abandon the practice, agreed to discontinue the issue of such passes hereafter. A basis for a division of the expenses of the association was agreed upon. The question of special rates on exhibits to agricultural fairs and the limitations to be put on such rates was referred to the appropriate committee. The old East-Bound Classification Committee was reappointed to make such temporary classifications as required immediate attention.

Great regret is expressed among members of the association that the meeting failed to take steps for the resumption of the sale of through tickets over the Western boycotted lines. Only five out of the forty or more roads in the association—and all of these five lines are owned and controlled by the Vanderbilts and the Pennsylvania Railroad—are carrying out the boycott resolution. All the other roads in the association decline to boycott their Western connections and in consequence the latter are not affected by the refusal of Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania Roads. The latter are being seriously discriminated against by ticket-sellers all over the country and are losing considerable business. Their stubbornness in keeping up the boycott against the Western roads cannot be explained on any other ground, except that the trunk lines which control them are determined to adhere to their rule-and-ruin policy regardless of consequences. Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association, who has been instructed to see if he cannot prevail upon all the lines in the association to back up the trunk lines, must soon come to the conclusion that this cannot be accomplished, as many of the roads in the association will no more submit to the dictation of the trunk lines than the roads west from Chicago. It is quite evident that unless the Central Traffic Association can secure its complete independence from the trunk lines it will soon have to go out of existence.

Southwestern Statistical Bureau.

The General Managers of the roads in the Southwestern Statistical Bureau (old Southwestern Railway Association) held a meeting yesterday with the representatives of the roads west of the Missouri River in Kansas, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements by which the latter joins the new association in the making of through tariffs, the maintenance of agreed rates, and to report statistics to the Chairman of the association. Only two of the Kansas roads—the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and Kansas Pacific (Union Pacific)—were represented at the meeting, and they agreed to become members of the association provided the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Fort Scott & Gulf, which were not represented, would also join. Chairman Midgley was instructed to confer with the managers of these roads and induce them to become parties to the new agreement. Mr. J. W. Midgley was elected permanent Chairman of the association and President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island Chairman of the Executive Committee. The General Freight Agents of the various roads were constituted a Rate Committee to fix rates.

Lumber traffic to Southwestern and Kansas points is not included in the above arrangement, but a separate agreement for the maintenance of lumber rates was made. This traffic will be governed by the same rules and regulations governing the general traffic of the Southwestern Statistical Bureau.

Eastern Railroad Presidents in Session.

NEW YORK, April 29.—At a meeting of railroad Presidents held in this city today the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie, Lackawanna, Baltimore & Ohio, and West Shore Roads were represented. The objection made by the Boston lines against the advance under the new law to 30 cents on grain for export, was considered, and it was decided to reduce the rate to 25 cents, as formerly. The Reading Company was admitted to the association. The question of differentials was considered, but no action was taken thereon. As the matter now stands differentials are allowed. The Passenger Committee also met. The question of second-class excursion tickets from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic seaboard was considered, and it was decided to discontinue them. The Baltimore & Ohio has not yet come into the association, so far as its tariff arrangement with the Ontario & Western is concerned, and the through rates over the two roads have not yet been brought under the new law. It is expected that this question will be settled harmoniously at a meeting to be held next Wednesday. The Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Hannibal & St. Joe, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy have joined the joint association committee. It was decided to continue the reduced rates in regard to disabled volunteer soldiers traveling to the Volunteer Soldiers' Home. Delegates going to important conventions will be allowed the usual concessions. It was decided to adhere rigidly to the new rule not to allow commissions, and the opinion was generally expressed that it was best for the interests of all concerned that the system had been abolished.

Consolidation of New England Roads.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—[Special.]—The directors of the Northern Railroad have leased the road to the Boston & Lowell Railroad for ninety-nine years, subject to a vote of the stockholders. The terms of the lease are 5 per cent for ten years and 6 per cent thereafter. The lease is made on the supposition that legislation needed to change the present law can be obtained at the coming session of the Legislature.

The lease of the Boston & Lowell to the Boston & Maine was signed by the directors in this city yesterday, giving the latter corporation the roads now leased to the former, including the Passumpic, the Northern, the Boston, Concord & Montreal, and the Concord & Claremont. The controlling interest in Manchester & Lawrence, now held by Col. Charles A. Sinclair, will be transferred to the Boston & Maine, giving them the entire system of New Hampshire railroads except the Concord Railroad.

If the next Legislature grants the request to be made in behalf of the Boston & Maine, unless the Concord Railroad goes into the control of the Boston & Maine either by lease or by traffic agreement, a bitter railroad fight is predicted before the Legislature. Rumors are current that the Central Vermont had been leased by the Boston & Maine, but they were pronounced without foundation by the directors of the Northern Railroad.

The 'Frisco Imbroglio.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—[Special.]—Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning W. C. Wilson, the broker who proposes to inspect the list of stockholders of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, appeared at the private office of John O'Day, Second Vice-President of the road, and demanded an interview, presumably to serve papers upon him. Mr. Wilson was accompanied by his attorney, Mr. Bacon, and both were met at the threshold with the announcement that Mr. O'Day could not be seen. "This is a d—d outrage," said Bacon. "We have called here a half-dozen times to see O'Day and we are always met with evasions. He is in there now and we propose to see him." After delivering himself of this Mr. Bacon threw the man who barred his progress aside and assaulted the door of the private office. It was found locked and bolted, whereupon Mr. Bacon and Mr. Wilson declared themselves more vehemently than before. They stood guard about the door for fifteen minutes and then left, threatening to knock the 'Frisco company into smithereens before the annual election.

Henry Villard in the B. & O. Deal.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—[Special.]—Henry Villard has paid several visits this week to Baltimore, and each time he had no sooner arrived at his house than Robert Garrett's private carriage carried him to the residence of the Baltimore & Ohio President. Villard's visits have revived gossip in the railroad deal, and it is believed Villard represents the European capitalists in the deal, and it is reported the Baltimore & Ohio will soon negotiate another loan abroad for the construction of the line from Philadelphia to Staten Island. One of Mr. Garrett's brokers said today a sum of money large enough to secure the transaction has passed the last few days between the parties to the deal, and now all doubt of its consummation has been removed. Mr. Garrett has said explicitly that it will be settled before his departure in June for Europe.

From Denver to Laramie City.

DENVER, Colo., April 29.—[Special.]—The people of Laramie City, Wyo., through the Board of Trade of that city, recently sent the Chamber of Commerce here a lengthy statement of their desires to have the Denver, Utah & Pacific Narrow-Gage Road extended from its terminus north of Denver to that city. The statements set forth the advantages of such road to both cities and settlers in the intermediate country and the large traffic in stock, wood, lumber, and mineral which would accrue to such road. The Board of Directors of the chamber met and heartily indorsed the proposition on the grounds that the proposed route would open one of the richest undeveloped sections of the State. Further correspondence and a personal conference between the two organizations and the managers of the railway mentioned will follow soon.

Proposed Iron Route to Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., April 29.—[Special.]—H. H. Porter of the Omaha Road, the President of the Indiana Coal Company, and a couple of Boston capitalists spent part of yesterday here. Mr. Porter was here two weeks ago with Chicago and Eastern capitalists and made a trip to the Vermilion iron regions. It is known that he and his party are figuring on a railroad from Duluth to the iron range, and it is rumored they are negotiating with the Duluth & Iron Range Company for the purchase of that road and that, in event of failure to purchase it, they will build a direct line from Duluth, passing through all principal points in the range. Mr. Porter returned to Chicago.

Vast Shops to Be Located in Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 29.—[Special.]—The proposition of the City of Atchison to the Missouri Pacific Railway, for the location of the Missouri Pacific machine-shops at this point, was accepted today by General Manager Clark, who arrived here from Omaha. The shops are to be built on 120 acres of ground owned by the company, at the western limits of the city. Work will be begun July 1 and be completed as rapidly as possible. They are designed to be the central shops of the Missouri Pacific system in Kansas, to employ between 1,500 and 2,000 men.

Not to Go Into a Receiver's Hands.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—The report from Palestine, Tex., last night that the International & Great Northern Railroad is about to go into the hands of a receiver is emphatically denied at the headquarters of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in this city. It is also said, on the authority of the general solicitor of the road at Houston, Tex., that there is no truth whatever in the rumor, and that the report probably grew out of the fact that there is an inventory of cross-ties and other lumber property of the road being made out.

Missouri Pacific Improvements at Fort Smith.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 29.—The donation of $75,000 in bonds required by the Missouri Pacific Railroad was secured today. In consideration of this the railroad company has entered into contract to construct at once a line of road from this point to Kansas and another southeasterly to a New Orleans connection, besides building across the river here a bridge for railroad and wagon traffic.

Shipments Over the Canadian Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 29.—A consignment of 2,000 barrels of sugar and large shipments of hides and leather were made today for the East over the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Notes.

The representatives of the roads in the Central Traffic Association meet in this city May 5 for the purpose of revising the tariffs on California and Pacific coast through traffic in conformity with the recent decision of the Inter-State Commission, which allows them to make for seventy-five days through rates to and from California regardless of the long and short haul section of the new law.

The General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central has addressed a communication to all the ticket agents at the various stations of his road, asking them to submit to him a statement of the amounts they received heretofore from commissions for the sale of tickets. The object of this is understood to be to come to a conclusion as to what salary those agents should receive, as they are no longer permitted to receive commissions, and without them their fixed salaries are entirely inadequate for the services they perform.

The discrimination against Chicago in fixing cotton rates via St. Louis so much lower proportionately than via Chicago as to prevent any cotton from coming here has called forth such protests from the Burlington, Wabash, and other roads which have been competing for the cotton trade from Texas with the St. Louis lines as to force the trunk lines to change the rate and give the Chicago lines a fair chance to compete for that business. A joint circular just issued by Chairman Fink and Vice-Chairman Blanchard in behalf of the joint committee of the trunk lines and the Central Traffic Association states that the rate on compressed cotton from Chicago to New York of 32 cents, given in joint committee circular 808, issued March 18, 1887, has been abrogated, and, taking effect at once, the rate on compressed cotton will be on the basis of 27 cents, Chicago to New York.

Commencing May 1, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will materially improve its suburban train service. Four additional trains will be run daily, except Sunday, between Chicago and Downer's Grove, and will leave Chicago at 6:30 a. m., 11:55 a. m., 5:30 p. m., and 6:40 p. m., arriving at Downer's Grove at 7:25 a. m., 12:50 p. m., 6:25 p. m., and 7:35 p. m. Returning, leave Downer's Grove 6:20 a. m., 8:20 a. m., 2:05 p. m., and 7:35 p. m., arriving at Chicago at 7:15 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 3 p. m., and 8:30 p. m. The train formerly leaving Chicagogo daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 a. m. for Downer's Grove, will leave at 10:15 a. m. daily, except Sunday. Trains formerly leaving Downer's Grove daily, except Sunday, for Chicago at 5:45 a. m., 8:50 a. m., 12:45 p. m., and 9:45 p. m., will leave daily, except Sunday, at 5:50 a. m., 9:05 a. m., 12:50 p. m., and 10:05 p. m. Sunday trains formerly leaving Downer's Grove at 9 a. m. will leave at 9:05 a. m.

Paid the Penalty for Murder.

LOUISA, Ky., April 29.—James H. Marcum was hanged today for the murder of his cousin, Fisher Marcum, Feb. 10, 1886. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, but made a confession a few days ago. He made a few remarks on the scaffold, but the execution was without special incident.

Burning of a Steamship at Sea.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 29.—The British steamship Ben Hope, from Vera Cruz for New York, burned thirty miles off Tybee Plaid yesterday afternoon. The officers and crew were rescued and brought to Savannah.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

DISTRESSING DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Sudden Death of an Erring Wife and Her Husband a Raving Maniac—A Strange and Fatal Disease in Whitley County, Indiana—Identity of Two Suicides in Vandalia, Ill.—Death of John D. Evans of Lincoln—A Michigan Woman Kills Herself from Remorse.

[*Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.*]

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN INDIANAPOLIS.—Twelve years ago William H. Mantle and his wife went to Indianapolis on the advice of Daniel Taggart, a baker, and entered into his employ. Taggart and his brothers at first boarded with the Mantles, and then Daniel became intimate with his landlady. This continued, it is alleged, for several years, and was renewed at a later period. Last week Mantle taxed her with infidelity, whereupon she confessed her guilt. Mantle armed himself and called on Taggart, telling him that he started from home with the intention of killing him, but when he met him it was so much like meeting a brother that he lacked the heart to carry out his intention, but he insisted that Taggart must make some provision for the support of the woman, as it was his purpose to abandon her. He brought suit for divorce and a subsequent suit against Taggart for $10,000 damages, stipulating that any judgment obtained should go to the support of Mrs. Mantle. Thursday night, after twenty-four hours' almost continuous grieving over her situation, Mrs. Mantle was stricken with paralysis and died in a few minutes. Wednesday she tried to cut her throat, but was prevented by a woman friend. The effect of the news of her death was to throw Mr. Mantle into a wild delirium, in which the efforts of several men were necessary to restrain him from doing violence to himself or to Taggart. He is now under the influence of narcotics. He is 36 years old; his wife was 45. They have one son. The defendant Taggart denies the charges against him, and his counsel insists that Mrs. Mantle vehemently asserted her innocence to the last.

WANTS DAMAGES.—In Lafayette yesterday George B. Chamberlain, an attorney and collecting agent, filed a $25,000 damage suit against Aquilla Jones Jr., Robert S. and Edward L. McKee of Indianapolis, and George J. Eacock and Sheriff McCutcheon of Lafayette. Chamberlain claims he was the possessor of books, etc., the property of collecting agencies represented by him; that the office fixtures, furniture, etc., mainly belonged to his wife; that, notwithstanding the defendants were well aware of these facts, they caused the Sheriff to levy upon his wife's property and that of the agencies to satisfy a judgment obtained against him and others in Fountain County.

NATURAL GAS NEAR INDIANAPOLIS.—Yesterday the well which has been sunk at Brightwood, two miles northwest of Indianapolis, in the search for natural gas, to a depth of 1,300 feet, 300 below the Trenton rock was shot with 330 pounds of nitro-glycerine. A strong smell of gas was observed, but there was no flow perceptible. Shortly after there was a loud report, accompanied by a great volume of water. When this was expelled gas began to issue from the well, and when lighted a flame six or seven feet high sprang up from the eight-inch tube. It is not believed that there is a great supply at Brightwood.

A STRANGE DISEASE.—The report comes from Huntington that a peculiar disease has broken out at a point in the southern part of Whitley County known as Kelander's Sawmill. Three members of the family of Salem Williams, a farmer, have died. The malady, which is very quick in its work, is a puzzle to all attending physicians, who called it putrified diphtheretic croup. The first attending physician, Dr. Henry Fry, is dangerously sick, as well as others in the neighborhood.

NOT GUILTY.—In Logansport yesterday the jury in the case of George Harris returned a verdict of not guilty. Harris was charged with having killed Abe Leslie of Mexico, Ind., at Lake Maxenkuckee last August.

FATALLY INJURED.—In Wabash yesterday Patrick McCoy of Peru, a laborer, was fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast in a water-works trench.

DIED.—James McTaggart died at his home in Logansport yesterday. He had been a leading Democratic politician and a resident since 1846.

A Day's Events in Illinois.

[*Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.*]

TWO SUICIDES IDENTIFIED.—Two tramps who were supposed to have committed suicide by throwing themselves under a train near Vandalia Tuesday night have been identified as Lemmie Bowsher and P. T. Bowsher, cousins, the former of Kingman and the latter of Terre Haute. The parents of one of the men arrived in Vandalia yesterday from Kingman and had their son's remains exhumed and shipped home for burial. The remains of the other will be sent to Terre Haute for interment.

CROPS FLOURISHING.—The recent rains near Pekin have been worth thousands of dollars to the farmers and stock-raisers. In the vicinity of Mackinaw the farmers have found it necessary to roll the ground before it could be turned with the plow, as it was so dry and loose. There will be a very large acreage of corn planted next week if the weather continues warm. There never has been a better prospect for early corn planting. Winter wheat and pastures are growing rapidly since the rains.

DEATH OF JOHN D. EVANS.—John D. Evans of Lincoln died in San Antonio, Tex., April 24, aged 36 years.

[He was for ten years business manager and treasurer of Cole's circus. At the time of the consolidation of the Barnum and Cole shows he invested $50,000. In 1882 he traveled through Australia, and the previous year made a tour of Europe. He was educated for the law, and was graduated from the Ann Arbor, Mich., law department in 1873.]

SENTENCED FOR MURDER.—The case of Frank Hughes, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, John G. Harrison, July 4 last at Westfield, resulted in a verdict of guilty, and Hughes was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. The murder resulted from a drunken quarrel.

WORKS TO BE REMOVED.—The Western Cottage Organ Company of Mendota have signed articles of agreement whereby the works of the company will be removed to Ottawa. The Business-Men's Association of Ottawa gives them a cash consideration of $20,000 and five acres of land.

PUTNAM COUNTY CROPS.—About Hennepin winter and spring wheat is rather poor. The acreage is small. The late rains have put the ground in good condition, and if the weather is favorable farmers in Putnam County will commence planting corn on an extensive scale next week.

News from Points in Wisconsin.

[*Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.*]

MILWAUKEE MATTERS.—Satisfaction was expressed yeeterday when it was learned that Gov. Rusk had decided upon the appointment of Paul Bechtner, C. F. Illsley, J. G. Jenkins, Fred Pabst, H. H. Camp, J. W. Cary, and Matthew Keenan to serve from seven down to one year respectively as the new Board of Trustees for the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum. It is especially pleasing to note the retention of Paul Bechtner in the board. Mr. Bechtner is the only member of the old board retained.

Judge Gresham's decision is anxiously awaited on the triangular suit of Kirk & Flander of Minneapolis against the Milwaukee Dust Collecting Manufacturing Company, which was brought to a close in the United States Court, Milwaukee, yesterday. The suit involves a large sum. Several years ago the complainants, who are patentees and manufacturers of a dust-collecting machine, granted a royalty to the Milwaukee company, allowing them to manufacture and sell the apparatus. Shortly after Foster Prinze of Jackson, Mich., was taken into the Milwaukee concern with a machine carrying essentially the same points as the Minneapolis make. Both were manufactured and extensive sales made. On the Minneapolis machine royalties in this country were paid, but a number were sold in Europe and Canada for which no account was rendered. The Minneapolis people became aware of this, and under a clause in the contract endeavored to terminate the agreement with the Milwaukee company, and also to recover royalty on goods sold at foreign points. The case has dragged through three courts, and when it was brought up Monday the validity of the patents covering the Michigan machine was also contested, the Minneapolis company claiming it as an infringement of a patent held by them.

The first annual benefit for the charity fund of Milwaukee Lodge, Protective and Benevolent Order of Elks, was held yesterday afternoon, the Grand Opera-House being filled with an audience seldom seen at a place of amusement. People from the different companies now playing at the several theatres donated their services for the occasion.

The $10,000 bequeathed by Alexander Mitchell to the Y. M. C. A. will allow the association to finish payments on its new building and leave it clear of all debt.

A MOTHER'S CRIME.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Michael Brown and her 2-year-old child, who had been missing from Racine since Monday, were found locked in their house in Liberty street. The child had been dead three days, and the mother was in a dying condition. Investigation proved that she had poisoned the child and then herself. Family troubles were the cause.

The Washburn Estate in Minnesota.

THE WASHBURN ESTATE.—The difficulties arising from the settlement of the C. C. Washburn estate, which have been troubling the heirs for the last five years, are nearly all settled. By the terms of the will the period in which the estate was left in trust expires next month. The most important part of the estate is the milling property in Minnesota. There is also a lumber-mill plant in La Crosse, Wis., also a large amount of timber lands in Wisconsin. The two lumber mills have been sold to certain heirs. The timber lands are being sold rapidly. The portion of the estate in Minneapolis—the milling property—will not be sold but will be held by the heirs. They have formed a stock company and incorporated it under the name of the C. C. Washburn Flouring Mill Company. The company is composed wholly of heirs and legatees, the various amounts being set down as so much cash. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The officers are: President, Charles Payson, Washington; Secretary, A. M. Bailey, Minneapolis; Treasurer, John B. Gest, Philadelphia. The directors consist of these persons, with the exception of Mr. Gest, and S. B. Washburn Jr., F. E. Homes, and F. W. Stephenson, St. Paul. It is not at all probable that the new company will operate the three mills. They will undoubtedly be leased to Washburn, Crosby & Co., as they were under the old arrangement. In the meantime the mills are closed and the employés dismissed, pending the completion of arrangements.

SENATOR SABIN VINDICATED.—The testimony in the Northwestern Car Company cases in Stillwater was closed yesterday, and the final arguments will be made June 21. Ex-President Porter of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road and others promised to show that Senator Sabin's management of the company had been corrupt. In this they have signally failed. The Senator said: "My financial outlook is excellent, and I shall speedily extricate myself from the difficulties which have for three years oppressed me. The Northwestern Car Company and Seymour, Sabin & Co. are now and always have been solvent, and the creditors will receive 100 cents on a dollar." Mr. Sabin will remain in Stillwater this summer.

NO PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN THE STATE.—Dr. C. N. Hewitt of Red Wing, Secretary of the State Board of Health, said yesterday, in relation to a statement in a Chicago paper that a peculiarly fatal disease had broken out among the cattle in various parts of Minnesota, and the belief was entertained that this disease was pleuro-pneumonia, and that Dr. Trumbauer of the National Bureau of Animal Industry had started to Minnesota to visit infested localities, that there was not a case of pleuro-pneumonia in the State, and he was at a loss to know how such a rumor got abroad.

Remorse Drives a Michigan Woman to Suicide.

[*Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.*]

SUICIDE OF AN ERRING WOMAN.—Mrs. Mary Cothran of Kalamazoo died yesterday from morphine taken with suicidal intent. Thursday she jumped from a bridge into the river, but was rescued and taken home. Several months ago she became infatuated with a man and deserted her husband and two children. Overcome by remorse, she had made several attempts to kill herself.

RICH DISCOVERY OF ORE.—About the largest body of hard ore ever discovered in that district is now being uncovered on what is known as the old Carr Mine property, a mile east of the Pittsburg & Lake Superior Iron Company's location on Cascade Range. The ore is red specular, yielding 65 per cent metallic iron. The vein proper is fifty feet wide, with promising ground to a width of 300 feet adjoining. Machinery is on the ground, and arrangements are being made to begin shipping at an early date. The surrounding property is having a boom in consequence. H. Richard of Milwaukee is owner of the property.

A DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Henry Younglove, an aged farmer, died in Detroit last night in the agony of hydrophobia. He formerly lived at Monroe, Mich., but came to Detroit to live with a son. Two months ago a rat-terrier belonging to his son bit him in the hand. The animal died a few days later affected with hydrophobia. Younglove began to show symptoms of nervousness a week ago and a pronounced case of rabies was speedily developed.

Fatal Affray in Nebraska.

A FAMILY QUARREL.—Louis A. Marvin, a day laborer, has for the last two years been living with Mrs. Ann Berry (whom, however, he had never married) in Lincoln, Neb. Mrs. Berry has a son named Barton Berry, who has been living with his mother and his adopted father, but it seems that he and the old man did not get along together. Thursday young Berry was arrested on complaint of Marvin, who charged him with having threatened his life and asked that the prisoner be bound over to keep the peace. Berry was dismissed by the court, and on going home yesterday from the courtroom he found that Marvin had removed his effects from the house into the street. Berry and Marvin engaged in an altercation, during which Mrs Berry went to the assistance of her son, and with a heavy hatchet struck Marvin a blow on the back of the head, which fractured the skull. A three-sided scuffle for the possession of the weapon ensued, in which Berry was successful. He then struck the old man several blows on the head and face, fracturing the skull and cutting the face frightfully. Mrs. Berry was arrested, but the son made his escape and is still at large. Marvin is still alive, but there is little prospect of his recovery.

Indicted for Election Frauds in Missouri.

A LIST OF THE ACCUSED.—Although the names have not yet been officially given out by the officers of the court, it is said that the following is the list of men who were indicted Wednesday last by the United States grand jury for committing frauds in connection with the election in St. Louis last fall: State Senator F. H. Ketchum, Central Committeeman James Carroll, Deputy Sheriff Joseph O'Connor, Supervisors John Chamberlain and Robert E. Lee, ex-Delegate of the Municipal Assembly Peter R. Morrisey, Deputy Constable James Conway, Andrew Blong, William Bergesch, Fred J. Leinert, Patrick F. Golden, and Henry Mullaney. It is expected that these men will either be arrested today or will come forward and give bonds.

Iowa University Men at a Banquet.

UNIVERSITY CLUB BANQUET.—The Dubuque University Club, an association composed of graduates of colleges in the United States, held its first meeting and banquet at the Lorimier House Thursday evening. The club is composed of eighty-five members. Senator Allison delivered the principal address.

FIRE IN AN OPERA-HOUSE.—Fire in Foster's Opera-House, Des Moines, yesterday afternoon damaged the stage, scenery, and auditorum to the extent of $30,000. Insured for $20,000.

Lake.

Adolph Peterson, a brawny swell, claiming Washington Heights as his home, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide early yesterday. He is enamored of a young woman who works at No. 3927 Halsted street, and who, it seems, had not smiled sweetly upon his suit. Yesterday noon, forcing his way through the front part of the house, he entered the kitchen, where the girl was engaged in cutting steaks for the dinner. He at once seized the knife she held in her hand, and, before he could be prevented, slashed himself three times across the throat, inflicting only slight wounds. Before he could proceed further he was disarmed and locked up, and later was taken to the County Jail.

Today is the last day of the great Turkish Rug sale at 215 Wabash avenue. Forget not.

MITCHELL IN THE LOBBY.

METHODS USED BY THE BANKER TO DEFEAT THE POTTER LAW.

The Newspapers, Though in Favor of the Measure, Insensibly Used to Mold Public Opinion Against It—The Real Value of Mitchell's Services to the People of His Adopted State—A Thousand Dollars Contributed by Him to Defeat Matt Carpenter.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—[Special.]—The conspicuous part which the late Alexander Mitchell took in securing the repeal of the famous "Potter law" that gave the railroad companies doing business in Wisconsin so much trouble was recently detailed in THE TRIBUNE. A brief account of some of the methods adopted by one of the most successful bankers and railroad men in the United States to secure that result will here be given.

The election of "Farmer" Taylor as Governor of Wisconsin in 1873, or the first Democratic Governor that the State had had in over twenty years, was the first fruits of "reform," and with a Democratic Legislature the Potter law was the most important measure of the session. "Gabe" Bouck was Speaker of the Assembly and an ardent advocate of all Granger legislation. Mr. Mitchell had been acting with the Democratic party for some time, or since the reconstruction period under Andy Johnson, as also had the late S. S. Merrill, the General Manager of the St. Paul Road at that time, the most trusted lieutenant that Mr. Mitchell ever had under him, and both Mitchell and Merrill were greatly annoyed by the passage of the bill. They fancied that they could exert an influence sufficiently strong to defeat the bill when it was first introduced, but they reckoned without their host, and the cry of the opponents of "railroad monopoly" was too much for them. The Potter law was passed, signed by the Democratic Governor, Taylor, and afterwards declared constitutional and binding by the late Edward G. Ryan, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Mr. Mitchell determined to have the bill repealed, or so essentially modified at the next session of the Legislature that its fangs should be drawn out, and to that end he bent all his powerful energies. He not only encouraged many of his personal friends of both political parties to run for the Legislature, but went systematically at work to mold public opinion and to have it satisfied with the repeal of the law when that event should take place. He knew that hostility to the railroads had become the hobby of demagogs in the West, and that an unreasonable prejudice against monopolies had become epidemic in some sections of the State. As the press of the State had fostered this feeling of hostility towards railway corporations to some extent he determined to use the same powerful instrumentality in bringing about a change. He accordingly employed an experienced newspaper writer in whose ability and wisdom he had implicit confidence to manage the case and to get all sorts of short articles inserted in the local press of the State. These articles were made popular and readable, but always going to show the beneficent agency of the railroads in aiding in the material development of society and the State. A great variety of subjects were treated, all bearing directly or indirectly on the benefits which aggregated capital confers upon a community, and these brief extracts were often copied into the country papers without charge and without a suspicion of voluntarily aiding in a secret plan to accomplish a great undertaking. Many of these papers, setting forth the rights of corporate property, were read to Mr. Mitchell before appearing in type, and they were often modified according to his suggestion. If money was needed to get some of the more elaborate papers copied into some of the leading newspapers, Mr. Mitchell furnished it and paid for the insertions as advertisements. Sometimes a discussion was started in some local paper involving an essential point in the laws regarding railway management and the rights of the public, and both sides of the controversy were carried on by the same writer. This sort of work was continued for many months, and when the next Legislature met it was found to contain a majority of men who did not look upon a railroad corporation, if honestly managed, as a public enemy, but as a most beneficent and valuable auxiliary to our rapidly advancing civilization.

An old friend of Mr. Mitchell said today: "That the Potter law was repealed is a matter of history; that there is now the most friendly feeling existing in Wisconsin between the railroad corporations and the people is a matter of public notoriety, and that much of this good understanding is due to the honorable, wise, and eminently honest man beside whose open grave the people of Wisconsin stand today with uncovered heads is not to be denied. If anybody wishes to correctly estimate the real value of Mr. Mitchell's services to the people of the State let him go back and look at the condition of the railroads in Wisconsin at the time he took hold of them, and compare the little, disconnected scraps and bits of road with the grand system of over 5,000 miles which furnishes means of speedy communication in five or six States. If he used his great wealth for his own benefit he used it also in a manner that told immensely on the prosperity, wealth, and convenience of all the people of his adopted State. Alien-born as he was, and coming to this country a poor boy to seek his fortune, he sincerely loved his adopted land, and could fervently say with Daniel Webster, 'Thank God, I, too, am an American citizen!' At the time the Potter law was passed, and the Granger feeling of hostility towards railroads was rampant in many of the Western States, the St. Paul road had just entered upon its aggressive policy. Mr. Mitchell had the entire confidence of moneyed men east and west and over the sea, and he knew that money by the million would be needed to invade the new territories with the St. Paul lines in order to keep other rival lines out of its neighborhood. He saw at a glance what effect the passage of such a law would have upon the bonds and stock of his road in all the money centers of the world; that it would depress his securities, make borrowing money more difficult and higher in price, and greatly retard the expansion and extension of his road. Not only that, but he felt that his personal standing in his own State was at stake and involved in the issue. People at the East wondered that he could not prevent the passage of such a law in the first place, or, if passed in a blaze of excitement due to some popular frenzy, it was expected that Mr. Mitchell would be able to get the law amended or repealed so that its injury would be obviated. If the law had remained upon the statute-book of Wisconsin—especially after Chief-Justice Ryan of the Supreme Court in a most elaborate and exhaustive opinion had declared it to be constitutional and that the Legislature of the State had not only the power to alter railroad charters but to repeal them altogether—it is safe to say that the St. Paul Railroad would never have occupied the commanding position that it has now assumed. So it is easily seen that if Mr. Mitchell made big money by the repeal of the Potter law every holder of St. Paul stock or bonds was a partaker in the rise and stability of value given to all railroad property in the State by his endeavors. If he grew immensely rich himself, as he did, there was always a reflex action to his financial operations that was of great benefit to his associates, and often to the public."

The part Mr. Mitchell took in defeating Matt Carpenter for reëlection to the United States Senate in 1875, after the expiration of his first term, has never been told. For various reasons that now need not be recalled many good Republicans who supported Mr. Carpenter in 1869, when he was first elected, opposed him in 1875, and as Carpenter had the caucus nomination of his party he was a mighty hard man to beat. All the Republican papers in Milwaukee were in favor of Carpenter's reëlection, and, as the Republican caucus had nominated him, and as all the papers in the State approved of its action, the opposition to him among Republicans was without an organ to give voice to its sentiments. It was proposed to start a daily campaign paper in Milwaukee for the avowed purpose of defeating Mr. Carpenter, and to this end many good Republicans as well as many Democrats liberally contributed. Mr. Mitchell was approached upon the subject, and cordially gave the scheme his hearty approval. He immediately placed to the credit of the editor of the new paper in his own bank $1,000 as his contribution to the general fund. His reasons for doing this, however, were neither political nor personal, for he and Mr. Carpenter were on terms of friendship, though never of intimacy. In the fall of that year Mr. Carpenter had made a violent speech against railroads at one of the county fairs, and it was this effort to excite the prejudices of the rural population against corporations, which Mr. Carpenter knew so well how to do, that greatly aroused Mr. Mitchell's indignation. Mr. Carpenter was defeated, though the regular nominee of his party, and Angus Cameron, another Scotchman, was elected to the Senate in his stead.

ENDICOTT'S AUTHORITY.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SECRETARY AND LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

A Department Circular Contains a Decision Directly Opposed to an Order of the Commander-in-Chief—A Tendency to Narrow the General's Authority—Case of Longevity Pay—Regulations for the Hospital Corps—The Filling of Vacancies—Col. Scott's Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—In the monthly decision circular for March, just issued from the War Department, appears the following extract from a letter of Secretary Endicott to the Lieutenant-General: "A regimental commander is restricted in his choice of regimental staff officers to those Lieutenants of the regiment who are on duty with it and who are not at a school of instruction or with the light batteries." This is the subject over which there had been some conflict of authority between the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General. This positive decision of the Secretary of War, made directly in the face of an order approved by the Lieutenant-General for the detail of an officer serving with a light battery for staff duty, is all the evidence necessary to prove that there was good foundation for the reported conflict. It also proves that the Secretary is crowding the Lieutenant-General's boundary line of authority down to the narrowest possible limits. There can no longer be any doubt of the strained relations existing between the two, and the frequent outbreaks of late, of which the above is an illustration, simply go to show that the feud is growing.

Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, retired, was here yesterday and appeared before the Court of Claims to argue the longevity-pay case of Gen. Adam Badeau, in which his right to a commission as a retired army officer is involved. Gen. Sickles has a personal interest in the case, as the principle involved also applies to his status as a retired officer. The question at issue was brought about through the refusal of the Treasury officials to allow the two officers longevity pay as retired officers for the time they served in the consular service. The pay was refused on the ground that an officer cannot accept two salaries from the Government for the same period. The officers having accepted Consulships, the accounting officers considered that they had lost their commissions as retired army officers. This is the main question that concerns the two officers, and they are working hard to keep their positions on the retired list. The opinion of the court is looked for Monday.

The Board of Army Officers, consisting of Col. John C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. Joseph R. Smith, Surgeon; Maj. Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon; Capt. Fred C. Ainsworth, Assistant Surgeon, appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the new Hospital Corps, convened here yesterday, and will continue to meet daily until all the papers which have been turned over to them by the Surgeon-General have been carefully examined and a set of regulations decided upon. They estimate that at least a month will be required to complete the work. Suggestions have been received from all the leading Surgeons of the army on the subject, and, as many of the opinions are widely at variance, it will require considerable discussion before a conclusion can be reached. Some of the Surgeons have recommended that the hospital stewards now in the service be required to pass the proposed new examinations, and be given new appointments if successful, but others think they should be exempt from another examination and be allowed to serve under the new organization without being reappointed. There is also a wide difference of opinion in regard to the manner in which appointments should be made. Some advocate appointments direct from civil life. Others favor two or three years' service in the ranks before being eligible to compete for entrance into the corps. The subject of training cooks and nurses before regular assignment to duty in the corps has many advocates, and the board will therefore spend some time in devising a system by which this object can be accomplished. It will also be necessary to formulate rules carefully defining the duties of the members of the corps, and in such a way as not to conflict with the employés of the Quartermaster's Department, who have charge of ambulances and other equipments that would seem to form a part of a hospital corps.

That the War Department does not intend to fill vacancies on the retired list from among the First Lieutenants who are borne on the incapacitated roll is evidenced from the number of boards that have lately been ordered for the examination of Captains of the line. Capt. William B. Pease, Ninth Infantry, and T. J. Gregg, Second Cavalry, are now being examined by boards at San Francisco. Capt. James Kennington, Fourteenth Infantry, who has been confined in the Government Insane Asylum here for some months, was examined by a board of which Quartermaster-General Holabird was President Monday last. He was reported incapacitated and recommended for retirement, as his disability, which was brought about by a severe blow in the back of the head some years ago, was considered an "incident of the service." Several other officers who have been on sick leave for a long time and whose condition is such as to warrant the belief that they will never be able to perform active duty again will soon be given an opportunity to have the state of their health formally reported upon. The purpose is to replenish the incapacitated roll with disabled officers of the highest rank so that promotions will follow as far along the line as possible when retirements are made. Capt. Cass Durham, Eighteenth Infantry, will be among those ordered before boards in the near future, and as his retirement would give promotion to the senior First Lieutenant of Infantry—Michael Leahy—whose present commission bears date June 14, 1864, it is likely that he will be the first shelved if recommended for retirement.

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of vacant Second Lieutenancies of the army during the last month. The list now numbers forty-five in all, thirty-one in the infantry, nine in the cavalry, and five in the artillery. There are two vacancies on the disability retired list and several court-martial cases pending which are liable to create vacancies, so that the outlook for the graduates is not so gloomy after all. Nineteen more vacancies will need to occur during May and June to insure full Second Lieutenancies to the entire class. The Secretary of War is experiencing much difficulty in his efforts to secure an officer possessing the necessary qualifications to assume charge of the publication of the Rebellion records. Lieut.-Col. Lazelle has declined the detail, and Assistant Adjutant-General Vincent, who is considered the next best equipped officer for the place, it is understood, does not care to come to Washington. There are applicants enough, but they either do not come up to the requirements or cannot be spared from their legitimate work for tours of special duty. Maj. George W. Baird of the pay department, who served for some time with Col. Scott in connection with the work of compilation previous to his appointment to the pay corps, would like the detail, and it is thought would be given it if he could be spared from the pay department. Col. Scott, it is said, remarked only a short time previous to his death that he would like Baird to succeed him, as he considered him the only officer in the army competent to take charge of the work. The other officers that are still spoken of in connection with the office are Col. Closson, Maj. Hall, Maj. Powell, and Capt. George W. Davis. The latter is the Lieutenant-General's candidate.

The Secretary of War has decided that when enlisted men are retained in service beyond the terms of their enlistments awaiting trial by court-martial, or under sentence of court-martial, their clothing accounts and retained pay should be computed at fifth-year rates to actual date of discharge as expressed in their final statements unless forfeited by the terms of the sentence or by law and the regulations.

The following army officers are registered at the War Department:

Second-Lieut. R. B. Watkins, Signal Corps; Capt. George H. Cook, Assistant Quartermaster; First-Lieut. W. L. Pitcher, Eighth Infantry; Capt. E. W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry; Col. Robert S. Granger, retired; Lieut.-Col. Joseph R. Smith, Medical Department; Second-Lieut. E. R. Gilman, Fifth Infantry.

Above all other earthly ills,
I hate the big, old-fashioned pills;
By slow degrees they downward wend,
And often pause, or upward tend;
With such discomfort are they fraught,
Their good effects amount to naught.
Now, Dr. Pierce prepares a pill
That just exactly fills the bill—
A Pellet, rather, that is all—
A Pleasant Purgative, and small;
Just try them as you feel their need,
You'll find that I speak truth, indeed.

THIEVES TERRORIZING THE CITY.

They Have Their Own Way, Unmolested by the Police.

The residents of the Fourth Ward are becoming alarmed over the prevalence of burglaries. Scarcely a night passes that one or more houses are not entered, and the people are beginning to inquire "What are the police doing to check these midnight visits?" The burglaries so far do not appear to have inflicted any severe losses, the stolen articles consisting mainly of jewelry and clothing. At No. 3246½ Graves place the occupants were victimized by a clever rogue who had applied for a room. On being admitted to the house he requested the privilege of writing a letter, which was granted by the lady of the house, who immediately left the room, apparently not wishing to disturb the polite stranger's flow of thought. When she returned a few minutes later her new lodger had disappeared, as had also a pair of diamond earrings and various other pieces of jewelry. This instance is only one of many cases. Burglaries have also been occurring nightly among the residences on Rhodes avenue, Graves place, Thirty-third street, Lake avenue, Ellis avenue, Vernon avenue, Groveland avenue, and Bryant avenue. The burglaries were reported to the police, but thus far none of the stolen articles have been recovered. Lieut. Bedall, in charge of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, says he is doing all he can do toward catching the burglars, and thinks he will apprehend them in the course of time. He said that at this time of the year burglaries usually became more numerous. Occupants of houses leave the windows open in the daytime and at night neglect to fasten them, leaving an easy access to any thievish tramp who may happen along. He claimed the police were leaving nothing undone to ferret out and put a stop to the burglaries. "This is what they are paid for, and the people expect it, and they have a right to," were the Lieutenant's concluding words.

Election night Henry Beuster, a butcher living at No. 125 Orchard street, was robbed of $107 in cash. On searching for his trousers in the morning he found them in the back yard and his empty pocketbook lying by them. Emil Baierle lives at No. 656 Sedgwick street. His wife went shopping one afternoon last week. Miss Katie Herghen of No. 339 Hudson avenue called at the house that afternoon, and as she rang the door-bell two well-dressed men passed out. They bowed politely. When Mrs. Baierle returned she found the house had been ransacked and a gold watch and chain, some jewelry, and a few dollars in money were gone. Last Wednesday afternoon a man was caught in broad daylight plundering the house of Emil Stauber at No. 280 Clybourn avenue. He was in the act of breaking open a bureau drawer. Mrs. Stauber heard the noise and called in the other members of the family. The man was overpowered and taken to the police station. He gave the name of Charles Herman. He was detained unbooked at the Larrabee Street Station to afford time to work up other cases against him and to persuade him by the peculiar detective methods to confess. He has not yet done so. A man named Nolan was arrested Thursday on Chicago avenue, near Clark street, who roomed with Herman on Chicago avenue. Nolan is unbooked at the East Chicago Avenue Station, and the police think they have the men who have been perpetrating the robberies. Miss Herghen yesterday identified Herman as one of the men who bowed to her when coming out of Baierle's house. She is not so sure about Nolan. A householder on Burling street was robbed of $600 two weeks ago, and several minor burglaries are reported. The efforts of the police to stop them have been futile.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS.

His Character Portrayed by Leonard Swett at a Bar-Association Meeting.

Leonard Swett addressed the Bar Association last night on the life and character of the late David Davis. He said:

In the autumn of 1848 David Davis was midway through his life. About this time he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court, and in 1862 Lincoln appointed him to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Many changes have taken place since those times. Chicago then contained about 25,000 people. There was not a foot of railroad in the State. The immense coalfields were undiscovered.

I first met Lincoln in 1849, and with Judge Davis and David B. Campbell we commenced traveling the circuit. Who that has enjoyed them can forget the Indian summers? The English fox-chase is mild compared with starting a deer in the midst of the forest. The court at first continued in small counties for three days and in larger places for a week. The parties to the case and witnesses came riding in on horseback. Lincoln told his queerest stories, and then we were off again to the next place. I remember at one of these places the queer look upon David B. Campbell's face as in the midst of a speech he asked for a drink of water. Judge Davis gravely pulled out an old brown jug from under the desk and offered it to the lawyer. Campbell took it and peering into it solemnly asked the Judge, "Is this some left over from the last term?" whereat the gravity of the Judge was disturbed. Judge Davis was a hospitable Judge when court was adjourned, and he was kind to young men. He was by nature in his make-up faithful to his trust. His father and mother died when he was young, and $12,000 was left to his guardians to be given to him when he was 21 years old. The guardians so invested it that the whole was lost. Judge Davis was one of the greatest Judges this country has ever known. He knew just enough law to make him a good lawyer and not enough to spoil him. A great Judge must not only know law but things as well. Judge Davis knew that the law was only a guide to justice. He was of the same strain as Justice Marshall. An anecdote illustrates both characters. A number of lawyers were discussing a knotty and intricate question. Marshall said: "The law in this point is so and so, Mr. ——. You will please hunt up the authorities to sustain my position." The greatest decision of Davis was the one in which he said that peace and not war was the normal condition of the country. Judge Davis' political record revolves itself into two periods. He went to the Chicago Convention which nominated Lincoln, and he served six years in the United States Senate. He wanted Lincoln nominated, and he thought that if he went to the convention he could do more than any other man towards it. He laid out an aggressive campaign, and knew the status of each delegation. Judge Davis had been continuously on the bench for thirty-two years in this State when he was elected to the United States Senate. He was the only man in the Senate who has ever succeeded in making a personal party consisting of himself alone. He voted on all questions in accordance with his own views, and retained the respect of both political parties. His main characteristic was his latent unconscious strength. He did seemingly impossible things as a matter of course. He was one of the kindest and most generous of men. He fulfilled the Scriptural mandate of not letting his right hand know what his left hand did. I visited him last May 10. He was then suffering intensely. I bade him adieu, thinking I should never see him again. In June I was summoned to the most remarkable funeral I have seen. Twenty thousand people were there. They could not enter the church, but they crowded the sidewalks, the fences, and the yards. They were of all classes, rich and poor. His was the best rounded character I have ever known. I cannot recall one wrong act in all his life. Tender, considerate, kind, robust—he walked on to the fulfillment of his life. His was a character full of humanity, but full of common sense. I thank God that in my early life he placed the lines of my life between two such great men as Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, and permitted me to lean upon their strong arms.

THE ANNEXATION PUZZLE.

It Is Resolved to Present the Jefferson Case to the Supreme Court at Once.

The people of Jefferson, or that portion of it lying within the boundary lines of Sec. 36, are still asking themselves whether they are residents of the City of Chicago or not, and from present appearances it will be some days yet before they can answer it. In the meantime the city authorities are busy in the effort to reach a solution of the muddle, but frankly confess that it will require the action of the Supreme Court to finally determine all the knotty points involved. The Mayor has appointed Edson J. Harkness to represent the city before the Supreme Court in the mandamus suit the Jefferson people have been invited to bring, and every effort is to be made to get the case up before that court Tuesday. The Jefferson people have decided to take the necessary preliminary steps, and will today begin the suit that both sides wish to see determined the same way. Aside from the anomalous condition the northern suburb is left in, the questions to be settled by the Supreme Court will excite general interest because of their newness, and for the reason that the final decision in the case will stand as a precedent. All these things considered, it is possible that the Supreme Court will want time to look the ground over, and it may be that Jefferson will not get into the city for a long time yet.

Insanity in Maryland.

The total number of insane people in Maryland is 1,448.

Removed.

Dr. J. Ward Ellis and C. P. Weinrich, Dentists, have removed their office to No. 225, Room 16 Dearborn street, opposite the Post-Office.

Blackall's best coffee, 3¼ lbs. for $1.

UNION PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENT ADAMS BEFORE THE INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

The Business and Construction of the Branch Lines Inquired Into—The Authority of the Road to Guarantee the Payment of the Bonds of Feeders Questioned—The Pools and the Percentages—The Basis for Computing the Government's 25 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, April 29.—At the opening of business before the Pacific Railroad Investigating Commission today Mr. Adams was interrogated regarding the branches of the main road. The Omaha & Nebraska Road is an agricultural road, and is a connection of the Union Pacific. It is a profitable property, and is a part of the Republican Valley system. The Oregon Short Line runs from Granger on the Union Pacific and connects with the Oregon Navigation Company's road at Burlington on the south border of the Oregon. It was built in 1881-'82. The road cost between $20,000 and $25,000 a mile fully equipped. It could be built for less than that now. It was built at the rate of $25,000 per mile, and stocked for the same amount. The stockholders of the Union Pacific took all the bonds and one-half of the stock; the other half of the stock is in the Union Pacific vault. A $1,000 bond and $500 worth of stock were sold for $1,000. The road is a great feeder to the Union Pacific. The Union Pacific has 850 miles haul on everything that comes over that road or goes over it. These shipments include all varieties of trans-continental goods. The Union Pacific had guaranteed the payment of the Oregon Short Line bonds on the advice of Sidney Bartlett, Judge John J. Dillon, and other counsel of the road. They maintained or advised that it was legitimate without the consent of Congress. Gov. Pattison said that the act of Congress stated: "That the road shall not issue or guarantee an issue of bonds without the permission of Congress." Mr. Adams said he knew that, but he obtained the written opinion of counsel. He was not a lawyer and must be guided by them. He was an officer, and was aware that if he made himself liable he must suffer the penalty. Gov. Pattison said the written opinions must be produced, and the witness said the commission could have them.

The Salina & Southwestern Road was next considered. It ran twenty-five miles southwest from Salina into an agricultural district in Kansas. Salina is 185 miles from Kansas City, and the road has always paid its expenses, and runs through the best wheat-growing country of Kansas. The Utah Northern Branch was from Salt Lake and Ogden 466 miles north through Idaho. It connected with the Northern Pacific at Silver Bow and Gainsboro, and was built by the Mormons, Brigham Young being the engineer of construction. The Union Pacific bought it in 1875, and it was very profitable for years. When the Northern Pacific was built it was cut in two, and has not paid since. This year it will pay running expenses.

The examination of roads operated by the Union Pacific was concluded, and Mr. Adams was examined as to mileage. A branch road doing a small business needed to make a greater profit on each item carried, and for freight it picks up or delivers at the point where the branch is connected with the main line it is given constructive mileage. The parent road may carry freight 100 miles and the branch road fifty miles, and yet the branch may be allowed a constructive mileage of two miles for every one of actual carriage. Thus the parent and branch lines would divide the freight equally. This constructive mileage always worked in favor of the branches pro rata against the parent line, and, therefore, by this rule the branches of the Union Pacific took from the general receipts of that road all that was allowed them as constructive mileage. There had been very few complaints of discrimination of competitors. Mr. Adams had never heard of any proposition to abandon the Union Pacific to the Government except what had been in the newspapers. Gov. Pattison asked if the issue of $10,000,000 stock and the guarantee of the St. Joseph & Grand Island stock, the collateral trust bond of 1879, had been sanctioned by Congress. Mr. Adams said Judge Dillon would know more about that than he did. The written opinions of the Judge and Mr. Bartlett would be produced.

There were Utah, Colorado, Omaha, Montana, and Transcontinental pools. The pools divided the receipts by percentages, which were regulated by a commonsense consideration of what would be done by each of the roads if left to itself and with all the advantages. In the pool the Pacific Mail got $80,000 a month. Of this the Union Pacific paid from a quarter to a third. The pool went to pieces in 1886. The road carried 35 per cent of the traffic and got for it nearly 26 per cent less money. The transcontinental business is becoming less and less an important factor of the business of the Union Pacific. In 1885 the rate per ton per mile was one and one-third cents. Now it is seven-eighths of a cent per mile. The money paid out in a pool settlement never appeared in the reports. It is paid before the reports and is simply deducted from the gross earnings.

After a recess there was an informal talk between the Commissioners and President Adams, in which the latter said it would be foolish to attempt to examine Oliver W. Mink in this city, because his books were all in Boston, to which place the commission should go. Regarding the receipts which the road should include in its calculation of the 25 per cent which goes to the Government, Judge Dillon said it had been decided that the proceeds of the land sold were not governed by the Government. The lien of the Government mortgage was not extended to the land granted to the road by the Government. The land was granted to the company to build the road, and the act provided that the land must be sold in three years. The percentage of the Government comes out of the net income of the road. The net income and net earnings are distinct things. The compilation is made for use, and all we have to do is to pay the amount demanded and then see if we cannot get back all that we have paid over what we should have paid.

There was some consultation regarding the future proceedings of the commission, and Mr. Adams stated that the law obliged each of the roads, after accruing to the Union Pacific, to continue as separate organizations, and this obliged a complicated system of bookkeeping. There are forty of these organizations, and Mr. Adams said, in answer to a question, that he supposed he was President of them all. He hoped the report of the commission would provide a plan for relief from this useless and complicated system of accounts.

Richard S. Stevens, an expert accountant, has been engaged by the commission to aid them in their work, and a dozen other experts in railroad business will be employed. As Mr. Adams was obliged to leave for the West and could not be back before May 16, his examination was interrupted at this point and the commission adjourned to Wednesday next.

Summer Excursions.

Excursion tickets to the summer resorts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Colorado will be placed on sale by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway May 15. Excursion tickets to Portland, good for six months, are on sale, and to California points they will be sold on dates to be had on application at the company's office, 63 Clark street, Chicago.

The first furniture and drapery house in Chicago to drop prices is Colby, 219 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Newport, R. I.,

And its advantages as a summer resort. Illustrated pamphlets sent free on application to J. G. WEAVER & SON, Ocean House, Newport, R. I., or to J. G. WEAVER JR. & CO., Everett House, New York City, N. Y.

John Henry pleaded with Angelia
And all his passion tried to tell her.
She said, "John H., your words you waste,
Your teeth betray a want of taste,
Your breath offends me, so I say,
Use Sozodont or stay away."

If you suffer from looseness of the bowels Angostura Bitters will surely cure you. Beware of counterfeits, and ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

If you are sick and do not get relief, do not give up, but try Parker's Ginger Tonic.

Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15 cents.



INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

(Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine *for yourself*, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to *you* for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, *in any particular*, our institutions, advantages or success, **we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip.** We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science,

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and

MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in **"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."** By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, **who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes.** The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by suffers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the *exact* nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in *nicely* adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

CAUTION.

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do *positive injury* in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

STRICTURE.

STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treaties on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treaties containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, **Nervous Debility,** arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.

HERNIA (Breach), or **RUPTURE,** no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and **permanently cured** by our specialists, **without the knife and without dependence upon trusses.** Abundant references. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

DELICATE DISEASES.

Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated by us when at a distance just as well as if they were here in person.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise (168 pages) on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

SURGICAL PRACTICE.

Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeon-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the Bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists, remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistulæ, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Although we have in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Prairie Farmer Publishing Company will be held at the office of the company, 1?2 Monroe-st., Chicago, at 3 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, May 10, 1887, for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JAMES McNALLY, Secretary.



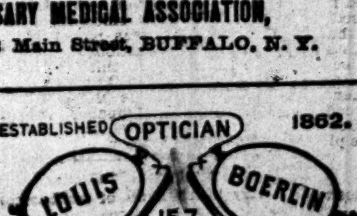
Renew the Lawn.

Lawn Grass Seed,

In the finest mixture of the best grasses for the lawn. Good things for the GARDEN and FARM.

JAMES KING, Seedsman, 170 Lake-st., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1862.



Special attention paid to properly adapting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, assisted by 30 years' experience and the best of Scientific Instruments.

SKIN TORTURES

That Defy all Other Remedies Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

HUMILIATING Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Loathsome Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally.

COVERED WITH SORES.

I have been afflicted since last March with a Skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.
BROAD BROOK, Conn.

SCALP, FACE, EARS, AND NECK.

I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp, Face, Ears, and Neck, which the druggist where I got your remedies pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days' use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck, and the other part of my face cured.

HERMAN SLADE.
120 East Fourth-st., New York.

ITCHING DISEASES CURED.

CUTICURA stands at the head of its class, especially is this the case with the CUTICURA SOAP. Have had an unusually good sale this summer, owing to the prevalence of an aggravated form of Itch through some localities in the country, in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES proved satisfactory.

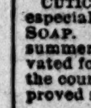
W. L. HARDIGG, Druggist.
UNIONTOWN, Ky.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by using the CUTICURA SOAP.



HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip and Kidney Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp and Shooting Pains, relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. Cannot fail. At druggists, 25 cents. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Catarrh to Consumption.

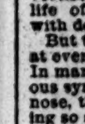
Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has [illegible] dangerous symptoms. The bones and [illegible] of the nose, the organs of hearing, of [illegible], and of tasting so affected as to be use[illegible], the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical, and never-failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise; price $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.



KIDNEY PAINS

And that weary, lifeless, all-gone, sensation ever present with those of inflamed kidneys, weak back and loins, aching hips and sides, overworked or worn out by disease, debility, or dissipation, are relieved in one minute and speedily cured by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, original, elegant and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At all druggists, 25c; five for $1.00; or of Potter Drug Co., Boston.

THE WATCHSPRING



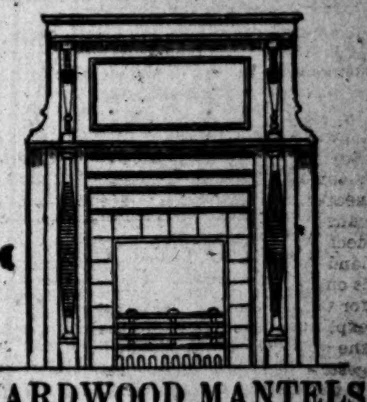
With sliding Detachable Springs. ☞ Better than Whalebone or Horn, and guaranteed never to break. Price, $1.25.

For sale by leading wholesale and retail establishments.

MAYER, STROUSE & CO.

412 Broadway, N. Y., Manufacturers.

Best Work. Lowest Prices.



HARDWOOD MANTELS.

Mantel as shown, with turned columns, French Bevel Mirror, Enamel Tile Facing and Hearth, Brass Frame, Club Grate, set in Chicago for $60.00; f. o. b. cars, $50.00. Best offer I have made.

CHAS. L. PAGE,

337 & 339 Wabash-av., Chicago.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Can Be Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

For sale by BUCK & RAYNER, [illegible] S. Clark-st., or WM. M. DALE, corner Clark and Madison-sts., and at Lee's Drug Stores. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Chicago. Call or write for circular.

BABY CARRIAGES

L. G. Spencer's Factory, 221 W. MADISON ST.

Have over 1,000 Carriages to select from. Repairs. Exchange. Sell on Weekly Payments. Visit the factory or send 2c stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. Factory Open Nights.

Stoves

Examine the Crown Oil Stove. It does the work. Closing out several patterns of Ranges at great reduction in prices.

MACLEAN & KETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

GAS-FIXTURES

At factory prices. Special inducements to the trade. MANNEGOLD & MOLDER, 61 and 63 South Canal-st., near Madison.

JOHN M. VAN OSDELL & CO., ARCHITECTS,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE New Exchange Building, 184 Van Buren-st. A few doors west of Clark-st., east rooms, on fourth floor; entrance on Van Buren or Pacific-av. Take Elevator.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

C. E. Morris, a furniture manufacturer at No. 214 and 216 South Clinton street, confessed judgment yesterday for $1,762 in favor of Frank D. Ijams. Deputy-Sheriff Peters levied on the manufactory to satisfy the claim.

An unknown man was run over and seriously injured by switch engine No. 426 of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road yesterday at Eighteenth street and Blue Island avenue. He was taken to the County Hospital.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 48°; 9 a. m., 50°; 10 a. m., 50°; 11 a. m., 49°; 12 m., 49°; 1 p. m., 49°; 3 p. m., 50°; 6 p. m., 50°. Barometer, 9 a. m., 29.41; 6 p. m., 29.49.

A typographical error made it appear in yesterday's paper that No. 89 South Halsted street was a gambling-house. It should have been No. 87. No. 89 is a saloon and the upper floors are occupied by the proprietor, Henry W. Cummings.

Yesterday morning an express-wagon dashed around the corner of Harrison and Dearborn streets and ran over a 13-year-old boy named Henry Hurdle and whose parents reside at No. 47W Ashland avenue. The driver did not stop. The boy was picked up and taken to the County Hospital and may die.

The ladies of the Union Cathlic Library Association are serving lunches every day in their rooms on La Salle street, the proceeds to go to the library. Those managing the affair are Mrs. and the Misses Gaynor, Miss Malany, Miss Minnie Kelly, the Misses Towle, Miss Graham, Miss Agnes Connor, and Mrs. Clingman.

A horse attached to a carriage in which were Mr. and Mrs. William McCormac of No. 302 State street ran away yesterday on Michigan avenue and collided with a carriage from McCoy's livery stable. Mr. and Mrs. McCormac were thrown out, the latter receiving severe internal injury and the runaway horse had a leg broken.

The explosion of some chemicals in the basement of Nos. 138 and 140 Lake street was the cause of the alarm of fire at 12 o'clock yesterday. The cause of the explosion is not known. The building is occupied by the Van Schaack drug-store, and Frank Koeler, one of the employés, was burned about the hands and face. The damage was nominal.

Kate Franz recovered a judgment of $5,000 in Judge Altgeld's Court yesterday against Robert G. Bloom and Samuel Roth for malicious arrest. The defendants were formerly managers of the Boston Store, and had the plaintiff arrested there Dec. 21, 1883, on the charge of stealing goods. It subsequently appeared that she had purchased the goods.

William O'Neil was found guilty two weeks ago of robbery by a jury in Judge Tuley's court, and his punishment fixed at three years in the penitentiary. Yesterday prosecutor and Judge declared him innocent, and he was liberated. He had been confined since Dec. 5. The principal witness against him acknowledged that he was not guilty of the charge.

There were few vacant seats visible at Central Music-Hall last night at the benefit performance for the Presbyterian Hospital. The program, consisting of recitations, vocal music, and dramatic transitions, was rendered by Mrs. Laura J. Tisdale, assisted by her pupils, and in a manner highly pleasing to the large audience. A handsome sum was realized for the hospital.

Dr. Bridge of the Election Commission called upon Corporation Counsel Horton yesterday to urge some action which will settle the responsibility of the $5,000 due the owners of polling-places at last fall's election. The county repudiates the debt and the Controller denies the obligation, so that the men who let the use of their houses at the promise of $10 are in a fair way to get nothing, although they are clamoring for their pay.

Mrs. Moran of No. 285 Washington boulevard thought she felt some one picking her pocket when attending an auction on South Peoria street yesterday, and seizing on a man near her gave an alarm. He and a companion ran and were pursued by a shouting crowd. One of the two, who gave his name as A. C. Squires, was captured by an officer in a basement on Sangamon street and taken to the station. Mrs. Moran subsequently discovered that her pocket had not been picked at all.

The Lake-Front matter was in a quiescent state yesterday. The lawyers on either side were engaged in looking into the exact status of the case and let each other alone. Capt. Buckley had one man stationed on the Lake-Front, but his duties were very light. They consisted in swinging his club or throwing pebbles into the lake. Wagon-loads of dirt and débris were dumped into the lake north of the stakes at the rate of about one a minute. It will not be long before that part which the railroad is not enjoined from occupying will be filled in.

A decision was given by Judge Tuley yesterday, after consultation with Judge Shepard, as to the legality of confining county criminals in the bridewell. Attorney Joseph B. David had moved the transfer of certain of his clients from the bridewell to the County Jail on the ground that the bridewell contract between the city and county had expired in 1879. The Judges took the position suggested by the State's Attorney, that a contract did exist, since formal notice by either party had not been given of a desire to annul it.

The body of a man was brought to the surface yesterday by the dredge in the river at La Salle street. The remains were taken to the morgue. The body is evidently that of N. Kempkins, a cabinetmaker, of Pullman, as an employé's card was found in one of the pockets from the Pullman Palace-Car Company, dated March 31, and showing that he had been employed in Division 3. An Illinois Central return ticket from Chicago to Pullman was also found, bearing the date of April 15, and was good for only that date.

Resplendent in a new suit, silk stockings, a sailor collar, and a conspicuous watch and chain, little "Tommy" Dyer, 12 years old, stood in the Armory Police Court yesterday. Several weeks ago he picked the pocket of Mrs. Matthews, an old lady living at No. 160 Mohawk street, as she was boarding a street-car at Clark and Washington streets, securing $62. Tommy confessed his guilt, admitting that he had gone to Philadelphia after "makin' de haul." He had only $5 of the money left and wanted Mrs. Matthews to take that and drop the case. She refused, and the prisoner was held to the grand jury.

A general representative meeting of all the Catholic parishes in the city was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Catholic Library on La Salle street to make arrangements for the bazaar to be held in the Exposition Building, commencing June 10, for the purpose of raising funds to build a branch of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum at Jefferson. The sympathy of the meeting was sent to Father Waldron and to Vicar-General Conway, who is somewhat indisposed. Reports received from various committees were encouraging. Mrs. James McAndrews was elected Permanent President.

There is a good deal of complaint from teamsters about a strip of pavement on Madison street, just east of Dearborn, that was laid as an experiment a year ago. It was made by laying sections of small T rails crosswise of the street and filling the spaces between the rails with some sort of composition. The composition has worn out and now scarcely a day passes without several horseshoes being wrenched from the feet of the horses that pass over it. Eight shoes pulled from horses' feet were brought into THE TRIBUNE office in one day recently, in one case the animal's foot being ruined in the course of the operation.

About 12 o'clock Thursday night an officer saw the flash of lighted matches in the choir loft of the Church of Christ, Thirty-seventh street and Indiana avenue. He found a man who gave his name as James Morrison prowling about the auditorium. In the Armory Police Court yesterday the Rev. Mr. Blackwell, pastor of the church, said he met and shook hands with the prisoner at the close of Thursday night's services. The prisoner said tearfully that penniless and footsore he had entered the church and after the services went to sleep in the loft. He appeared truthful, but was fined $50. Mr. Blackwell thought the fine excessive, and it was reduced to $25.

John Smith, accessory with William Lehman and Max Klauber in stealing about $3,000 worth of cloaks from Louis Adler, at No. 177 Madison street, prior to January last, was yesterday brought into court for sentence. He was tried a week ago by Judge Shepard, his two partners fastening the guilt of the crime upon him by turning State's evidence. Then he pleaded guilty and his punishment was fixed at five years in the penitentiary. The prisoner at that time made an impressive speech, in which he accused Klauber and Lehman of treachery and falsehood. The Judge postponed sentence to allow time for proving character. Yesterday he was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

County Poor Bills and the Industrial School for Girls.

There is anxiety in the Committee on Towns and Town Accounts of the County Board as to when the bills, which have been pouring in during the last few months, will end. Those allowed and payable from Sept. 1, 1886, to May 1, 1887, show that the usual amount of money for the county poor for the year has been exhausted. The amount of relief afforded by the different towns from September to May is $50,123, of which $40,907 has been allowed.

The Committee on Education of the County Board met yesterday and took up the question of the illegality of the Chicago Industrial School for Girls. The County Attorney said it was regularly organized under the statute. It was claimed that the school had no location and turned its children over to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and the House of the Good Shepherd, and the point was whether the children are in the custody of the officers of the School for Girls. It made no difference, he said, from a legal view, in whose charge they were if the school maintained the control of them. No action was taken, but the committee will meet again today to check off the list of children.

An Important Real-Estate Transaction.

The purchase of the building at the northeast corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue by Mortimer & Tapper from Mark Skinner for $187,000, it is said will be consummated today. The structure is 50x80 feet, and is five stories high, with outer walls of pressed brick and stone. The first floor is used for retail purposes and the upper for wholesale and light manufacturing. The purchasers recently sold the Calumet office building at No. 189 La Salle street for $300,000. They have already arranged for two additional stories for their new purchase.

Too Ghastly Love-Making.

Dr. J. N. Cadieux was arrested yesterday at the instance of Mrs. Menard of No. 404 Margaret street, who charges the doctor with threats against her daughter Annie, a pretty girl of about 17. The doctor is said to have forced unwelcome attentions upon the young lady and when received coldly to have threatened to have her "dead or alive," saying: "If you don't come to my office, when you die I'll steal your body and string your bones together, so I'll have you sure." He is alleged also to have shown a pistol.

Coal Down a Notch.

The Chicago Coal Exchange met yesterday afternoon and established prices for coal for the summer. Stove and chestnut sizes will be retailed at $7 a ton and egg size will be sold at $6.75 a ton. This is a reduction of 50 cents on the winter's prices. One of the members made a vigorous kick against wholesale dealers furnishing coal to parties not members of the exchange at the same price as regular dealers, whereupon H. S. Van Ingen, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, moved the appointment of a committee of three to investigate these complaints and to report to the Board of Directors. The Chair appointed as such committee Thomas Carney of the North Side, L. Leindecker of the West Side, and C. Bunge of the South Side.

Boodlers Must Come to Time Next Week.

The boodle cases are not to be in court until next week. The available force at the State's Attorney's office is engaged on ordinary criminal cases, the necessity for haste being that fifteen or twenty alleged criminals will be entitled to discharge from jail today unless tried. The defense are hard at work and as the indictments against their clients practically mean an investigation of the business of the County Board for the last eighteen months they have no small job on hand. Nearly every criminal lawyer of any note in Chicago is retained by the defense. The sample conspiracy case, 1,039, comes up Tuesday morning before Judge Shepard, and the work of impaneling a jury will probably be begun, as the defense has practically exhausted every expedient for delay. When the jury is seated it is expected that short work will be made of the evidence. There will be a sensation in the appearance of Nic Schneider. Mr. Forrest, Luther Laflin Mills, Mr. Ingham, and Alexander Sullivan will appear for the defense, and there may be others. Monday, in Judge Tuley's court, cases 1,030 and 1,052 come up. Dan Wren and "Buck" McCarthy are the defendants, and bribery is the charge. The State will force the defense to meet the issue on the motion to quash the indictments and force the defendants to plead. The defense wants to force a ruling on the motion for a change of venue.

Looks Like a Brutal Murder.

Mrs. Carlyle, the woman so brutally beaten by her husband, Stephen Carlyle, three weeks ago at No. 3316 South Halsted street, and who was removed Thursday afternoon to the County Hospital, died yesterday morning after great suffering. When taken to the hospital she could only tell the story of brutality in gasping monosyllables. In her antemortem statement, taken by Officer Flanigan, she said that she had been beaten by her husband April 15, and had since been without medical treatment. Her little 7-year-old daughter told the same story.

Stephen Carlyle, the husband, was arrested Thursday night at the Stock-Yards, where he worked, and brought into the Armory Police Court yesterday morning. He is a powerful man, about 28 years old, with coarse, brutal features. His old gray-haired father and mother stood beside him in the court. Carlyle confessed that he had beaten his wife, but said he was drunk and didn't intend to strike her so hard. Justice Hammer said he would have to hold the prisoner to the grand jury without bail. The aged mother pleaded for her wretched son, but in vain, and he was taken downstairs and put in a cell.

When Carlyle was told later that his wife had died at the County Hospital he broke into a tempest of grief, and turned away from every one and refused to talk.

The story of the crime for which Carlyle is imprisoned is substantially as published yesterday. April 12 he came home drunk, and went to beating his wife, a little woman weighing not over 100 pounds. The neighbors heard the noise.

The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Carlyle this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

The Chicago-Anderson.

After May 1 the Chicago-Anderson Pressed Brick Company will have their offices at Nos. 189-191 La Salle street. The new apartments are well located, with abundant room and light, and will be especially arranged for the accommodation of the New York, New England, and Chicago departments. The great increase in the company's business made the change a necessity. The success of its manufacturing enterprises is one of the best evidences of the prosperity of our city and is witnessed with pleasure by all having an interest in Chicago's welfare.

Brand Brings His Ax Down.

Fifteen photos, 3 of them *fine panels*, for $3 this week; *quality the finest*. Brand's studios, 210 and 212 Wabash avenue.

A special offer for this week. Fifteen photographs, in three styles, for $2—cabinets, panels, and fancy scroll; superior finish. Stevens' Studio, McVicker's Theatre.

Best office for tickets and freight rates, East or West, 232 Clark street, under Grand Pacific.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

August Kelling, Fredericka Schellpfeller	64—37
C. Ballnow, Provisc, Bertha Winkelmann, same	20—19
T. Hounichsen, Maplewood, M. Justesen, same	21—19
Matthew J. Close, Sophie Kistenzarten	23—24
Charles Grant, Barbara Hemmer	25—19
M. C. Belso, Crown Point, Ind., May Templeton, same	38—23
Charles James Waghoone, Bessie Simpson	22—21
William E. Scott, Jessie A. Randall	27—18
Jeremiah Coughlin, Nellie Hannahan	38—25
Swan Johnson, Hulda Johnson	22—22
Joseph Koufreny, Magdelina S. Kian	25—21
Thomas Krenck, Anna Lichrouska	21—18
Carl Axel Green, Ida Anderson	31—30
Charles Dix, Bertha Bolge	25—21
John Pauls, Bertha Feisringer	27—20
John F. Lesterlind, Maria Jamie Janson	30—30
Paul Kaieth, Johanna Hammel	28—21
Thomas Severs, Threse Campbell	25—23
Adolf Behrens, Annie Buckholf	32—23
Axel Lurrell, Amanda Borg	23—18

MARRIAGES.

HACKNEY—EDWARDS—April 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, 127 Loomis street, by the Rev. Thomas Parry, Mr. Walter Hackney and Miss Cora Edwards, daughter of W. J. Edwards. No cards.

PHILBROOK—McALISTER—Dr. B. F Philbrook of Dunlap, Ia., and Miss Ida McAlister of Chicago, at the home of the bride's parents, 115 Latin street, Wednesday evening, April 27.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BEST—At No. 235 Dearborn-av., Adam, beloved son of Adam and Emma Best, aged 15 months. Funeral from residence Sunday 2 p. m. to Graceland.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

DUFFY—April 29, at the residence of his parents, 221 Twenty-second street, William F. Duffy, aged 1 year and 3 months. Funeral Sunday, May 1, at 9 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

FALL—April 29, Rose, beloved wife of John Fall, aged 52 years and 5 months. Funeral Sunday, May 1, at 9:30 sharp, from late residence, 240 South Halsted-st., to St. Patrick's Church, by carriages to Calvary.

☞ New York and California papers please copy.

DEATHS.

HARRISON—April 28, at 10:10 p. m., at 5440 Wright-st., Alice May, daughter of Gus Harrison. Funeral at 1 p. m. Sunday, 30th.

☞ St. Louis (Mo.), Jeffersonville (Ind.), and Greensborough (Ala.) papers please copy.

KANN—Constantin Kann, aged 57 years. Funeral from late residence, 2219 State-st., Sunday, May 1, at 12 o'clock m., to St. James' Church, by carriages to Rosehill. No flowers, please.

LUSK—Mrs. James Lusk, aged 56 years, at her residence corner Robey and Peterson-sts. Funeral Sunday at 9:30 to Church of the Annunciation, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

McAULEY—April 27, at her residence, 146 Huron street, Carrie, beloved and only child of the late Officer John and Carrie McAuley, nee Wittenborn, aged 11 months and 11 days. Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock sharp, by carriages to Calvary. Friends are cordially invited to attend.

MODERM. TT—April 29, at 4294 Ashland-av. (Town of Lake), Annie, infant daughter of Frank and Bridget McDermott, aged 1 year 8 months and 6 days. Funeral Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. by carriages to Forty-ninth-st. and Ashland-av. depot, thence by cars to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

O'CONNOR—April 28, Robert Vincent, son of William and Hanora O'Connor, aged 22 years. Funeral Sunday from parents' residence, 72 Lewis-st., at 10 o'clock, to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

PLACE—Ephrian Place, at his son's residence, 293 Marshfield-av., April 29, aged 73 years and 10 months. Funeral Sunday, May 1, at 2:30 p. m.

SIMPSON—April 28, Charles P. Simpson, aged 42 years. Funeral from 736 West Madison-st. Saturday morning at 10. Friends invited.

SMALL—The funeral of the late James F. Small will take place Saturday morning at 10 o'clock sharp, at the residence, 1085 West Monroe-st. The remains will be taken to Waukesha, Wis., on the Wisconsin Central train leaving at 11:30 a. m.

TRYON—Oak Park, April 28, at 10:20 p. m., Mrs. A. E. Tryon, in the 50th year of her age. Interment at Louisville, Ky.

☞ New York, Philadelphia, and Louisville papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. GORDON MURRAY WILL CONDUCT THE meeting for commercial travelers and strangers in Farwell Hall this evening.

DANTE CLASS, CONDUCTED BY MR. DENton J. Snider, will meet at 51 Dearborn-st. at 11 o'clock this morning.

DR. THOMAS OF THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH will preach in the public school-house at Glencoe at 3 p. m. Sunday, May 1. A club from Evanston under the leadership of Frank Ritchel will furnish some good instrumental and vocal music.

FRANCIS MURPHY WILL SPEAK AND PROF. D. H. Towner of Cincinnati will sing in Farwell Hall this day at 3 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A GENERAL MEETING OF all the ladies of the South Side parishes who are interested in the bazaar of St. Joseph Orphan Asylum at the asylum, No. 3 Thirty-fifth-st., corner Lake-av., Thursday, May 5, at 3 p. m. All are invited to attend.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND RALLY AT CHIcago Avenue Church tonight. D. L. Moody presiding. Francis Murphy, Maj. Whittle, and others will speak. Prof. Towner of Cincinnati will sing, supported by a large chorus choir. After the usual services the Central Gospel Temperance League will be definitly organized. All who have signed the pledge at the Murphy meetings should be present.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE CENTRAL Church Sewing Class will be held at 245 Clybourn-av., at 10 o'clock a. m today. Friends are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—MR. B. F. Jacobs will give an expos ition of the Sunday-School lesson today at noon. This meeting has grown very large and interesting. Sunday-school teachers and workers will find it to their interest to attend.

BURLEY AND COMPANY 83&85 STATE ST.

Offer standard, reliable wares from the best makers of all parts of the world. An assortment of Table Sets from

$14.50 to $1,000.

Our goods marked in plain figures, all articles at a fair value for the best, and guaranteed as represented. New Toilet Sets complete, with jars, from

$4.90 to $60.00.

On our Clearing Counters Sets incomplete and articles slightly damaged, at much less than cost.

French Cut Crystal Water Sets, entirely new,

$4.00 to $5.00.

Established in 1838, and one of the largest houses dealing in Staple China, Crockery, and Glass. Our imported Etched Water Tumblers, per dozen, a special bargain,

$1.50.

Artistic, rare, and valuable Bronzes, Porcelains, Italian Marble, Ornamental Faience, Parlor Lamps, and Novelties.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses. Telescopes. Microscopes. Barometers. Thermometers. Medical Batteries. Magic Lanterns. Amateur Photographic Outfits. Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Our large illustrated Catalogues on application.

CITY LICENSES.

The Annual City License Rates become due and payable May 1. Prompt payment of same will be required under penalty of prosecution and costs. WILLIAM J. ONAHAN, City Collector.

SAFES, MACHINERY, AND FURNITURE MOVED.

A. M. FORBES

Telephone 4714. 100 West Monroe-st.

LAST CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS

Our last Pullman Palace Car Excursions for San Francisco will leave Chicago May 3d and May 18th; St. Louis and Kansas City May 4th and 20th; via Missouri Pacific Railway. A visit to Old Mexico without extra charge. Return different route. Stop-over privileges granted. Tickets good for six months. Pullman Palace Cars through. Call on or address JOHN E. ENNIS, 86 Washington-st., Chicago.

DYE HOUSE. Established 1856. Dyeing and cleaning of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Household Goods in every variety. Branch Offices, 190 So. Clark-st, and 505 W. Madison-st. Send for circular and price list to AUGUST SCHWARZ, 156 and 158 Illinois-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARIS DRESSES and MANTLES.

Madame Josephine Gilles et Cie, 17 Avenue de L'Opera, Paris. Many years with MAISON LAUR. English Well Spoken.

EXAMINATION FOR **VASSAR COLLEGE.**

Examinations for admission to Vassar College will be held at Chicago, May 31 and June 1. Applicants should inform the President before May 14. Address JAMES M. TAYLOR, D.D., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Honest Bargains FROM A. S. Gage Auction.

Pardridge's MAIN STORE.

From A. S. Gage Auction.

MONDAY, MAY 2, AT 9 O'CLOCK SHARP,

WE SHALL PLACE ON SALE OVER

$26,000 WORTH

—OF—

SILKS, in Evening and Street Shades, Brocades and High Novelties.
VELVETS, in Plain, Brocade, and Fancy Stripe, Bl'k, Light, and Dark Shades.
DRESS GOODS, Black and Colors, elegant fabrics, high qualities.
UNDERWEAR, for Ladies, Children, and Men, in fine grades of Silk, Lisle, and Wool.
CORSETS, popular makes, such as P. D., C. P., Ball's, &c., &c.
HOSIERY, elegant line in Silk, Lisle, and Cotton, for Men, Ladies, and Children.

Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings, Notions, Buttons, Toilet Articles, and Parasols

In great quantities, embracing elegant qualities and high novelties at less than ½ cost to A. S. Gage & Co. We have purchased fully three-quarters of all the Best Goods from the sale of the A. S. Gage stock, and will offer the same without reserve at less than

HALF REGULAR PRICE!

P. S.—Samples of Goods sent to any part of the city or country with privilege of returning, if not satisfactory, at our expense.

C. W. & E. Pardridge, Main Store,

112, 114 and 116 State-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

Children's Day.

We shall display on our CHILDREN'S TABLES today an exceedingly attractive line of

Children's Coats, Jackets, and Ulsters,

Besides an endless assortment of CLOTH and NOVELTY MATERIALS in

SUITS AND DRESSES,

All of which we will offer at attractive prices.

INSPECTION INVITED.

ACORN FAIRY LAMPS

Only 68c

AT

"THE FAIR"

Crockery Dept.



"BEATRICE."

This handsome English Decorated Chamber Set, choice 4 colors ..... ONLY $11.98

An ELEGANT LINE OF CHAMBER SETS from ..... $1.98 to $20.00

Comprised of latest and most desirable patterns.

GENUINE HAVILAND & CO.'S DINNER SETS ..... ONLY $25.00

A GOOD ENGLISH DEC. DINNER SET ..... ONLY $9.73

E. J. LEHMANN & CO.,

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

DIRECT ENTRANCE, ADAMS-ST.

ARTISTIC WALL PAPER.

AT RETAIL.

S. A. Maxwell & Co.,

134 and 136 Wabash-av.

To Rent—Store and Basement, 22 Quincy-st., with two flats, 16 rooms, above. Inquire WM. M. DEE, 164 Adams-st.



James H. Walker & Co., Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

A GIFT.

150 JACKETS

ON SALE

TODAY

AT

$1.50 Each

This is the cheapest lot Jackets ever seen in Chicago. They are a manufacturer's stock, and among them are goods worth $5 to $8.

JAS. H. WALKER & CO.

JAS. H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AVE & ADAMS ST.

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
CARPETS.

The Newest Patterns,
The Best Weaves,
The Lowest Prices.

Our entire fourth floor devoted to this purpose.



Saturday's Bargains In Silk Hose, Kid Gloves, AND FINE French Boots

James H. Walker & Co., Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

LADIES' SILK HOSE

FOR SATURDAY.

60 DOZ. LADIES' PLATED SILK HOSE, in Colors and Black, at SIXTY-NINE CENTS a pair. No such values in Hosiery ever offered in Chicago. ..... 69c A Pair.

100 DOZ. LADIES' PLATED SILK HOSE, in Black and Colors, extra fine quality, with split feet, at. ..... $1.25 A Pair.

25 DOZ. LADIES' PURE SILK THREAD HOSE, in Black, extra long tops, double heel and toes, at. ..... $2.00 A Pair.

The Finest General Assortment of Silk Hose in Chicago.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

4-BUTTON REAL KID, Embroidered Backs, in Browns, Modes, and Blacks. ..... $1.00 A Pair.

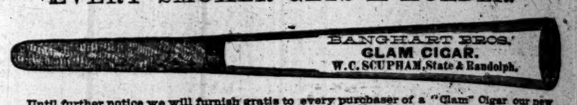
5-BUTTON UNDRESSED KID, EMBROIDERED BACKS, in Slate and Tans. ..... A Pair.

The above are choice goods, and 50 per cent below regular retail prices.

LADIES' FINE FRENCH KID BOOTS.

For the next two weeks, to give space to our arrivals of medium-priced Shoes at $2.75, we offer the celebrated Edwin C. Burt's and Laird, Schober & Mitchell's Ladies' Fine French Kid Boots, in hand-turned or hand-welt, Opera or Common Sense Last, AA to EE, at a reduction of from $1.25 to $2.00 per pair.

EVERY SMOKER GETS A HOLDER.



Until further notice we will furnish gratis to every purchaser of a "Clam" Cigar our new Quill Advertising Holder. Try it; you will like it. The "Clam" is now made with the *New Crop best Havana, and is finer than ever.* Call for "Clam" and get a Holder Free. Wholesale by BANGHART BROS., 130 Fifth-av., Chicago.

With an order for only 1,000 "Clam" Cigars we will furnish Free 500 Holders as above. The best ad. in the U. S.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION.

IMPORTANT SALES!

Tuesday, May 3, 9:30 a. m.,

MILLINERY

Will be an Important Leading Feature.

1,000 LOTS OF OTHER GOODS.

Wednesday, May 4, 9:30 a. m.,

New Consignments

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS.

Thursday, May 5, 9:30 a. m.,

CLOTHING.

The Largest and Most Complete Assortment yet offered this season.

Friday, May 6, 9:30 a. m.,

The entire stock of a Dry-Goods Merchant retiring from business. Five Hundred Lots. $8,000 Valuation.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF **CROCKERY,**

Tuesday, May 3, at 9:30 a. m.

The entire stock of Louis S. Burk & Co. will be sold at their store at

111 WEST MADISON-ST.

This stock is in a first-class condition and comprises Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets, C. C., W. G., and Decorated Ware, etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, May 4th, 1887.

AT 9:30 A. M.,

AT AUCTION!

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

We will sell an assortment of goods, full lines and regular and seasonable, from manufacturers and others who on account of slowness of trade have consigned to us their overplus stocks for quick disposal. Country merchants should not lose this chance to get Boots and Shoes at low figures.

We will also sell a large lot of fine samples and other lots of irregular goods that will go cheap.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

OUR REGULAR TRADE SALES OF

W. G., C. C., and Rockingham Ware, Globes, Brackets, Lamps, etc., 1,000 brls. of Choice Glassware.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 & 216 Madison-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Morning at 10 O'Clock,

NO. 234 ONTARIO-ST.,

WE SELL THE ENTIRE

Furniture and Carpets, &c.,

Of above residence. A fine lot of goods to be sold without limit or reserve.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Dealer's Stock Groceries

At 382 Thirty-ninth-st.,

At 10 O'Clock This Morning.

Stock Staple and Fancy Groceries, Horse, Wagon, Harness, &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

At 9:30 This Morning Sharp,

GRAND CLEARING SALE!

AT OUR STORES.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD!

Furniture of all kinds, a full line Carpets, General Household Goods, General Merchandise.

Buyers, be on hand for Bargains.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT 848 NORTH PARK-AV.,

AUCTION SALE

Entire Furniture of Residence

Commencing at 10 O'Clock This Saturday Morning.

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Fine Sideboard, 300 yards Brussels Carpets, Range, Crockery, Glass, and Laundry Outfit. Sale peremptory.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

AT 2227 CALUMET-AV.

This Saturday Morning, 10 O'Clock,

Elegant Furniture!

AT AUCTION.

Mantel Mirrors, Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Clocks, Bronzes, Library Set, Book-Cases, Lace Curtains, Dining-Room Furniture, &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

At 3148 State-st.,

This Saturday Morning, 10 o'clock,

STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Crockery, and Glassware of

EAST INDIA TEA CO.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

ADVANCE NOTICE.

In this paper Tomorrow we will give particulars of sale

CONTENTS OF HOUSE

COSTING OVER

$6,000.00!

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

TO RENT,

The Entire Building, Nos. 136 and 138 West Madison-st. Lease for term of years.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats. Silks and Derbys. All leading shapes and colors. Best goods. Prices right. 148 State-st.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

GREAT REVIVAL IN TRADE

THE EARLY SPRING BUSINESS IN CHICAGO WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

Similar Reports from Every Section of the Great Mississippi Basin—Dry-Goods Merchants, Grocery Dealers, Hardware Men, and Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes Unanimous in Their Statements — No Apparent Bad Results from the Enforcement of the Inter-State Law.

The early spring trade in all branches of the wholesale business of Chicago was almost without a parallel in its history. The consumption of goods was simply enormous. This was in a great measure attributed to the change to be made in railroad freight-rates by the operation of the Inter-State Commerce law, which went into effect early this month. Now that that time has passed and dealers throughout the country are beginning to understand the present cost of transportation, the immense demand for goods throughout the month of March turns out not to have been so spasmodic as it was then supposed to be, but a genuine revival of business throughout the West and Northwest, as there has been during the last three weeks and is now greater activity among the wholesale firms of this city than is usual at this season of the year. The new law acted as a check and nothing more. All through the country west of Chicago, even to the Pacific coast, the new law is a benefit to the Garden City, as it enables shippers to send goods to points they could not cover before, as they were controlled by the jobbers in the interior towns. Thus Chicago is becoming more and more the base of supplies for the whole West and Northwest.

There has been, of course, a marked falling off in the dry-goods trade during this month as compared with March, which was a phenomenal one; but April more than holds its own as against the same time last year, and the outlook for a late spring and summer demand is a very satisfactory one. A good volume of business was transacted all through the month by the millinery houses. There has never been so satisfactory a spring season, and it is closing earlier than usual. A good order trade is anticipated until the hot weather sets in. So far there is no fault whatever to be found with the situation. The condition of the wholesale grocery trade is very satisfactory, and it has been daily improving since April 10. The sales for the month are much larger in volume and value than at the same time in any previous year. The cigar and tobacco trade is fully up to the average, except in Michigan, where the prohibition question is still being agitated.

The lumber season has just opened, and the demand has already been good enough to reduce stocks to a greater extent than in several years, large quantities of lumber being taken for building purposes, especially at interior points. The activity in the market has continued up to the present time, and the dealers anticipate a very large business, including a heavy demand from Chicago, the usual trade from the West, and a rapidly increasing business in the Eastern States. Each section of the country requires different grades of lumber and this is an immense advantage to this market which is the largest in the world. Business in the hardware market has, during the present month, been fully equal to what it was in March, except in the Far West, which is for the moment cut off, but trade on this side of the Sierra Nevadas is fully as good as during April of last year, and that was one of the best Aprils ever known in the business.

There seems to be a boom all through the country so far as trade is concerned, and the heavy volume of railroad work, now in course of construction, is in a great measure accountable for it. The opening of lake navigation has also given it an impetus, and with collections good in all branches of trade a feeling of satisfaction exists that has not been known for years. Business generally is being conducted on a conservative basis and therein lies its strength. Dealers are buying in smaller quantities and oftener, and hence they find it easier to pay for their goods.

MILWAUKEE.

Most of the Merchants Satisfied, and the Big Brewers Delighted.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—[Special.]—A stroll among Milwaukee's merchants and manufacturers will show the prevalence of contentment, mingled with a due allowance of hopefulness, regarding the present condition of the season's prospects for business in the various branches. Milwaukee houses are largely dependent upon Wisconsin, upper Iowa, and lower Minnesota as a territory of trade, and the unfavorable yield experienced by farmers in that territory last year is felt to a marked degree; yet, for all this, there are very few merchants in any line of trade who do not report a business equal to that of the present date a year ago, with prospects for a better condition, granting that further trouble is not experienced with workmen, and that another season of strikes is not inaugurated. At this time there seems little reason to expect a renewal of hostilities between employé and employer, the former having had an experience which was far from pleasing, a year ago, and one which it is not desired shall be repeated. Among country merchants who look mainly to Milwaukee for their supplies there seems to be a disposition to order sparingly and run their business with as small a stock as possible. This disposition is more forcibly felt among jobbers in wearing apparel—clothiers, dealers in boots, shoes, hats, etc. In briefly explaining the experience of his house the principal member of an extensive firm of clothing dealers said: "Our traveling salesmen have put forth an extra effort to increase our business this spring, but we have succeeded only to a limited degree. Country dealers have discovered the fact that there is an over-production in our line of goods, and even were times flush with them, I am inclined to believe that they would hold back all but pressing orders in hopes of bringing out the surplus stock of jobbing houses."

The smaller boot and shoe establishments make reports quite similar to this, as they find country merchants very careful and perplexingly slow in giving orders. The larger houses, however, notice a marked improvement within the past few weeks. Their collections have been much more satisfactory, and the increasing call for prices on fall and winter articles leads them to believe that an excellent year's trade is in store for them. This will surely be if the anticipated fall improvement is realized, as they have held their own up to the present time this season, as compared with former years. The most cheerful report imaginable is made by the hat manufacturing establishments. The season has thus far proven the best they have ever experienced, and from all of the corps of salesmen comes the word that prospects are brightening. However, the territory covered by these houses extends far to the west and the east, beyond the limit of that wherein poor crops of last year have had a depressing influence. Representative grocery houses find trade to have been only fair, or a trifle better than a year ago. No great change is at any time expected in the staple articles of this line, but there seems an improvement in the call for those of the specialty or fancy class. Manufacturers and large dealers in agricultural implements, goods in the heavy hardware line, etc., note prospects which are exceedingly cheerful and which are causing unusual activity about their respective establishments. This change has come about within the past thirty days, as up to that time but an average trade had been experienced and collections had been poor. They are also encouraged by the belief that the injurious effects of labor troubles are not to again be encountered this year.

Comparatively little complaint is made regarding the Inter-State Commerce law, so far as the matter of freights is concerned, and it appears to cut little or no figure in affecting trade. As might be expected, shippers to the Pacific coast do not speak over-pleasantly of the measure, inasmuch as it has resulted in raising freights from 200 to 400 per cent. One of the large furniture manufacturing concerns of the city, which commands an extensive trade east and west, finds its California business seriously affected, as freight shipments which were previously made at $2 per [illegible] cannot now be made for less than $9.80 p[illegible] 100. These concerns are experiencing a largely increased demand for their goods, however, which has a tendency to let excessive freight charges be given only momentary consideration for the present. But of all Milwaukee's industries, there is one which, come what may—drouth, floods, strikes, hard times, Inter-State Commerce laws, or anything else—seems destined to ever flourish and at all times to be increasing. Since Milwaukee beer became a "known quantity," the yearly business of its beer makers has been a question of supply rather than one of demand. Each season has marked extensive improvements and enlargements of the mammoth brewing establishments in Milwaukee, with the expectation of their various proprietors that the increasing call could be met, but still that call was found greater than the capacity to supply. The present season is proving no exception to this rule.

ST. PAUL.

The Merchants Trying to Keep Business Away from Chicago.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—[Special.]—Spring trade has generally opened up earlier than last year owing to the favorable season, and the volume of business in all departments is reported to be larger than last year. This may be accounted for by the unusual railroad development of the Northwest this year, which has brought new towns into existence which draw their supplies from St. Paul, and also by the vigorous efforts of St. Paul jobbers to hold their trade from the covetous fingers of Chicago. The fear of the Inter-State law caused St. Paul jobbers to lay in very large stocks prior to April 1, and the newspaper talk, backed up by some solid facts, that Chicago is making unusual efforts to get a slice of the trade in the Northwest has stimulated merchants here to sell all the goods they can. There has been a steady flow of new people into Northwestern Minnesota and all portions of Dakota this spring and new towns are springing up like magic all over the territory. These towns have to be supplied with everything necessary to life and comfort, and St. Paul jobbers are the gainers. The opening up of the Gogebic iron mines has also brought a new line of trade to this city. The season in the Northwest is farther advanced than last year at this time and wheat seeding was commenced fully two weeks earlier than last year. This has also given an impetus to business.

In the dry-goods line there has been a very active trade. The leading wholesalers say country merchants are buying quite freely in view of the excellent outlook for a good wheat crop this year. They are putting in good big lines of goods, while last year at this time they were only replenishing stocks broken by the winter trade. Collections are reported as very good. Several large importing firms of New York are represented in St. Paul this year by permanent agents, and they all report a very satisfactory trade in the larger interior cities. The grocery trade has been helped by the early farm work, as the bonanza farmers in Dakota have already put in their summer stocks. Business is reported 10 to 15 per cent greater than last year. In hardware there has been a steady trade. For building hardware and fence wire the demand exceeds that of last spring by fully 15 per cent, and some dealers say this trade is 25 per cent better than last year in these lines. In other goods there is very little change. The boot and shoe business is moderately active. Manufacturers and jobbers report a good average trade. Clothing is in good demand, as a number of entirely new stocks have been put into country towns, both in this State and Dakota. The general outlook for a good spring trade is said to be excellent by jobbers in all lines who have been interviewed.

The effect of the Inter-State law which it was feared would prove a serious blow to Northwestern trade has not been as disastrous as expected. People have been feverishly waiting to see where the lightning would strike, but so far nobody complains of being hurt. The action of the local jobbers in putting in big stocks before the law went into effect has left the trade on exactly the same footing as before the law was enacted so far as the country trade is concerned. Interior merchants find they can buy the goods at St. Paul or Chicago about as cheaply as before, and find no good cause for complaint. It has not been discovered that freight rates from Chicago or St. Paul to interior towns are any cheaper than before, and people who have never used passes find they pay just as much as they did before the great army of deadheads, who are supposed to be sapping the vitals of the railroad companies, were cut off. The grain-commission business of Minneapolis has suffered from the law, as millers between that city and Chicago can buy their wheat at interior points beyond Minneapolis and have it laid down at their mills cheaper than they they can buy of Minneapolis commission-men. The Minneapolis millers are in no way affected by the law, as rates to Chicago and the East are, by reason of competition and transit, as low as before the law took effect.

OMAHA.

A Repetition of the Tale of General Prosperity—Increase in Traffic.

OMAHA, Neb., April 29.—[Special.]—The merchants of this city report a large increase in their business over any former year. Some of them say that it will run from 30 to 50 per cent higher, especially in the grocery trade. Orders have not only grown in numbers, but are double and even triple in size. This is due, they say, to the Inter-State Commerce law, which has raised rates so that country storekeepers who heretofore made their big purchases in Chicago now get everything from Omaha. While sales are good, collections are also much better than usual for the time of year. Members of the heaviest grocery house here contend that the outlook is extremely flattering, and that their customers, scattered all over Nebraska, Wyoming, and the southern portion of Oregon, are laying in double the amount of goods they ever did before. On account of the new rates it costs a little more than formerly to get goods to Omaha, but the increase in sales more than makes up the difference. The dry goods, boot and shoe, and hardware dealers also say that they are doing a greatly-increased business over past seasons, and they have indications of a still bigger increase. Recent rains have encouraged the farmers. The outlook for fine crops is excellent, and all classes of business enjoy a boom. The only complaint among merchants is that they have not room enough to house their stocks. Therefore it is generally conceded that Eastern capital might be profitably invested in Omaha bricks and mortar.

DENVER.

Merchants Dissatisfied with the Operation of the Inter-State Commerce Law.

DENVER, Colo., April 29.—[Special.]—There is a striking unanimity among the business-men of Denver in regard to their present trade, and this feeling extends to an agreement among them that they do not look for its continuance beyond a few weeks, or months at the outside. In comparison with last year they estimate the increase variously from 20 to 50 per cent, the latter in special lines. Jobbers report steadily-improving collections, with increased orders, while retailers are active in their sales of seasonable goods. The manufacturing interests of the city are yet in their infancy, but the firms are crowded with orders and the outlook is a promising one. The receipts of ore are affected largely by the condition of the mountain roads and trails, which at this season are usually more or less impeded by the late snows. The spring storms in the mountains are just commencing, and as a consequence the ore receipts may fall off later, but the unusually mild winter and absence of storms in the mountains have resulted in larger winter receipts of mineral than for any previous winter. More ore is finding a market here now from outside territory, and large contracts have recently been made for shipments from points which heretofore sent their product to the smelters and refiners of Omaha and Kansas City. This state of affairs is credited to the operations of the Inter-State Commerce law, and the influences which have heretofore succeeded in discriminating against Denver as a smelting point promise to be a thing of the past. It is thought possible that this may prevent the erection of some contemplated works at Chicago for handling ores.

Nearly every jobber is loud in condemning the present railroad tariffs as adjusted from a railroad standpoint to suit the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law. It is to the operations of this measure that they look for an early termination of their present busy trade. Manufacturers are pleased with it. The latter see in it the restoration of that protective tariff which the distance once gave them when their industries were weak, and which railroad discrimination tore from them. The former see in the long and short haul a restriction of their field to a very limited space, or, as one man tersely puts it, "We lose the growing country east of Denver, all Northern Colorado, all west of the range, and all New Mexico." Only a single interest here shows a benefit, and that is the fruit trade from California. In this one line rates have been lowered, and until competition forces prices down among the dealers they will reap the benefit. The most conservative among the wholesale dealers express the belief that the people of the State at large will gain greatly by the law, and that dealers will be the only sufferers. Yet they trust much in the future, and believe that after six months' trial a better judgment can be passed upon it than now, and subsequent legislation can correct its errors.

Outside of the ordinary channels of trade the activity in real estate is something phenomenal. Not only is home capital largely invested, but many outside dollars are sharing in it. Houses for rent are exceedingly scarce in desirable locations, and many must be built during the coming summer. This is attributed to the railways which are reported to be pushing their lines in this direction. The extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road thither from Pueblo is being constructed as rapidly as men can build it, and the surveyed line is already well covered with grading parties. The Colorado Midland has its track down from Colorado Springs some sixty miles westward toward Leadville, the Rock Island is reported to be building in this direction, and the Missouri Pacific will be running its trains into Denver by Nov. 1. The Rio Grande will have its line to Aspen completed by July 1, and this will open to easy transportation a mining region which promises to be a second Leadville in the matter of production, while two roads are struggling to reach Rico, another rich mining camp in the Southwest. The Union Pacific is extending its mountain lines both to Aspen and in the northwestern portion of the State.

All of these influences must necessarily affect the trade of Denver during the present year, and, taken with the unusual influx of settlers on the plains, where they are now coming in by the thousands, promise a season for the Centennial State which will probably be the brightest in its history.

KANSAS CITY.

An Unprecedented Increase in the Volume of All Classes of Business.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29.—[Special.]—Unless the present indications prove misleading the year 1887 will be marked by an unprecedented development of the commercial interests of Kansas City. The spring trade is satisfactory, and even more than satisfactory, as the surprising boom in business fairly takes away the breath of the most conservative business-men. New industries are seeking this city constantly, new and fertile territories are being penetrated by railroads that centre at this point, while money is pouring in from every direction. The dry goods trade already shows a surprisingly large increase over that for the corresponding period of 1886. This is true not only of the jobbing trade, but also of the retail, and it would be difficult to say which of the two shows the greatest percentage of increase.

One of the heaviest jobbers in the city said that the spring trade is not only heavier than last year but is far more satisfactory in every respect. A number of extensive retail dry-goods establishments make the same report. The increase noted is not confined to any particular firm nor to any particular branch of business, every merchant interviewed having the same story of prosperity to relate. A careful estimate places the increase in the dry-goods business in the last three months at 50 per cent. Merchants believe that the unprecedented real-estate boom of the spring has a good effect upon the retail trade, as a man who has made $1,000 on a real-estate deal will spend $100 where otherwise he might have made $10 do. The wholesale trade has been benefited directly by the building of new railroads in the territory tributary to Kansas City. The boot and shoe trade for the last three months shows an increase but little below that of the dry goods. The retail trade is especially good, and as a rule a very fine line of goods are being handled. The grocery trade has shown an increase of about 25 per cent, while dealers in ready-made clothing report an unprecedented spring trade. The hardware business, too, has felt the inspiring touch of prosperity and has grown rapidly, and as much can be said of the various other branches of business, both wholesale and retail.

Jobbers in dry goods are to a certain extent feeling the effects of the Inter-State Commerce bill so far as it relates to long and short hauls. They get their goods in fairly good time, but are compelled to pay more freight than formerly. The increase, however, is not sufficient to injure the jobbing business of the city. One article of local and universal consumption which has already felt the effect of the law is sugar. California sugar has been shipped in here at special rates, the freight on 100 pounds being 65 cents. Now the rate is $1.25 per hundred and the sugar has ceased coming. Eastern sugars, too, have been about driven out of the market by the higher carrying charges, and wholesale grocers as well as candy manufacturers and confectioners are now relying upon the New Orleans product for their supply, the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners not having yet fixed the rate from New Orleans to this point.

ST. LOUIS.

Benefited by the New Law—The Industrial Situation Causing Anxiety.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—[Special.]—The volume of St. Louis' spring business averages fully an increase of 30 per cent over the three corresponding months of last year. The increase over the March trade of 1886 is much greater than indicated, owing to the fact that the Gould system strike, which was precipitated thirteen months ago, almost throttled the spring trade. Therefore a comparison of figures for March and April of this year with the figures for the corresponding months of last year would not be a reliable indication of the increase in the city's commerce. The clearings are conceded to be a fair trade barometer, and for the two months preceding the strike and the corresponding period this year the subjoined figures are suggestive:

January, 1887	$71,441,592
January, 1886	65,215,966
Increase in 1887	$ 6,225,556
February, 1887	64,016,573
February, 1886	56,865,185
Increase in 1887	$ 7,151,388

The clearing-house report for March shows a much larger increase, which is directly traced to conditions referred to. The report shows:

March, 1887	$75,820,934
March, 1886	62,407,170
Increase in 1887	13,413,764

A wholesale dealer in hats and caps says: "We've sold more goods this year than ever before up to this time. Our spring trade usually begins in January and extends to July, and the outlook was never more encouraging than now."

The Inter-State Commerce law has benefited our firm, and they are now receiving orders from Southwestern points which heretofore traded in Memphis and New Orleans."

The wholesale dry-goods business appears to have likewise partaken of the boom. Many of the houses claim that large numbers of Southwestern merchants who have heretofore purchased in New York did not go past St. Louis this year. The railroads refused to give them rates, owing to the prevailing confusion about the Inter-State law, so this element made their trades here. There has been a good market for groceries, but the largest business that has been done is in the wholesale drug line and tobacco manufacturing. One drug company asserts that its sales are 40 per cent greater than last year. The same story is told by the tobacco manufacturers.

Merchants are almost unanimous in their indorsement of the Inter-State Commerce law. One of them said today: "Although the law has been in operation only a few weeks we have already felt its good influence. It has extended our trade, and if the railroad conspirators fail to succeed in securing a wholesale suspension of certain sections I think it will herald the dawn of a new commercial epoch." Scores of other heavy shippers indorse the new law. There are merchants here, however, who have been accustomed to receiving big rebates from railroads and they do not appear to be brimming over with joy at the new order of things.

The situation in the local labor world is very encouraging in all industrial pursuits except stove manufacturing and furniture-making. The union stovemolders inaugurated a strike March 8, which has since spread to all Western cities and now threatens to invade the stove manufacturing centres of the East. The men claim that wages have been reduced 20 per cent in the last three years, and as there was a recent advance in the price of stoves they demanded an increase of 15 per cent in wages. The manufacturers asserted that the cost of production more than offset the advance in prices, but they would grant an increase of 5 per cent at once and another 5 per cent in July if the trade should warrant it. This offer was refused and the men went out. The Founders' National Defense Association took the matter in charge and distributed the Bridge and Beach patterns among shops in other cities, with the result indicated. The struggle will be a bitter one, and representatives of both sides in this city assert that no compromise will be made, but a precedent made for all time.

The furnituremakers also claim to have a grievance in the matter of wages, and have demanded an increase from the manufacturers. The latter refused to comply with the demand, and explained why they could not. The union has this ultimatum now under consideration, but, beyond threats of a strike, has taken no action.

The building trades are flourishing, and there is no sign of discontent among carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, or plasterers. The same harmony exists in the manufacturing trades, and the indications point to an unexceptionally large increase in the number of new buildings for the year.

The subjects that are now agitating the business community are the questions of proper terminal facilities for incoming railroads and the enactment of a proper State law to regulate the rates of railroads in this State, such as the one now in force in Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas. The Governor has called a special session of the Legislature for this purpose, and the body will assemble May 11. It is quite well known that Gould owns all the railroad terminals in this city, and the attempt of a merchants' company to build a new bridge and create new terminals is fought bitterly by the Gould contingent.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Mild Winter Prevented a Great Movement of Goods—Brighter Prospects.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 29.—[Special.]—The dry-goods trade has not been as satisfactory as it was hoped it would be at the outset of the season, and this was due more to the mild winter experienced and the consequent smaller need for the heavier quality of fabrics than to any other cause, although poor crop returns also had something to do with the slack movement. Considerable of the shortage in the volume of business was made up by the better prices obtained for cotton goods, and had the weather been other than it was the season would likely have been a profitable one. The spring trade has shown some improvement of late owing to the fine prospect for the coming sugar crop, which has restored confidence in the surrounding country, and the Inter-State Commerce law, if honestly administered, is expected to further improve the movement.

In boots, shoes, and hats the volume of business has run up to a fair average, although the demand has been to a certain extent affected by the same causes.

In hardware a good business can be reported, and in addition to a fair volume the activity in iron market generally assured good prices, which were in marked contrast to the history of the previous two seasons. The outlook for hardware is especially bright, as, in addition to a satisfactory range of prices, which seems assured, there is every likelihood of a liberal demand for country and plantation supplies, arising from the brilliant sugar crop prospects. The drug trade report a very satisfactory season, as well in the number of buyers that have appeared as in the volume of their takings and the prices that have been obtained.

The grocery trade has been more satisfactory than it has been for several seasons past and merchants report a good margin of profits. The rapid rise in coffee found the grocers well stocked and as a consequence some handsome sums have been realized. In spite of the low prices of rice and sugar there was a liberal movement and while producers suffered jobbers and dealers had no reason to complain.

The Inter-State Commerce law has now been in operation nearly four weeks, and merchants begin to feel some of its effects. The suspension of the long and short haul clause has shaken confidence in the willingness of the commission to rigidly enforce the provisions of the act. Honestly administered the law is likely to vastly benefit New Orleans, as by shutting off unjust discrimination much of the old-time distributive trade will be forced back to this point. New Orleans being favorably situated to receive supplies cheaply from the West by river and from the East by sea, it stands to reason that these supplies can be more readily passed out to the interior from this point than from the place of production by all-rail routes. The exporting trade, especially in the matter of flour and grain, has already been materially benefited.

FORT WORTH.

Encouraging Reports from Texas—Activity in Railroad Building.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 29.—[Special.]—Owing to the fact that retail dealers throughout the western and northwestern portions of Texas do not carry heavy stocks, and therefore buy often, there is no such thing as spring trade here, strictly speaking. Trade remains the same from the close of the cotton season until wheat, oats, and cattle are marketed about June. Railroad building has developed great activity in Texas this spring, and this railroad building is playing an important part in the commercial growth of Fort Worth. Grocery men report a large increase in trade from 1886. One house doing a business of $3,000,000 per annum reports an increase of 20 per cent. This is due chiefly to the new territory made tributary to Fort Worth by the extension of railroads. Boot and shoe dealers report a slight increase in trade over 1886. Hardware dealers have already doubled their sales, railroad building being the chief cause of this. Immense quantities of powder is sold for blasting purposes. Dry-goods merchants note a slight increase in business. Crop prospects being very good, a heavy June trade is looked for. Drug men report a slight decrease in the drug trade, but a heavy increase in paints, oils, and glass, owing to the many new houses built in this section.

Fort Worth, together with all other Texas towns, has been benefited by the Inter-State Commerce law. The Houston & Texas Central with its numerous branches, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, the Fort Worth & Denver, the Texas Transcontinental, and the International & Great Northern are exclusively Texas railways and hence are not affected by the law. Texas merchants buy mostly in New York, the goods coming by water to Galveston, where they can be handled by Texas roads. The indications are that the Inter-State Commerce law will be the impetus to more railway building in Texas.

LOUISVILLE.

A Good Demand for All Classes of Goods and a Bright Outlook Apparent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—[Special.]—Spring trade in Louisville opened out with a steady feeling and firm demand for almost all classes of goods. The movement in goods for the previous eighteen months having been very slow, and characterized by a hand-to-mouth demand, left country merchants with rather low stocks, and notwithstanding the fact that money was less plentiful in many parts of the State on account of the low prices of tobacco, the chief staple, a good, healthy demand for goods has shown itself, country merchants showing a disposition to fill up stocks. The grocery trade has shown considerable improvement thus far over the same period of last year, prices are improved, and movements freer than for several years past. In the staples there has been unusual activity, brought about by the constant stiffening in values, and jobbers are in good spirits, and report collections very satisfactory. The boot and shoe trade has not shown such a marked improvement, as this line has been active for the last twelve months, strikes and other troubles in the manufacturing centres of the East having made the supply somewhat uncertain. It has been the aim of merchants to keep up stocks, and their efforts have resulted in a very satisfactory trade in this important line. Dry goods have maintained a good strong position, and while not showing any great increase so far in volume, better prices seem to prevail, and there is more money in the trade. Iron and hardware interests of course show greater improvements than in other lines, owing to the strong advance in the raw material during the last six months, and there is still an active, healthy demand for all classes of goods in this line. The sole-leather trade, which is a very important industry in Louisville, is in a highly improved condition over the last few years, and the tanning interests are in a very prosperous condition.

Whiskies are still quiet, with but little active demand and uncertain outcome. The large overproduction of 1880 and 1881 has not been entirely overcome as yet, and the effects will likely be felt for a year or more to come. Prices, however, are pretty stiff, and the trade seems satisfied that there will be a much better feeling during the next twelve months, as the production has been very largely suspended.

Except in a few lines of specialties there has been no complaint on account of the Inter-State Commerce law, as the Southern roads secured a suspension of the objectionable features of the law for ninety days, and thus the old rates are maintained. Much activity is being manifested by business-men and manufacturers of Louisville at this time, and as three new railroads will be completed during the year, opening up a large and new territory, besides affording competition in other directions, a great impetus has been given to business enterprises. The clearing-house returns shows much larger volumes of business and greater activity in commercial circles than has ever been displayed heretofore, and there is every reason to believe that the present year will be a most prosperous one in the city's history.

CLEVELAND.

Depression Felt by Iron Men, but Other Lines Show Improvement.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—[Special.]—Cleveland's trade has some bad features about it, but on the whole there is very little drawback to the strong feeling that has existed for several months past. The iron-ore and pig-iron branches are probably the least encouraging. The ore market was dull during March and it has been less active since. The same is the case with pig-iron, although there is not a weak feeling in either market. Prices are lower than they were in January and this should not be the case. There is a disinterested feeling among iron-ore and pig-iron shippers, and with some the dull market is laid to the Inter-State Commerce law. But the situation is accepted without apparent fears, and the heavy contracts in ore and pig-iron, made during the winter at good prices, are being fulfilled. The market for manufactured iron is also dull and tending to weakness at prices lower than those of January, and the trade has been restricted largely by the new tariff of railway rates. The general merchandise and less important branches of trade are satisfactory all around. In most cases railway rates to points affecting Cleveland's small merchandise markets are higher, but the advance is overlooked in a general rise of values. The lake traffic opens with healthy signs of a short and more prosperous season than the "boom" one of 1886. The general outlook is as encouraging as has been expected for several months past, with a dull iron market alone in the way.

The dry-goods houses report business as better by almost one-fifth this spring than last, and the trade of last year was the best ever known. They generally like the new law as calculated to leave them what they term the local trade and prevent the competition of New York and Chicago houses. Collections are very good. None of the usual markets are closed to them by the new law. The clothing firms give a like report, and say that the increase in business is more marked than in dry goods. Their freight rates are higher, but the increase in business more than makes up the difference. In this trade also collections are very easy. So it is with the shoe and notion houses. In sympathy with the dull iron-ore and pig-iron markets the hardware trade is not encouraging. The month's business will fall far below what was expected, and some reductions in values bring several lines below January prices. But here also the feeling is not weak. A great deal of confidence appears above the worse features of the market. Settlements are very satisfactory, and freight rates are, if any, a little lower. Dealers accept the situation with no fears. They find little trouble in working on good margins. A year ago the hardware trade was the first to move with the general improvement. March and April business of a year ago will be found to exceed the business of the corresponding months in this year. The local Hardware Men's Association is now in a fair way to benefit its members. The wholesale grocers are happy. The spring trade is fully up to the much that was expected. Collections have never been more easily made. Railway rates are a little higher, but there is not much objection to advances that have been made on this account. The grocers report no infringement on any territory in which they have been working since the adoption of the new tariff of rates. Dealers in seeds have gained several points by the new railway rates, and the active season just closing has been very satisfactory. The local houses are better able to compete with Chicago and Toledo dealers in the selling markets, and through rates on car-lots from the West are lower. The spring trade has been larger than for several years, and although not one of benefit to the dealers in general the Cleveland merchants have not been on the wrong side. None of them were heavy buyers early.

On the whole, the new tariff of railway rates brought on by the Inter-State Commerce law is generally accepted by Cleveland merchants. Southern rates on shipments are noticeably higher, but the advances are easily overcome by improvement in the lines of trade that are now shipping to the South. The only real complaint comes from grain and feed men who are doing a commission business. Rates on grain and feed from the West are much higher, and this part of the grain trade finds a falling-off in consignments.

CINCINNATI.

Trade Just Recovering from the Shocks of Several Heavy Failures.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.—[Special.]—The year 1887 opened favorably for business in this city, but several large failures in the retail and wholesale dry-goods line in January and February caused a somewhat panicky feeling, but confidence has been entirely restored. Interviews with prominent merchants in various branches of business show conflicting statements in regard to the condition of spring trade in several lines. The dry-goods men say that trade is better this spring than last, but it is not up to expectations. Their orders from the South and Southwest have been increased 20 per cent, but Chicago and St. Louis competition has been too strong in the West. Cincinnati enjoys a large boot and shoe trade, which is very good this spring. The manufacturers and jobbers uniformly report a healthy condition of business in this line. In the hat and cap trade the statements of the largest members vary considerably, and while a majority declare that their orders are larger than in the corresponding period of last year, they are not what they ought to be. The pork, lard, and provision market is steady, and the packers say it is the best season they have had since 1880, although the retail men complain of the Inter-State law. There has been a marked improvement since the 1st of February. One of the most important industries of this city is the manufacture of furniture. The largest manufacturer in this city, who is also engaged in the retail trade, said: "Our spring trade is very good, especially in the retail department. All the manufacturers are getting better prices for their goods. If we have no strikes this summer we are confident of a very heavy trade this fall. As yet we have not felt the effect of the Inter-State Commerce bill, but I presume it is too soon to pass any opinion upon the ultimate result of the law."

This has been the best spring the grocery men have had for several years. Their sales indicate heavy business in the Southern States. Prices are firm, and the March trade was very satisfactory. The rates on the Southern roads have not been appreciably changed since the new law went into effect. Ten years ago Cincinnati held high rank as a hardware centre, but lately that business has fallen off amazingly. Two or three firms engaged in the hardware trade have dissolved within three years, but the other firms declare that the business is exceedingly active this spring owing to the large amount of building going on in the towns in the natural gas belt. For the same reason lumber and all building materials are bringing good prices, although the recent strikes had a temporary depressing effect. The hotels, despite the Inter-State Commerce law, have had long lists of arrivals since the 1st of April, but the proprietors insist that their business has been much better at this season of the year.

More complaint is heard from the feed and grain men about the Inter-State law than any other class. They assert that up to the 1st of April they did a thriving and unusually heavy trade, but are now not doing anything. The reason assigned is that the railroads will not make rates, and the consumer is the loser, as the shipper will not buy, and the interior points not being able to have orders filled on account of high freight business is at a standstill. They acknowledge, however, a noticeable increase last week and this over the first week after the new law went into operation. The sentiment of the various classes of mercantile industries as a whole is not antagonistic to the new law, and with the exception of the carriage men, grain and feed and produce dealers, the other merchants are willing to give it a thorough and impartial trial.

DETROIT.

The Prospective Trouble with the Stove-Molders Causes Apprehension.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—Barring serious labor troubles the prospect for a good spring and summer trade in all lines of business is much better than for several previous seasons. While the Inter-State Commerce bill is being roundly denounced it does not seem to have had any appreciable ill effect on trade so far. The merchants complain that they will have to make 25 per cent more under the workings of this bill in order to come out even; but, as nearly every wholesaler, jobber, and manufacturer in Detroit states that, so far, trade is from 20 to 40 per cent better than last year, the prospect does not worry them. What the effect of a prolonged strike of the local stove-molders would be on trade is problematic. Wholesalers and jobbers whose territory embraces Michigan and other States would not, of course, feel it, but the retailers here in Detroit would be certain to experience its bad effect. In a town of this size 3,000 men cannot be thrown out of employment for even a short time without trade experiencing a decided setback. Some of the wholesale merchants have some apprehension as to the molders' strike. Strikes, they argue, are almost certain to spread, involving other trades, and no matter how small they may be are certain to injure business. So far, however, the dry-goods outlook, they say, is very promising. Retailers are buying freely and business is fully 30 per cent better than last year. Freights are a little higher into Detroit and a little lower out into the State.

Wholesale grocers report business good and large sales. Country merchants are laying in good stocks in anticipation of a big trade. In the grocery line no fear is expressed about strikes, which would more seriously affect retailers than wholesalers. There is great complaint about the increased freights and traveling expenses under the new Commerce act. Margins are reported closer in the clothing trade than they were last year, but business has improved 10 per cent and is steadily increasing. All people engaged in the manufacture of clothing are working full time and there is a demand for all the work they can do. The boot and shoe trade is about the same as at this time last year. Accounts have not yet been made up, and until then dealers say that the exact improvement, if any, over last year will not be known. If May is dry a big business will be done in boots and shoes. If May is a wet, disagreeable month business will not equal that done last year. No complaint is made among shoe men about the workings of the Inter-State bill. The increase of baggage and passenger rates, of course, affects them and is taken into account this year as a considerable item of additional expense which must be provided for.

The hat and cap trade is 10 per cent better than last year. The prospect was never better in the hardware trade than this spring. The local builders' strike of a year ago, which paralyzed all building for the season, was severely felt by hardware men here. The friendly relations which now exist between the master builders and their employés argues well for a flourishing season, and everything will be comfortable if there are no strikes. So far business has been 20 per cent better than last year.

The drug business opened this year about the same as last. A member of one of the heaviest houses says that the Inter-State bill is a serious pull upon them; that rates are higher, and through rates cannot be had to many points; that customers are protesting all along the line; and that if the commission sustains the railway companies in the course they are taking there will be a revolution in the country. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, drug men report a large trade and greatly improved prospects.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Judge Tuley on the Increase-in-Judges Bill.

CHICAGO, April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state that my views as to the proposed law for the increase of Circuit Court Judges are not correctly stated in the reported interview found in this morning's TRIBUNE. M. F. TULEY.

No.

BURLEY, Wis., April 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To decide a friendly wager, did H. Rider Haggard write the book No. 721 of Munro's Library entitled "He: a Companion to She"? S. & B.

It Was Simply a Reincorporation.

CHICAGO, April 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A special dispatch from Springfield in this morning's TRIBUNE in relation to a dissolution of the Independent Order of Knights and Ladies of Honor, while correct, is somewhat misleading. The order, which was incorporated under the law of 1872, was dissolved to incorporate under the law of 1883, as required by the State Auditor, which has been done. L. A. HALL.

Two Queries Answered.

CHICAGO, April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Is there in the State of Pennsylvania a "Pardon Board" vested with authority to grant or deny pardons to imprisoned convicts? (2) In time of war, if a minor enlists in the regular army without his parents' consent, can they obtain his release? L. M. K.

(1.) Yes; to it are referred the pardons which the Governor may desire to make. (2.) Yes, if the minor is under 18.

The Great Power of the Inter-State Commission.

CHICAGO, April 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Inter-State Commerce law seems to include the possibilities of the railroads getting it interpretated to their own way of thinking. It occurs to me that the Commissioners have the power (and at the present time the kindness) to suspend Sec. 4 of the law on the application and in favor of any railroad company that this clause punishes. Why? Would they have the kindness to suspend any other section of this law that operates unjustly against shippers? Manufacturers' and other large interests are now seriously crippled by this law, which it was hoped and supposed would favor the people. If committees of manufacturers, merchants, etc., would get together and lay their grievances before the Commissioners and demand the same exceptions that any railroad company does, would they receive attention? Right is right for one and all. Will they do it? N. H. GANO, President Atlas Mining Company.

The Complaint of a Shorthand Reporter.

CHICAGO, April 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As an interested party I thank you kindly for your editorial in today's paper headed "Official Reporting," but you have only touched this outrage being perpetrated by our Legislature from a monetary standpoint. With your permission I would like to call the attention of your readers to the fact that reporting is a profession, and a competent reporter has to spend as much labor, study, and time in the acquirement of his profession as a doctor or lawyer, and since 1873 no law has been on the statute book of Illinois preventing either lawyer or client from employing any reporter they chose to report the testimony in any case pending in any court in this State. Now our Legislature (by special legislation) is about to enact a law giving all the reporting of testimony in each Circuit Court of the State to one particular and to be selected reporter (whether to be selected on merit or "kissing-goes-by-favor" plan the bill does not provide), thereby excluding from our Circuit Courts every other individual who may desire to report testimony for the support of himself and family by the exercise of his profession, for neither client nor lawyer would be apt to employ a reporter and pay such reporter for his attendance while taking testimony in court when the public at large provided and paid an official reporter. If the members of our Legislature cannot put in their time while at Springfield to any better advantage than by creating "monopolies" it would be desirable to keep them away from that city. Where do they get the right to pass a law creating monopolies, and who has empowered them to prevent a person by legislative enactment from engaging in and exercising an honest profession in this State?

It will also be found that our Legislature has no power to create a new set of officers—to-wit: "Official reporters" for our courts, as the Constitution of the State of Illinois has made no provision for nor mention of any such officers, and how our representatives at Springfield can willfully ignore that document is something that also might require an explanation, to say nothing of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, which guarantees to every citizen the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that all men are created equal. If honestly earning one's living by labor, even if it is "reporting," is not necessary to "life" to a reporter what is? And are not the rights of a professional reporter as great and equal as those of a would-be "official reporter" to make an honest living? Will our legislators please answer? CHARLES L. DRIESSLEIN, Shorthand Reporter.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2900, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & S. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 699, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1658, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest corner Centre—John R. Shean, Parmacist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 528, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 186, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Wisshack, Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Benrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—R. McDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1916, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 561, Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 595, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN EIGHTeenth and Thirty-first-sts., lady's purse with silver clasp and corners. A generous reward will be paid for its return to 1607 Michigan-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION SADDLE AND driving horse: safe for lady to ride or drive; 6 years old; good style; wish to exchange for a first-class 16-hand driving horse. Apply at 26 South Clinton-st.

BUGGY FOR SALE—ONE OF STUDEBAKER'S make, second-hand; price $75. Inquire at MANDEL BROS.' barn, 14th-st., near Michigan-av.

COACH HORSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A pair of beautiful bay coach horses; reason for selling family going to Europe. Apply at barn at 2900 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HAMBLETONIAN STALLION, phaeton, buggy, surrey and canopy-top surrey, also harness and family horse; or will exchange for improved property or unimproved. SAM'L A. LITTLE, 109 Dearborn-st., at Melcher's between 1 and 2 p. m.

FOR SALE—CANOPY TOP CARRIAGE, JUMPER seats; can be used single or double; in good order; will be sold cheap; owner has no use for it. Call at 5050 Lake-av., Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—NICE GENTLE HORSE FOR A LADY to drive; also harness and phaeton at a bargain. 138 and 140 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE 15½ HANDS high; will drive well single or double; weight about 1,100; I have no use for him; will sell him cheap. Call at barn rear 2637 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NEW CARRIAGE AND TEAM AT No. 2056 Archer-av. R 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME KENTUCKY SADDLE horse; may be seen at MILLER'S stable, 337 East Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME YOUNG ROAD TEAM bay geldings, well bred and fast. 2725 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—BEFORE PURCHASING INSPECT the finest light carriages, elegant surreys, phaetons, buggies, carts, and harness in city; 20 per cent off down-town prices; large number of second-hand buggies and carts cheap; open evenings. Repository 283 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW VICTORIA; COST, $900; WILL sell for $700. S 16, Tribune office.

GOOD HORSE AND TOP WAGON FOR SALE. Call at 687½ West Van Buren-st. or address S 41, Tribune office.

$30 HARNESS FOR $19—A WONDER OF '87; elegant oak stock hand-made grocery harness, only $14, at Chicago Harness Co., wholesale manufacturers, 375 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR storage of furniture; twelve years' experience without change of locality or proprietorship. Private compartments. Advances made. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 79, 81, and 83 Van Buren-st.

CHICAGO FAMILY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 214 Randolph-st., near 5th-av., will store your goods in clean, dry rooms at a low price; moving done; advances made; fair dealing guaranteed.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—80,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates; advances made. Telephone 301.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4579.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 350 and 352 Wabash-av. Improved facilities for storage. Goods packed for shipment. Private rooms.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near Madison, on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, and speculations.

LOUISE BENNETT, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment. Call 117 S. Clark-st., Room 14.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE-TELLER, clairvoyant, reveals secrets in love, marriage, divorce, business, diseases; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.: consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1. 445 West Madison, northwest corner Throop-st., now Waverly-place, third floor.

MADAM VILLERS, CLAIRVOYANT, FORTUNE-teller, magnetic healer; baths. 50 West Madison-st., Room 5. Call.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 49 Ann-st., near Madison, middle door, second floor.

INSTRUCTION.

AT JUDD'S COLLEGE, 116 MONROE-ST., THE night school continues all summer. Individual instructions in the business college branches, one month, $5. Liberal reduction for a longer time. Begin Monday evening. The day school is unsurpassed; $50 for six months.

AT GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC SHORTHAND pupils have daily business experience in shorthand and typewriting. 208 North Clark-st.

EVENING SPEED CLASS AT GILL'S SCHOOL OF Shorthand; rates reasonable. 208 N. Clark-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT! Phrase-writing doubles its possessor's speed. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

W. H. BUTTNER, LAWYER, PRACTICES IN ALL courts; counsel free. 41 South Clark-st. Business transacted in strict confidence, and with the greatest possible dispatch. Titles examined.

WANTED—LAWYER—SHARP ATTORNEY: AM able to furnish large amount of business. Address W 24, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON NORTH Branch near Division-st., 500 ft. dock, with 150,000 square ft. of land; also 150,000 square ft. of land adjoining dock property. Two railroad tracks on the property. NATHAN MEARS, 234 South Water-st.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, WITHOUT REVALUAtion, my house; second south of Post-Office. THOS. B. BRYAN, Adams Express Building.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TWO-INCH FLOORING, 2X6 PLANKS, joists, timbers, corrugated iron, rods, bolts, nuts, and washers, at elevator, Western-av. and Sixteenth-st. BJORNSON, 154 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LOUISIANIAN: PLEASE CALL IF agreeable.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—W. H. PINKHAM, CHRISTIAN SCIence or mental healing; free 9 to 12, 10 to 2 Sundays. 155 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

TEN BILLIARD AND POOL, ONE PARLOR COMbination pool-table; sell cheap and partly on time. TUCKHORN, 25 or 92 Fifth-av.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND POOL table. CENTURY CLUB, 4 Rialto Building.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A CRANE WORM-GEAR freight elevator; capacity 2,500 pounds, platform 6 feet by 6 feet 2 inches. Can be seen in running order at 55 South Canal-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

W. C. BAINE, EXAMINING ACCOUNTANT, Room 15, 184 Dearborn-st. Joint stock company books opened, written up, and audited.

BOOKS.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 166 Randolph-st.

WEARING APPAREL.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON weekly payments. References. D 10, Tribune.

HOSPITALS.

A GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 553 West Indiana-st. MRS. RICHER, experienced midwife.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOUNTED STUFFED BIRDS AND animals from Western prairies; also lot of polished buffalo's horns, at lowest prices, on account of leaving city. 150 North Elizabeth-st., in rear, near Indiana.

FOR SALE — BABY CARRIAGE; CALL THIS morning. 389 Lake-av.

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN TRAINED IN salesroom of Scotch woolen and cotton manufacturer; could be useful to importers. Address P 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, first-class double-entry bookkeeper; systematic, reliable, long experience, and can handle large number of accounts. Good references. O 70, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED double-entry bookkeeper. Best of references. Address P 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FINE PENMAN as secretary or correspondent; a thorough accountant and office man. Can furnish unquestionable references. P 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A HOTEL AS CLERK or manager by a reliable and competent man; can loan employer money without interest if needed. Address P 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS ACCOUNTant will keep the books of small firm in the evening. Best of references. Moderate charges. S 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent and reliable bookkeeper and general office man; first-class reference. Address Box 15, Peoria, Ill.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAPID STENOGrapher and typewriter: first-class office man. Best references. S 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent stenographer acquainted with railroad and commercial work. Address V 42, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED draughtsman and machinist. R 16, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER BY EXperienced hand; can do repairs. Address W 22, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE COLored man as coachman; want one or two horses; in private family; North Side. R 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of horses in private family; strictly sober; the best of references. R 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH man to take care of horses and make himself useful around house. Address A. LYCKE, 76 Cornell-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BARTENDER, CITY or country; speaks German. P 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (19) IN wholesale dry-goods, grocery, hardware or drug firm; object to get practical business knowledge. Address V 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BRASS FOUNDERS—An Englishman as bookkeeper, storekeeper, or salesman; has had 15 years' experience in gas, steam, and water fittings. R 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, GOOD penman, quick and correct at figures, willing to be generally useful. W 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20 to deliver and work in grocery business; West Side preferred. Apply 261 Walnut-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in gentleman's family in country, where kitchen maid is kept. W 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO cook and do general housework, city or country. Call at 171 South Morgan-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A professional nurse can be had either weekly or monthly, or would take entire charge of invalid; no objection to travel, best of medical reference; terms moderate. Please call at or address No. 3228 South Paulina-st.; speaks French and English fluently.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a first-class hotel by a lady of experience with best of reference; competent to take entire charge. R 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged German widow as housekeeper; will care for children; would not object to the country or traveling. Can give best city references. Call or address 32 Aberdeen-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING thoroughly reliable, competent, and well-trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the West, North and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st., near Madison (incorporated.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS THE picture-frame business, as salesman and shipping clerk. References required. S 95, Tribune.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS catalogue work and keeping books in light manufacturing business. References required. S 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK IN WHOLESALE notion house. Must be rapid and accurate. State age, experience, and reference. R 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—ORDER CLERK IN WHOLESALE notion house. State age, experience, and where last employed. R 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BILL CLERK BY LARGE wholesale house; must come well recommended. Address V 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOE CLERK; Swedish preferred. LOEB & CO., 2886 Archer-av.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK—MUST BE FIRST-class in every respect. Address, with references, R. N. DODDS, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER. MUST FURNISH reference. Salary $50 to $75 per month. W 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN WHO has had practical knowledge; small salary. Address W 14, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS stenographer and typewriter for a No. 4 Remington, who also has a knowledge of office work. R 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and typewriter operator; salary $10 to $12 a week. Apply at 115 East Lake-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TO HANDLE A RAPidly selling hardware specialty as a side article. H. T. CONROW, 115 Monroe-st., basement.

WANTED—A MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' and misses' cloaks and boys' clothing desires a resident agent or salesman for city and State on highest commission. Address, with reference, MARCO, Box 672, New York.

WANTED—COMPETENT SALESMAN BY A Philadelphia clothing house for State of Illinois. Correspondence solicited only from those having trade. Address Clothing, care N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN IN REAL-ESTATE office; outside work; good hustler. Address V 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL GOOD LINE of custom boots and shoes in town. Address V 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY-GOODS salesman; must speak German. JOHN PETERSEN, 541 Lincoln-av.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COAT MAKERS NICOLL the Tailor, cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MATTRESS MAKER. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., Retail 4th floor.

WANTED—PHOTO MECHANICAL PRINTER. S 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—PATTERN MAKER FOR A LIVELY Illinois town, 150 miles from Chicago; none but a sober, steady man wanting permanent employment need apply. Address, with full particulars, V 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—FORWARDER IN BOOK-BINDERY; young man preferred; references required. Address Daily Republican, Winona, Minn.

WANTED—5 BODY MAKERS AT ONCE; WILL give steady job to competent men; none but steady men who can come at once need apply; wages $2.50 per day, or will give piece work at good prices. Address L. B. JOHNS, Wholesale Carriage Manufacturer, Abilene, Kas.

WANTED—CANDYMAKERS—TWO FIRST-class men, one on cream goods and the other on stick and hard candy, to go to Denver, Colo.; steady work and good wages. Call at M. E. PAGE & CO.'S, 211 and 213 Lake-st.

WANTED—FLOOR AND BENCH MOLDERS and one chipper at Maywood Foundry, Maywood, Ill.; steady work. Take cars at C. & N.-W. R'y. Address R. 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK TO GET up lunches for club room. Apply at Room 4 Rialto Building.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COPPERSMITH AND brass-finishers, at E. SMEETH'S, Copper & Brass Works, 28 and 30 North Desplaines-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN WILLING TO work. Apply at Room 120 Opera House Block.

WANTED—COACHMAN; MUST BE WILLING and have No. 1 references. E. J. W., 164 Market-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE for an easy money-making business; our labor-saving invention pays larger profits than any other occupation in America; workers absolutely clear from $1 to $3 an hour; men who are not financially "strapped" should send for free samples and particulars. Merrill M'f'g Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO BUY SUITS AND overcoats made to order on weekly payments. References. P 960, Tribune office.

WANTED—JANITOR; ONE WHO UNDERstands care of gas engine. Room 31, 170 Madison-st.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED GUN and fishing tackle man. Must be well recommended and willing to work hard; a promising future for the right man. Apply at once. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family; must be a good cook and laundress; no other need apply; Swede preferred. 187 Cass-st., Flat 29.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO second work in private family; references required. Call forenoon at 3965 Lake-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO TO Highland Park. Apply to J. H. SHIELDS, 78 Lake-st.

WANTED—BY SMALL FAMILY—EXPERIenced girl for general housework; Norwegian or Swede preferred. Call 2706 Calumet-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; 4 adults. 161 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. 3113 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GERMAN OR Swede second girl, with satisfactory references, at 2900 Michigan-av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—EXPERT LADY REMINGTON TYPEwriter operator, who can remain down evenings; work pleasant. Address W 18, Tribune office.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO CARE FOR TWO children. Call, MRS. DYER, 3959 Cottage Grove.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN WHO UNDERstands the manufacturing of fur and plush fringes. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock today at HARRY WEIL & CO., 232 to 236 Fifth-av.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO OUTLINE and do crochet work at home; steady work. Western Lace Mfg. Co., 218 State-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo. painting; no canvassing. For full particulars, please address at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass. Box 5170.

WANTED—I CAN FURNISH 1,000 INDUSTRIOUS ladies with permanent lucrative employment; no fraud or humbug. Hundreds of testimonials from ladies made independent through this work. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WANTED WITH $1,000 TO TAKE HALF interest in 40-room furnished hotel and livery stable free of rent; there is big money to one who can give his entire time and take charge of the same. Inquire of the owner at 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

A MODERN STYLE LUNCH ROOM, WITH NEW and elegant outfit, feeding some 700 meals a day, valued at $1,800; will sell on liberal terms. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLE OR PART INTEREST IN a first-class retail boot and shoe store, doing a growing and paying business, on one of the best streets in Chicago; owner going exclusively into the wholesale business; will require from $5,000 to $10,000. Address V 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN LIVE RAILROAD town in Southern Iowa; $50,000 paid out monthly to railroad employes; will invoice $3,000; will be sold one-third cash, balance long time; everything new and first-class; doing good business; good reason for selling. L. L. LANE, Creston, Iowa.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF HAIR goods, Wabash-av., near Adams-st.; will take real estate in part payment. B, Room 39, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE ONLY FURNITURE STOCK in this wide-awake town; press of other business reason for selling; fine opportunity to engage in trade. Address quick G. FAIRBURN, Fonda, Ia.

FOR SALE—SALOON DOING GOOD BUSINESS and well located; fixtures new and everything in good order. Apply Wacker & Birk Brewing Co., corner Indiana and Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—ONE OF THE OLDest and best established drug stores in the booming City of Hastings, Neb.; invoice $4,500; good reasons given for selling. Address A. B., Lock Box 61, Hastings, Neb.

FOR SALE—A CORNER GROCERY ON NORTH-west Side; good chance; been established 12 years; will sell cheap. For particulars address M 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT WELL FITTED up; good location and doing prosperous business; no better opening in the city; owner retiring. Apply to J. M. BEVERLEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TAILOR'S STOCK WOOLENS AND trimmings, about $1,000; also fixtures and store to rent. 546 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—An old established hair store in good locality. Inquire at 173 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS drug and book and wall paper stock; will take land in part payment, and will lease building. MILTON McCLURE, Carlinville, Ill., Macoupin Co.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN 75-BBL. rolling mill. Address STARR, MITCHELL & CO., Diana, Dak.

GOOD OPENING FOR A DRY GOODS AND clothing store at Plainfield, Ill. Address Box 108.

I HAVE $4,000 TO INVEST IN A GOOD PAYING hardware business. Address, with particulars, V 2, Tribune office.

I WANT TO PURCHASE AN ESTABLISHED, paying drug store in Illinois or Indiana; no brokers. Address, with particulars, V 1, Tribune.

NEWSPAPER BARGAIN—

The leading newspaper, book and job office in a large and rapidly growing town in Northern Minnesota will be sold at a bargain if sold soon. Newspaper is sixteen years old. The business is on a good paying basis, and earns nearly $4,000 per annum above expenses. Must be sold to close partnership business. Price, $5,200.

For terms address

Lock-Box F, Brainerd, Minn.

PARTIES WILLING TO INVEST $4,000 TO COMplete survey of a railroad in Kansas can have special advantages for large returns and their money secured. Call at 115 Dearborn-st., Room 113, between hours of 2 and 5 p. m. Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday.

RARE CHANCE—THE FINEST SALOON WITH large hall suitable for concert, billiards, or restaurant, on West Side; long lease, cheap rent; will be sold at a sacrifice, as owner is going out of business. CHAS. H. FEST, care C. Seipp Brewing Co.

SITE FOR FEED MILL—I HAVE A COMPLETE feed and corn-meal mill which I will put up in some place where there is a suitable opening, and will rent power (water preferred) to run same. Require ground and building not to cost over $500. The mill is no cheap iron concern, but is fitted up with elevators, corn-sheller, fan for cleaning grain, cob-crusher, and bolt. Owing to competition here wish to remove to some better locality. Correspondence solicited. G. H. RUGG, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—CAPITALIST WITH $15,000 TO $25,000 to control a manufacturing business in successful operation three years; large profits and unlimited demand. Address R 12, Tribune.

$1,000 WILL BUY A CLEAN STOCK OF groceries, notions, etc., in Minnesota city of 1,400; $10 per month; doubled the amount invested every year; good reason for selling. Address "Grocer," Tribune office.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN A WESTERN COAL company that will pay 10 per cent dividend for sale or exchange for residence property or an interest in some good paying business. Address, with particulars, V 41, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS OUR BUILDING adjoining our corner store is not yet completed we have no space for second-hand or damaged pianos. Therefore, on Monday, April 25, we will place all such goods on sale at special prices. This opportunity should be improved by all who wish a good piano at a reasonable price.

The following is a partial list:

SQUARES.

2 Gilbert, 6¾ oct.	$35, $ 50
1 Dunham, 7 oct.	65
1 Guild & Co., 7 oct.	70
1 Arion, 7 oct.	75
1 Hickie, 7 oct.	75
1 Boardman & Gray, 7 oct.	100
1 Great Union, 7 oct.	100
1 Rohlfing, 7⅓ oct.	125
1 Knabe & Co., 7⅓ oct.	140
1 Guild, Church & Co., 7⅓ oct.	140
3 Kimball, 7⅓ oct.	$125, $135, 150
2 Emerson, 7⅓ oct.	150, 160
2 Chickering, 7⅓ oct.	140, 160
2 Hallet & Davis, 7⅓ oct.	165, 200

UPRIGHTS.

1 Haden & Sons	$140
1 Arion	145
1 Gilbert & Co.	145
2 Kimball	$150, 175
6 Emerson	from $160 to 225
2 Hallett & Davis	nearly new
2 Chickerings	at
1 Decker Bros.	bargains.

Several new Uprights, cases slightly damaged in moving, will be sold at considerable reduction.

A large variety of second-hand organs and melodeons from $10 to $50.

New Upright pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-st.
Note new location.

AT MANUFACTURER'S WAREROOMS—SHONINGER PIANOS.
LOW PRICES. TIME PAYMENTS.
Pianos to rent or exchanged.
B. SHONINGER & CO., 215 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
Factory, New Haven, Conn.

DO NOT BUY A PIANO OR ORGAN TILL YOU have visited the

MASON & HAMLIN WAREROOMS.

Pianos and organs at all prices.
All the latest and best improvements.
Every instrument fully warranted.

MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEwood square piano; antique mahogany armchair. Address V 10, Tribune office.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—RENTals (part or all) applied on purchases; also a few second hand pianos at your own price. We want the room for new goods. We have removed to our new warerooms. Popular prices—easy payments. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-sts.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY—ENtirely new; sells on sight. Send for circular. Combined Splasher Holder & Toilet Shelf Co., No. 30 Third-av.

I WANT AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI Steam Washer. To men or women of energy and ability liberal terms will be given. It works on a new principle, which saves labor and clothing enormously. Sample on two weeks' trial on liberal terms. $600 to $2,000 a year is being made by competent, shifty agents. Intrinsic merit making it a phenomenal success everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. J. WORTH, sole mfr., 1710 Franklin-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE "CHILD'S BIble." Introduction by the Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D. Over 400 engravings. One woman without experience has sold over 300 copies since Jan. 1. One young man reports 12 orders the last 2 days, another 56 in one week. Address, stating experience, CASSELL AND COMPANY, Limited, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AGENTS TO CANvass South and North portions of city, Kenwood, Evanston, and suburbs generally, introducing an article of great utility; live men of genteel appearance required; good pay and steady employment. State experience, with references. Address R 25, Tribune.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAIN—COUNTER, TABLES, chairs, scales, stoves, stationary stand, letter-case, etc. 55 South Canal-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF FINE OFFICE RAILING cheap. Apply to RAZE & DAVIS, 154 Lake-st.

SALOON FIXTURES AND 2 POOL TABLES FOR sale, cheap. 249 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FINE SECOND-HAND OFFICE SET; sofa and chairs, upholstered. Address W 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—STANDING DESK WITH GLASS top or office partition. WHARTON, 162 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., SOUTHeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.

183 25th-st., 2-story and basement brick; 9 rooms.
4808 Hyde Park-av., 2-story frame dwelling, 10 rooms in very desirable location, one block from Kenwood station.
2812 Calumet-av., frame on brick basement, 10 rooms, all improvements, with barn; $45.
2814 Calumet-av., 2-story, 9 rooms, frame dwelling, with barn, $40.
2932 Groveland-av., frame dwelling, 6 rooms; $25.
472 30th-st., 2-story frame, 6 rooms, $13.
316 32d-st., 2-story dwelling; 10 rooms and barn; $40.
397 33d-st., cor. Dearborn, 2-story and cellar brick, 6 rooms, with all modern improvements, $32.50.
3540 Ellis-av., 2-story and cellar brick, 9 rooms, D. and K. on parlor floor, all improvements.
3541 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement, stone front, 10 rooms; $45.
3728 Langley-av., 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms; $45.
3750 Johnson-place, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; $35.
4606 State-st., frame cottage, 6 rooms, $16.67.
4628 State-st., frame cottage, 5 rooms, $15.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, ROOMS 1 AND 3, 163 Washington-st.:

HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.

2973 GROVELAND-AV.—Corner of 30th-st., 2-story and sub-basement stone front, all first-class improvements; fine neighborhood; well lighted and complete in all ways.
2627 CALUMET-AV.—2-story and sub-basement, all first-class improvements, newly papered, etc.
2433 PRAIRIE-AV.—Two-story and basement; all first-class improvements, etc.
2981 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—3-story and basement, corner house; well lighted; all modern improvements: furnace, gas-fixtures, bath, hot and cold water, etc.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 WASHington-st.:
2528 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement, 13 rooms; large barn; low rent.
1634 Prairie-av., 3-story and basement brown stone; steam heat, etc., low rent.
3635 Prairie-av., new and modern 10 room dwelling; elegant finish; $60.

TO RENT—HOUSE—11 OAKWOOD-AV., PRESSED brick, stone trimmed, stone steps, 8 foot stone sidewalk, paved streets, frescoed; all modern improvements; first-class in every respect; near I. C. 10 minute trains and cable cars; rent $75 per month; also house at $10 per month. FRANK KNAPP, 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1 TO 3 YEARS—3-STORY BROWN stone front, Wabash-av., near Twenty-third with good barn. In perfect order. Dining room on parlor floor. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1822 WABASH-AV.—3-STORY AND basement brick, 14 rooms, in good repair, with furnace, gas fixtures, storm windows, etc. Also 1242 Indiana-av., 2-story basement stone front, 14 rooms; a very convenient house, 4 rooms deep. Rent low to good tenants.

OTTO SYNNESTVEDT,
Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2726 PRAIRIE-AV., DESIRABLE 9-room house; $45.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3500 MICHIGAN-AV.—A TWO-STORY brick residence, with large lot 90x180.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—
ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE?
I will sell clean newspapers to protect your furniture and crockery, and to spread under your carpets, etc.
DELIVERED FREE!
35 cents a hundred.
Address H. F. JOHNSON,
50 South Ann-st.,
City.

TO RENT—3623 VERNON-AV., A BEAUTIFUL house of 12 rooms; bath and closet on each floor; completely and elegantly furnished; large yard and barn; fine neighborhood; $100.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—A 2-story and basement stone-front residence, with brick barn.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1341 OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, NEAR cable and train; will put house in excellent order. ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, 1613 Prairie-av., from May 1, $60. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2711 WABASH-AV.—VERY DEsirable 14-room house in fine order; $70.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—193 THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—11-ROOM house; low rent.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2714 MICHIGAN-AV., NEW, MODERN 11-room house, finished in hardwood.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, No. 190 Twenty-fifth-st.; south front, between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; from June 1; $50 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—GEORGIA MARBLE front, 3005 Calumet-av.; 8 good rooms, two bathrooms, hot and cold water with every room, closets off from every room and halls, laundry in cellar, two furnaces; nothing lacking to make it the most complete residence in the city. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers and Real-Estate Brokers, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$60—NEW MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK, in perfect order, elegantly papered, D. and K. on parlor floor; 818 Oakwood-boulevard. Owner at 915.

TO RENT—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 WASHing-st.:
No. 3140 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement, twelve rooms, all in first-class condition; brick barn; key at 3138. $60 a month.

TO RENT—3020 LAKE PARK-AV., 5-ROOM brick house, convenient to I. C. R. R. Station and 31st; cheap to good tenant. Call at MANASSE, 88 Madison-st.

TO RENT—$50—WABASH-AV., 2233 AND 2237, TWO stories and cellar stone fronts. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., 24 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 WASHINGton-st.—2959 Michigan-av., two-story frame, $37.50 per month.

TO RENT—1445 MICHIGAN-AV., THE ELEGANT 13-room modern new house, beautifully papered throughout; price $1,500 per year; possession at once.
L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—$40—PRAIRIE-AV., 3944 AND 3946, three stories and cellar, stone fronts, near boulevard trains; every convenience; very cheap. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., 24 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THE TWO FINE 3-STORY AND BASEment brick dwellings Nos. 2617 and 2619 Wabash-av.; either of these houses is suitable for a large family, or if taken together will make a first-class boarding-house; these houses are in fine condition, with hardwood finish on first floor, and all the appointments usual in first-class houses; they will be rented cheap to responsible parties. Apply to
JACOB WEIL, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 1923 Indiana-av. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—3610 AND 3612 ELLIS Park—First-class location and good houses, $45. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—A FINE 8-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN improvements. 3859 Lake-av.; $55.
Elegant 9-room house opposite park, 104 Prospect-place; $60.
C. H. HOWARD,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 81.

TO RENT—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A handsomely papered 6-room house, laundry, range, bath, etc., near 39th-st. station I. C. R. R., Drexel-boulevard trains and cable. Call at Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—POSSESSION AT ONCE—NEWLY PApered 5-room flat and 6-room house; modern improvements, screens, range, laundry, bath, etc., and janitor. Agent at 4100 Cottage Grove-av. to show house and flat.

TO RENT—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, 3648 Grand-boulevard; 15 rooms; only $75. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE STONE FRONT RESIDENCE No. 2924 Michigan-av., 14 rooms, from May 1.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3407 WABASH-AV.—FINE 10-ROOM stone-front, with attic, $50.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FREE TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO take charge of furnished house on Michigan-av. for the summer months. Best of references required. S 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 34th-st. and Indiana-av.; a bargain if taken immediately. W. H. SWETT, 241 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house 4333 St. Lawrence-av.
2-story and basement brick house 4109 Langley-av.
Five-room cottage 2931 Wabash-av.
Apply to H. M. BOICE, at office Cutler, White & Boice, west end 18th-st. bridge.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE, Calumet-av., near 32d-st., 4 rooms deep; very fine location; rent $70; possession immediately. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2207 CALUMET-AV.—A FINE BRICK residence, with large barn.
1328 Wabash-av., brick residence, cheap.
J. WRIGHT, Room 18, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near the lake, for four months from June 1 at $100 per month. Address R 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2946 PRAIRIE-AV., A 3-STORY AND basement stone front. E. ZANDER & CO., 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3543 MICHIGAN-AV., 8-ROOM HOUSE, $30 per month. Apply at 3200 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3763 ELLIS-AV., FURNISHED MODern 10-room house, large lot. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STONE OCTAGON, 8-ROOMS, VERY cheap. Apply at 3807 Lake-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—$45 PER MONTH—TO GOOD party, 3808 Michigan-boulevard, 10-room marble-front house; furnace, bath, and gas fixtures new. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 3847 State-st.

TO RENT—3936 INDIANA-AV. A FIRST-CLASS 7-room cottage, 50-foot lot, and barn.
W. M. DERBY,
Room 8, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3630 ELLIS PARK—STONE FRONT, 10 rooms and cellar, newly decorated, gas-fixtures, furnace; excellent order; cheap to responsible tenant; keys next door. Also 1608 Wabash-av., stone front, 20 rooms, in good order. Inquire at Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—1839 WABASH-AV.—10 ROOM BRICK dwelling; modern improvements; brick barn. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—3445 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., DESIRAble second-floor flat, 6 rooms, gas fixtures, screens, and all conveniences, $35. Also one on third floor of same building, same as above; $32.50.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3017 GROVELAND-AV., MODERN 2-story and cellar brick house; very reasonable. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—2249 WABASH-AV.—3-STORY AND basement brown stone, 14 rooms, dining-room on parlor floor, in perfect order; large barn.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2823 AND 2825 MICHIGAN-BOULEvard—Two 3-story and basement brick residences, with brick barns. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$40—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT 10-room brick house and barn, 3559 Vernon-av.; furnace and gas fixtures. Apply at 3616 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, HOT and cold water, stationary stands, furnace, gas fixtures, etc., in complete order; price $40 per month, or will sell for $5,000 cash; this is a bargain. 3528 Forest-av. Apply to E. P. DONNELL, 327 and 329 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE 8-ROOM HOUSE ON LAKE-av., No. 3908; modern improvements; rent $55. Also 104 Prospect-place, 9-room house, very handsomely decorated, opposite park; rent $60.
C. H. HOWARD, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 81.

TO RENT—LARGE NINE-ROOM HOUSE, WITH fine yard; near Thirty-ninth-st. station I. C. R. R., Drexel-boulevard trains and cable; rent $65. C. E. BROWN, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 80.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—

3540 Ellis-av. This is a very fine 2-story 9-room brick house; d. and k. on first floor; all modern improvements; grounds have a frontage of 33 feet; very desirable neighborhood. Apply to

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison-st.

TO RENT—3361 INDIANA-AV., $65; 2814 INDIANA-av., $50; 3404 Prairie-av., $40; 3151 Rhodes-av., $50; 3124 Rhodes-av., $35; 2900 Vernon-av., $40; 3152 Lake-av., $75; 2981 Calumet-av., $60.

All above houses are in good repair.
TAYLOR & RANKIN,
31st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD—HOUSES Nos. 234 and 240, nearly new and thoroughly modern; possession May 1; will paper and put in thorough condition; rent $50 per month.
P. E. STANLEY & CO., 96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE BRICK COTTAGE, 3227 Indiana-av.; newly papered and painted throughout; modern conveniences; hot and cold water, bath, etc.; reasonable to good tenant. Inquire of CASHIER, this office.

TO RENT—3646 FOREST-AV., 8 ROOMS, 2-STORY and basement. 73 and 75 Eda-st., near Wabash-av. and 36th-st., 2-story and cellar houses.
W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—3347 CALUMET-AV.—A 2-STORY AND basement stone-front residence, 9 rooms, with brick barn; rent, $50.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington.

TO RENT—HOUSES—3151 SOUTH PARK-AV., 9-room brick; 3150 Vernon-av., 12-room frame.

TO RENT—1806 INDIANA-AV.—TEN ROOMS—first-class repair; reduced rent; fine location.
WIRT D. WALKER, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3150 MICHIGAN-AV., BROWN STONE house, 14 rooms.

TO RENT—COTTAGE IN PERFECT REPAIR. Inquire at 2147 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—3253 INDIANA-AV.—3-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front house; all conveniences and in good order; also good stable rear of same. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune building.

TO RENT—3238 PRAIRIE-AV., NICE 10-ROOM house, with barn, only $37.50; see it. Will sell for $5,500. D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHIGAN-av., near 16th-st., 3-story and basement stone front; elegantly furnished; rent to private family for 3 years.
E. S. HAWLEY,
190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3212 GRAVES-PLACE, 9 ROOMS. CALL at 170 East Madison-st., Room 51.

TO RENT—2 AND 4 COLLEGE-PLACE, SEPARATE or together, for one or two years; these residences are two of the most desirable on the South Side. Oakwood-boulevard, brown stone front residence, large barn, all modern, immediate possession. Drexel-boulevard, elegant third flat, 7 rooms, near 40th-st.
POLKEY & McCALLUM,
90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME 3-STORY AND BASEment marble-front house, 13 rooms; billiard-room; good barn; very desirable location; between Twentieth and Twenty-second-st., east of Michigan-av.; thorough repair; at low rent to first-class tenant. W 9, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S.E. CORner La Salle and Madison-sts.:

HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

175 South Jefferson-st., 2-story frame, 12 rooms.
83 N. Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; $30.
507 Washington-boulevard, 2-story frame dwelling on brick basement, 10 rooms; all modern improvements.
301½ Laflin-st., 2-story and cellar brick, 7 rooms, $40.
597 Austin-av., 2-story frame on stone cellar, 10 rooms, $30.
268 Walnut-st., frame cottage, 8 rooms; $25.
776 W. Madison-st., 2-story frame, 11 rooms, $35.
778 W. Madison-st., 2-story frame, 11 rooms, $35.
780 W. Madison-st., 2-story frame, 11 rooms, $35.
1154½ Seeley-av., 2-story and basement brick; 9 rooms.
309 S. Oakley-av., 6-room brick, all improvements.
189 Campbell-av., 2-story and base. brick, 10 rooms.
768 Walnut-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $25.
778 Walnut-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $25.
780 Walnut-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $25.

TO RENT—BY W. GRAY BROWN, 89 ROBEY, N. W. cor. Madison-st., or Room 15, 97 Clark-st.:
780 Monroe, corner Seeley-av., 10-room brick, $50.
763 Adams-st., near Robey, 10-room brick, $40.
149 Robey-st., near Monroe, 8-room brick, $35.
12 Warren-av., opposite Union Park, elegant 14-room house, $65.

FLATS.

873, 879, and 881 West Van Buren-st., near Leavitt, 6 and 7 room flats, $20 and $25.
910, 896, and 898 Fulton-st., near Oakley, 5 and 6 room flats, $18 to $25.
92 and 96 Western-av., near Fulton-st., 5 room flats, $17.
10 to 29 Diller-st., near Fulton, 4 and 5 rooms each, $12 to $15.

TO RENT—BY W. GRAY BROWN, 89 ROBEY, N. W. cor. Madison-st., or Room 15, 97 Clark-st.:
752 and 746 Adams-st., near Robey, elegant 10-room houses; every convenience; $45.
776 Adams-st., near Hoyne-av., 7-room brick; $30.
765 Monroe-st., near Robey, 10-room house; $40.
829 Jackson-st., 2-story, 7 rooms; $25.

FLATS.

785 and 786 Madison, corner Robey-st., 6 and 7 room flats, $16 and $20.
111, 113, and 117 Robey-st., near Madison, 5 and 6 rooms each, $12 to $23.

TO RENT—703 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 10-ROOM brick house; will be painted, papered, and calcimined inside and painted outside; May 1st; want a good tenant; rent reasonable.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE BRICK COTTAGES—Inquire at 540 S. Western-av.:

1185 Grenshaw-st., corner	$17
1169 Fillmore-st.	16
1168 West Taylor-st.	16
1170 Harvard-st.	16

All newly papered and in first-class condition.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 WASHINGton-st.—Large two-story and cellar brick house, southeast corner Jackson and Campbell-av., with lot 150x90; $45 per month.
128 Ashland-av., two-story, mansard, and cellar; lot 32x150; $60.
126 Loomis, two-story and cellar; stone, $40.
250 Van Buren and barn; lot 100x12½; $40.

TO RENT—268 WALNUT-ST., 8-ROOM COTTAGE. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, WEST Side; cheap to satisfactory tenants. Call at or address Room 38, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO AND THREE STORY BRICK houses with all modern conveniences on Pearce-st., near business centre, to responsible tenants. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 147 La Salle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—502 MARSHFIELD-AV.—2-STORY AND basement 10-room brick, in splendid condition, cheap to good tenant.
H. S. DIETRICH,
Room 15, 114 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, with brick barns, at 81, 83, 87, and 89 Park av., 765 Washington-boulevard; all modern improvements; first-class location. Apply at 354 N. Halsted-st. or 277 S. Ashland-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—modern, well finished house on Robey-st., just south of Adams; furnace, gas-fixtures, and all improvements; $6,000; rent $45.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1256 ADAMS-ST.—7-ROOM BRICK COTtage; $22.50. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front houses, in perfect order; low rent to a good tenant. 655 and 663 Adams-st. Inquire of JOHN A. KING, 51 East Lake-st.

TO RENT—652 W. ADAMS-ST., 2-STORY AND basement brick, 10 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, all conveniences; house to be put in perfect order.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—340 ADAMS-ST., 3-STORY AND BASEment octagon stone front, 10 rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, all conveniences, $45.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—324 WEST ADAMS-ST.—2-STORY stone front $50.
414 West Jackson-st., 12-room house, $60.
196 South Lincoln, 9-room brick, $40; and others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—17 LAFLIN-ST., NEAR MONROE—3-story 9-room brick house; very pleasant; $40.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—518 CARROLL-AV.—FINE CORNER house; bay window, 10 rooms, furnace, finely papered. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 507 WASHINGTON-boulevard. Apply to ARTHUR FARRAR, Room 30, 115 Dearborn-st. or 505 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—156 LEAVITT-ST., BETWEEN MONroe and Adams, 2-story and cellar modern brick residence, 10 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures etc., $45.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—393 WARREN-AV., 112 OAKLEY-AV., 984 and 945 Monroe-st. These houses have dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, gas fixtures, furnace, laundry, etc.; will be put in good condition and kept so. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—289 LEAVITT-ST.—MODERN 9 ROOM brick house; low to good tenant. Apply at 1057 Wilcox-av.

TO RENT—NOS. 25, 27, AND 43 CAMPBELL PARK (Woodbine-place), near corner Harrison and Leavitt-sts. These are elegant modern 7-room houses and must be seen to be appreciated; furnace, laundry, gas fixtures, plate and stained glass, etc.; see them; will sell on easy terms. Apply to owner on premises.

TO RENT—636 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, 2-story basement brick, with extension, in good order. Inquire at Room 30, 173 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—59 NORTH ASHLAND-AV.—MODERN 8 room residence.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—15 AND 17 S SHELDON-ST., 14 ROOMS each, very desirable, fine location for school; Willard School there now.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—HOUSE 576 FULTON-ST., NEAR PAUlina, 7 rooms, 4 closets, pantry; light, airy, pleasant, and cheap; bath-tub and closet will be put in if desired and all the rooms calcimined. Inquire of H. M. SHERWOOD, who will be at the house on Saturday from 3 to 5 p. m. and on Monday a. m.

TO RENT—NEAR UNION PARK—CLEAN, MODern, octagon-front, 10-room house; ready for occupancy; $40. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—177 WALNUT-ST., 7-ROOM FRAME cottage with barn, to be painted and put in A1 condition. F. R. GROVER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—234 MARSHFIELD-AV., NEAR JACKson-st.; 9 room brick house.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—716 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, BEtween Robey and Hoyne, a 2-story and basement 9-room dwelling in good condition; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; $40.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 289 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., TWO-story sub-cellar house in elegant repair; rent $45; east front.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—HOUSE 78 WEST ADAMS-ST.; ALSO small room in front.

TO RENT—A GOOD TWO STORY AND BASEment frame house, No. 655 Washington-boulevard, $40 per month.
J. F. KEENEY,
94 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—ADAMS-ST., FINE TEN-ROOM BRICK residence, with good barn; will be put in first-class order for good tenant; $45.
POLKEY & McCALLUM,
90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID RESIDENCE, 3630 LAKE-av.; three stories and cellar. Keys at 3632.
J. H. TROYER, 214 Lake-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., NORTHeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.:
741 North Park-av.; $65. Also 745, 745½, and 747; $52.50 each; within a block of Lincoln Park, between Wisconsin and Centre-sts.; are complete with gas-fixtures, storm sash, and screens; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. each day.
676 Wells-st., near Lincoln Park, 10 rooms, new, hardwood finished, gas-fixtures, and screens, complete; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; rent $55; open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
430 North State-st., 14 rooms, 3-story, basement, and sub-cellar; $75.
434 North State-st., 14 rooms, 3-story, basement, and sub-cellar, with barn in rear; $80.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, 163 WASHINGTON-st., Rooms 1 and 3:

HOUSES—NORTH SIDE.

NOS. 418 AND 420 NORTH STATE-ST.—All first-class improvements; bath, furnace, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, etc. Splendid neighborhood.
NO. 91 HILL-ST.—2-story and sub-basement, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, furnace, laundry, etc.
NO. 519 BELDEN-AV.—Corner house, stone front, well lighted, all first-class improvements; view of Lincoln Park.
HOUSES—Northeast corner of Menomonee and Wells-sts., near Lincoln Park; all modern improvements; good locality.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 WASHington-st.:

Clark-st., northeast corner Oak, 14 rooms, 3-story and basement	$75
250 Ohio-st., 13 rooms, large barn	100
357 Superior-st., 2-story, 9 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor	55
200 Goethe-st., modern, 12 rooms, green stone front	75
355 La Salle-av., large 13-room house, steam heat, etc.	100
187 Rush-st., near Chicago-av., 3-story modern house, plate glass windows, screens, gas fixtures, furnace; rent moderate	...

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.,

NORTH SIDE HOUSES.

63 Cass-st., 2-story and basement brick; 11 rooms.
357 Superior-st., 2-story dwelling, 9 rooms; $60.
359 Chicago-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.
287 Oak-st., cor. Clark, 3-story stone front, 10 rooms; $80.

TO RENT—340 NORTH STATE-ST., 13 ROOMS, $65; may be sub-let for light housekeeping.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—3 BELMONT-AV.—9-ROOM BRICK, with 50-foot lot, east of Halsted-st.; all improvements; $40. DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 and 94 La Salle.

TO RENT—STONE AND BRICK 9 AND 10 ROOM house; latest improvements; best sewerage; ½ block from Lincoln Park; corner North Clark-st. and Garfield-av. G. S. BUTLER & CO.,
898 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—402 AND 404 CHESTNUT-ST., 9-ROOM houses, with all modern improvements. Apply to O. F. FULLER or B. F. QUIMBY, 220 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE—273 East Huron-st.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—403 NORTH STATE-ST.—A FINE 3-story and cellar house.
324 Elm-st., 2-story and basement house, 9 rooms.
4 Burton-place, 2-story and cellar house, 9 rooms.
W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE on Rush, between Indiana and Ohio-sts. Address P 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, COR. CHICAGO-av. and Dearborn-av.; good location for a doctor. Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, ONE BLOCK from Lincoln Park; lawn, etc. 732 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES on the North Side at prices ranging from $50 to $100.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ORCHARD-ST., BETWEEN WEBSTER and Belden-avs., very handsome brick house and barn; all modern conveniences.
State-st., north of Division, handsome 3-story brick, finished in hardwood; parlor, sitting, and dining-rooms on main story; about 8 bed-rooms.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A NICE 11-ROOM HOUSE FRONTING south on Elm-st., near Lake Shore drive, in perfect order and very pleasant. Inquire of J. H. DOLE, 337 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE, 508 NORTH STATE-ST., all conveniences; immediate possession; rent from 1st May. GEO. H. ROZET & CO.,
113 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—169 HOWE-ST.—10 ROOMS, LARGE yard, good barn; $40.
DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 and 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—539 LA SALLE-AV.—3-STORY STONE-front dwelling, with large pleasant rooms, conveniently arranged; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 116, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 469 LA SALLE-AV.—A TEN-ROOM dwelling, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 116, No. 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, DEARBORN-AV.—Handsome 3-story and cellar modern brick house; all conveniences; completely furnished; will rent for 4 months from June 1 at a very low rental.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 491 LA SALLE-AV., BEtween Schiller and Goethe-sts., containing six rooms, for $35; ten rooms for $50.

TO RENT—149 PINE-ST., DESIRABLE CORNER house 11 rooms; every convenience; d. and k. on parlor floor. T. W. GROVER, 32 Portland Block.

TO RENT—21 SCOTT-ST., NEW AND MODERN 11-room residence; P., D.-R. and K. main floor; hardwood finish, wall-paper, and gas-fixtures; rent reasonable to desirable tenant. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE; ALL modern improvements. 392 Chicago-av., near Pine-st.

TO RENT—CORNER VAN BUREN-ST. AND Marshfield-av.—10-room marble front house in good order. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—377 DEARBORN-AV., 13 ROOMS, IN perfect order; rent will be made satisfactory to right party. A. T. EWING,
38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE STONE FRONT houses 219 and 221 Dearborn-av. north of Chicago-av., 11 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of owner at 217 Dearborn-av., or of
WILLIAM C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

257 Dearborn-av., opposit Union Club-House, very desirable 3-story and basement stone front, 9 rooms; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 539 BELDEN-AV., FIRST house from Lincoln Park; nine rooms and barn. Room 9, 149 La Salle-st., from 12:30 to 2. H. M. BASS.

TO RENT—137 PINE-ST., 15 ROOM, SWELL stone-front, modern improvements. F. J. REED, 161 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—3610 AND 3612 ELLIS Park—Two 10-room bricks.
NORTH SIDE—173 East Huron-st., $75.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Suburban.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

SUBURBAN.

Oak Park, on Grove-av., new 6-room Queen Anne house, $16.67.
Ridgeland, between Austin and Oak Park:
Two-story frame dwelling, 8 rooms.
Two-story frame, 9 rooms, $20.
Two-story frame, 10 rooms, and barn, $27.50.
Frame cottage, 6 rooms, on fine grounds, $17.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—

5327 Cornell-av.—A new 2-story and cellar brick house, all new style; rent low.	
5521 Washington—New 2-story and cellar house, bath, gas, etc.	$30
5426 Monroe-av.—7-room cottage	20
5461 Monroe-av.—New cottage	18
5463 Monroe-av.—New 7-room cottage, bath, hot and cold water, etc.	25

E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN GLENCOE, A GOOD HOUSE OF 7 rooms, well located and in good condition; new furnace, dry cellar, barn, etc.; or will sell on favorable terms. Also one of ten rooms in North Evanston. Lots for sale at a bargain. Free ride to see property. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—4118 LAKE-AV.—ELEGANT RESIdence, handsome hardwood finish, living-rooms on main floor, thoroughly modern, convenient to daily suburban trains at Oakland station, also one block from starting point of Drexel boulevard, board of trade trains, and within easy reach of cable cars; reasonable rent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—FURNISHED, FOR THE summer, 10-room house, large yard, very pleasant plan. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First Nat. Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—ROSALIE VILLAS—NEW BRICK, modern houses, 8 to 12 rooms, at Rosalie Court, South Park Station, Illinois Central Railroad.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT LAKESIDE, ILL., A VERY NICEly furnished house of 10 rooms within 3 minutes' walk of depot; large grounds, well cultivated; house has good well, cistern, furnace, etc. Lakeside is 17 miles north of the city on the lake shore. Apply to
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 1313 43D-ST., NEAT 6-ROOM frame cottage in perfect order; $22.50.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—1545 DUNNING ST., Lake View, house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements; large lot and garden; three lines of cars. Apply at 284 South Water-st.

TO RENT—ONE NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE AT ARgyle Park, $22.50; shown free.
DAVIS & HAMMOND,
92 and 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in large grounds near South Park Station on Illinois Central R. R., to small family of adults. Call or address Room 11, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK, A DESIRABLE 2-STORY brick basement house, Madison-av., near 54th-st., with modern improvements; $25; one at $30; also part of one at $15; in first-class order. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT NORMAL PARK—6809 PERRY-av., large frame house, 8 rooms, hot and cold water and bath, in good order, convenient to C., R. I. & P. trains, large lot, pleasant location; will rent low to good tenant; furnished if desired.
H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.,
Or 6811 Wentworth-av., Normal Park.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—NORMAL PARK—6916 Stewart-av., new 9 room house, modern improvements; stone and brick basement, two blocks from Normal Station, Rock Island Railroad; $28 a month. 130 Randolph-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—A STYLISH 7-ROOM COTTAGE IN thorough repair, modern conveniences; low rent to good tenant. Inquire on premises, 5463 Monroe-av., Hyde Park.

TO RENT—ARGYLE PARK—LARGE, NEW, handsome house, every convenience, $40.
DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 and 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT IRVING PARK, 2 BLOCKS EAST of depot, good house, suitable for large family, $18, or for sale on long time. H. J. EDWARDS, 292 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4439 EVANS-AV., NEW SEVEN-ROOM house, bath, furnace, electric bell, etc.; nice yard, $35. TAYLOR & RANKIN,
Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT 6809 PERRY-av., Normal Park, convenient to C., R. I. & P. trains; 8 rooms, hot and cold water and bath; large lot; pleasant location; will make low rent to first-class tenant.
H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.,
or 6811 Wentworth-av., Normal Park.

TO RENT—OAK PARK, AUSTIN, RIDGELAND, and Maywood—Houses, $15 to $40. I have a few left and have reduced the prices. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD—SPLENDID HOUSE, fine location, every convenience, piano, large yard, etc. F. M. TAYLOR, 126 Washington-st., or RYLAND & ROGERS, Ravenswood.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY, BASEMENT, AND mansard 9-room brick house, No. 5115 Lake-av., Hyde Park, at $40; one block from Madison Park Station, Illinois Central; has west and east exposure; overlooks lake. H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Room 4, 83 Dearborn-st., or L. B. CURRY, No. 5121 Lake-av.

TO RENT—GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE IN HYDE Park, 5729 Madison-av.; price $50. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA—HOUSE AND BARN on lake shore, with several acres of land; or will sell. Address P 6, Tribune Office.

TO RENT—AT HIGHLAND PARK—A 10-ROOM house in good order, finely located, with large grounds. S. M. MILLARD, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 89.

TO RENT—TWO BLOCKS FROM 43D-ST., ILLInois Central Railway station, 8-room brick house; gas, furnace, and all modern improvements; prime condition; $35. CHAS. S. HARMON,
First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—COUNTRY HOME, FROM JUNE 1 TO Nov. 1, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully situated on Rock River bluffs, two miles from Rockford post-office; good barn and outbuildings. For terms and particulars address T. J. L. REMINGTON, Rockford Court-House, Ill.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—FURNISHED—10 ROOM house, large lot, for the summer. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—AT WILMETTE—NEW STORY AND a half house, near depot, churches, and schools, on N. W. Ry., 2 miles from Evanston; rent $12. ELA & GROVER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE NEW BEAUTIFUL COTtages, cor. 54th-place and Madison-av., Hyde Park, three blocks from steam and one block from cable cars, 9 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room and laundry. J. Q. HOYT, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., SOUTHeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.

411 and 413 State-st., suites of rooms.
500 Wabash-av., 1st story and basement, 7 rooms.
202 and 204 Sixteenth-st., 4-room flats, $14 each.
420 and 422 South Clark-st., suites of 4 rooms each, rent cheap to small desirable families.
3123 and 3125 South Park-av., desirable flats, 8 rooms each.
3300 to 3308 State-st., desirable flats of 3 and 4 rooms.
3454 Indiana-av., very desirable cor. flat, 6 rooms; halls and stairways nicely carpeted; all modern improvements.
4213 Evans-av., 6-room flats in very desirable brick building, with or without barn, $22.50 each.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, ROOMS 1 AND 3, 163 Washington-st.:

FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.

2702 SOUTH PARK-AV.—1st floor, 6 rooms, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, etc.
ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS—In building northwest corner of State and 24th-sts.; all first-class improvements.
3640 AND 3642 SOUTH STATE-ST.—2d floor, 6 rooms each, all first-class improvements, gas fixtures, bathroom, etc.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW FLAT BUILDING, SOrento, 338 and 340 32d-st., only one flat left; has set range, picture molding, marble mantels, plate-glass mirror, bath, h. and c. water; the cheapest flat in the city. Key at Flat 5; price only $25.
3158 State-st., good 7-room flat; well arranged for renting rooms; in good repair; $25.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT REARSONAble prices in Seaverns Buildings, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av. Open Sunday.

TO RENT—TO BE ALTERED INTO FLATS—THE elegant double stone front house 475 Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court; this fine residence will be entirely remodeled, provided with the latest modern conveniences, and subdivided into bright light rooms, as many as desired in each suite to suit tenants, and will be ready for occupancy about June 1. Further particulars can be obtained at our office.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, WABASH-AV., N. W. cor. 18th-st.; light and convenient; hot and cold water, bath, gas fixtures, janitor service; rent moderate to good tenant.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, $17 TO $23; newly papered, storage and drying rooms, in Montgomery Block, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Owner at corner drug store, 10 to 12.

TO RENT—2 AND 4 ROOM FLATS, 77 EAST HARrison-st., near State.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1320 INDIANA-AV., 1ST FLAT, 6 rooms; very nice; see it.
D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY CHOICE FLATS IN The Belvidere, corner of Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; every convenience, newly papered, janitor. Apply to estate of F. C. Porter, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st., or after 3:30 at building.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 2628 STATE-ST., SIX rooms, brick building. KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLATS; $20; IN McLENNAN Block, northwest corner South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st.; elevators, janitor services, laundry, and all conveniences. Apply at building.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 6-ROOM FLAT, 3452 COTtage Grove-av.; every convenience; $26. ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 3 AND 4 ROOMS EACH, 35 31st-st.; in perfect order; $14 to $18; close to Illinois Central trains and cable cars.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3633 ELLIS PARK, 6 ROOM FLAT; grates; modern improvements.

TO RENT—3412 PRAIRIE-AV., A MOST DESIRAble flat of 7 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, gas, and laundry; house is new and neighborhood first-class. Call at house or on JAMES HOOD, Room 117, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—192 NORTH STATE-ST., IF YOU WANT a perfect flat, 8 good rooms, all modern improvements, desirable neighborhood, come and see this.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF SIXteenth-st., elegant 8-room flat; janitor and steam heat free; main story.
Calumet-av., 2920 and 2922, 8-room flats, every convenience, first and second floors; $50.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLATS, INQUIRE AT 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.
Suites of 4 rooms each $25 to $35 per month, northwest corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.

TO RENT—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A handsomely papered 5-room flat, screens, shades, range, bath, etc., near 39th-st. station I. C. R. R., Drexel-boulevard trains, and cable; only two left; $26 and $30. Call at Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELINOR FLATS—3903 MICHIGAN-AV. Strictly first-class; rapid transit; janitor.

TO RENT—STORES, 37 AND 39 31ST-ST., WITH living rooms; splendid stand for news and cigars, or barber shop. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL 4-ROOM FLATS AT 3611 to 3621 Cottage Grove-av.; all in first-class condition, with range, gas fixtures, and bath room; water tax and janitor service paid; convenient to Ill. Cent. and street-cars; price from $15 to $25. See janitor on the premises.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, $30, IN McLENNAN Block, northwest corner South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st.; elevators, janitor services, laundry, and all conveniences. Apply at building.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS IN THE NEW building, 1625 and 1627 Wabash-av.; price from $20 to $40 each. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—4014 INDIANA-AV., DESIRABLE 1ST floor, brick; all conveniences. Inquire 3760 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS, A HANDSOMELY furnished flat in the Beaurivage, 194 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3424 SOUTH PARK-AV., ELEGANT 6 and 7 room flats, first and second floors; all modern improvements and furnace. CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room 54, 125 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—48 ELDRIDGE-COURT, 4 ROOM FLATS; prices reasonable. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—SPLENDID FLAT, 35 33D-ST., FIRST floor, in elegant flat building looking down Groveland Park-av.; close to Illinois Central trains and cable cars; most desirable location.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle.

TO RENT—CHOICE SIX-ROOM FLATS, $25 AND $30; fine bath-rooms, mantels, closets, pantries, gas-fixtures, screens, awnings, back porches, halls lighted, janitor service, water tax paid, convenient to cable cars and Illinois Central trains; in the elegant new blocks 3701 and 3723 Cottage Grove-av.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—38 THIRTY-SECOND-COURT—SUperior corner flats of 7 rooms each; bath, gas fixtures, janitor's service, and newly decorated.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS, MASURY Building, elevator, steam heat, hot water, janitor service, hardwood finish. Apply in office, 191 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF stone-front house. 3213 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—PART OF A STONE-FRONT HOUSE on a pleasant street, the parlor and basement floors. 3213 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS—Fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305 Pullman Building.

TO RENT—TWO OF THE ELEGANT CARLETON flats, upper and lower, 18th-st., near Michigan-av.; 8 rooms, steam heat, janitor, and elevator. WIRT D. WALKER, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS, 125 TWENTY-fourth-st.; good location.

TO RENT—FLATS WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements, northwest corner State and Harrison-sts. Apply to MANDEL BROS., 117 State-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT APARTMENT ON Prairie-av., north of Thirty-first-st., 7 rooms; bath; free janitor service. F. T. HASKELL,
125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 5-ROOM FLAT IN PERfect order; all improvements; 290 29th-st., near State. Apply at 284 29th-st.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, CORNER Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., convenient 3, 4, 6, and 8 room flats; first-class elevator and free janitor service; rent moderate. Apply at elevator or Room 26, 101 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—$24—CALUMET-AV., SECOND STORY 6-room flat in two flat building.
Also second story corner flat on Dearborn-st., 5 rooms; $17. P. A. GEORGE, 54 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 3453 INDIANA-AV., 7 nice rooms, hot and cold water; very desirable locality. KNIGHT & MARSHALL,
97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE MODERN FLAT of 7 rooms, 3253 Rhodes-av. Convenient to I. C. train and cable cars.

West Side.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT NO. 463 WEST MONroe-st., fronting Jefferson Park; all modern improvements; janitor service; flat open. H. B. FOSS, Room 45, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., SOUTHeast corner La Salle and Madison-sts.:

FLATS—WEST SIDE.

24 to 28 Ogden-place; only one left of those desirable 6-room flats; $25.
135 W. Van Buren-st., 2d story flat, 4 rooms.
295 and 297 West Randolph-st., 5-room flats, $20.
489 and 511 W. Madison, suites of unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping.
522 West Madison-st., 2d story, front, 4 rooms, $25.
526 West Madison-st., 2d story, front, 5 rooms.
533 West Madison-st., 2d story, 7 rooms, $35.
533 West Madison-st., 3d story, 7 rooms, $30.
543 West Madison-st., 2d story, 6 rooms, $32.
543 West Madison-st., 3d story, 6 rooms, $25.
552 and 554 West Madison-st., new desirable brick flats, 5 rooms each.
487 and 489 West Van Buren-st., flats of 6 rooms each, $20 to $25.
430 to 445 Ogden-av., 2d and 3d floors, 7 rooms, $22.50 and $25 each.
105 and 107 Winchester-av., near Madison-st., 1st stories, 5 rooms each, $27 and $28; 2d story, 6 rooms, $32.50.
872 West Monroe-st., 6-room flat, $25.
776 Walnut-st., first flat, 5 rooms.
484 Warren-av., 2d-story, 6 rooms, with stable, $30.
973 W. Monroe-st., very desirable 7-room flats, $37.50 and $30.
992 W. Madison-st., 3d story, 8 rooms.
994 West Madison-st., 3d story, front, 4 rooms.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW "WAVERLEY," OVERlooking Union Park, Nos. 530 to 536 West Lake-st., very fine flats, containing 7-rooms, trunk-room and bath, gas fixtures, transom lifts, separate water supply; laundry, dry-rooms and storerooms in basement; freight elevator; halls lighted and cared for by janitor; no water rates. Janitor will show flats at any time. For full particulars call at our office. MEAD & COE, 37 Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS—
Inquire at 540 S. Western-av.:

453 S. Western-av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	$10
497 S. Western-av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10
523 S. Western-av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10
529 S. Western-av., 3-story brick house	27
1155 Grenshaw-st., 1st floor	11
1159 Grenshaw-st., 2d floor	10
1174 Fillmore-st., 2d floor	11
1183 Fillmore-st., 2d floor	10
493 Campbell-av., 2d floor, 4 rooms and attic	9
1184 Harvard-st., 2d floor, brick house	9
1188 Harvard-st., 3d floor, brick house, corner	9
1090 W. Polk-st., 2d floor	9

TO RENT—TWO 3-ROOM FLATS, MODERN IMprovements, suitable for light housekeeping. 231 and 235 West Madison-st.; six and seven room cottages, 795 and 797 West Congress-st.; 2 beautiful flats in the new Loder Block, 915 and 917 West Harrison-st., cars go by the door; two 7-room flats, 24 and 26 Willard-place. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY POLKEY & McCALLUM, 90 LA Salle-st.:

Hoyne-av., near Madison-st., 6-room flat	$25.00
276 Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, 6 room flat	20.00
81 N. Oakley-av., 8 rooms, bath, and laundry tubs	20.00
1210 Monroe-st., brick cottage, 6 rooms	18.00
873 W. Madison-st., 5 rooms and bath	15.00
W. Indiana-st., near Sangamon, suites of rooms for small families from	7.00 to 15.00
Sangamon-st., first floor and basement	15.00

TO RENT—FLATS—340 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., 7 rooms and bath; perfect order and clean; tastily papered; wood mantel; modern improvements; sunshine three sides; court fourth; newly paved streets; water-tax paid; surroundings kept clean by owner; basement for coal, etc. Also barn if desired. Harrison car half block; Van Buren and Ogden two blocks. Middle flat open. Rent, $25, $22.50, $20. Genteel, quiet families in other flats. Inquire of owner, 653 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—2D FLAT—NO. 808 FULTON-ST., 5 rooms, in good repair, only $18.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FLATS FOR SMALL families, $14 to $18. Inquire on premises.
W. K. LOWREY, 429 Park-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT OVER STORE NO. 465 West Madison-st.; key at barber-shop, No. 463. H. B. FOSS, Room 45, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—390 CAMPBELL-AV., NEAR CARS—Very light new brick flat; key at 384 Campbell-av.; see it.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT AT 690 WEST MADIson-st.; bathroom; convenient and in good order.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—197 WINCHESTER-AV., FIRST FLAT, 7 rooms; furnace, $37.50.
520 Van Buren-st., first flat, 7 rooms; $32.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLATS, ALL modern improvements, light and good ventilation, in the new Ivanhoe Buildings, 1069 Washington-boulevard. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FLAT, 694 WEST VAN Buren-st.; will paper and put in excellent order; $26. ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 4-ROOM FLAT, 595 WEST Indiana-st., front flat, second floor; $16. ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, 6 ROOMS, AT 64 and 70 St. John's-place; $20.

TO RENT—$15—SECOND-STORY FLAT IN THE building on the southeast corner of Harrison and Loomis-sts. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1ST FLAT NO. 800 WEST MADISON-st., 6 rooms, all conveniences, stone front; very desirable. KNIGHT & MARSHALL,
97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS; handsomest homes in Chicago; $25 month; gas fixtures, marble mantels, every convenience, rooms light and desirable. Apply 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLATS NO. 513 WEST CONGRESS-ST., near Ashland-av., cheap to good tenant. T. P. RANDALL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—LAST CHANCE FOR A GOOD THING—Absolutely modern 6-room flats, 837 and 847 West Madison-st., one flight, $25.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM CORNER FLAT, 21 North Ada-st., bath, gas fixtures, etc., only $30. 6-room flat, bath, gas fixtures, etc., 441 West Lake-st., only $25. LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT, 1ST FLOOR in "Lloyd" Building, 194 Winchester-av., near Adams-st.; $25. LOUIS LLOYD, 70, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 DEARborn-st.:
1378 Madison-st., 6 rooms, bath, second floor ... $17.50
130 Sacramento-av., 6 rooms, first floor ... 15.00

TO RENT—AT 780 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO beautiful 7-room flats.
W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AT 781 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A convenient, well lighted upper flat, 7 rooms, bath, etc., to a quiet family; no children. References.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 7-ROOM FLAT 76 West Harrison-st.; now ready; marble vestibule, speaking tubes, electric bells, very fine.

TO RENT—IN THE HYDE BUILDING S. E. CORner Jackson and Paulina-sts., one of the most elegant flats on the West Side; janitor service free, etc.; one of the best kept apartment buildings in Chicago. Apply to janitor or J. C. MAGILL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—484 VAN BUREN-ST., FINEST 7-ROOM flat on the West Side for the money; large bay windows, ceiling and walls papered with gilt paper, every room very light; building 25½x65.
483 Van Buren-st., a perfect flat of 3 rooms, bath, closets, etc.; large bay window; coal chute, etc.; first flat. D. S. PLACE & CO.,
Removed to 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—168 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR HARrison, light and convenient 7-room flats; hot and cold water, bath, gas fixtures, etc.; $30.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—695 WEST CHICAGO-AV., 5-ROOM flat, with mantel and closet; $15.
PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—267 PARK-AV.—HERE ARE SOME OF the finest 7 and 8 room flats in the city, every room very light and large; building 30 feet wide, cherry mantels, tile hearth, mirror over mantels, finished in cherry, rent $30, $35, and $40; heated by furnace. D. S. PLACE & CO.,
Removed to 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—CHEAP—MODERN FIRST FLAT, 6 rooms; conveniences, laundry, sunshine; Robey, near Ogden. Apply 750 Adams.

TO RENT—FLAT—8 ROOMS, GAS, WITH BATH, hot and cold water; newly papered and calcimined. 87 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—3, 4, AND 5 ROOM FLATS, 745 WEST Indiana-st.; convenient to street and steam car line; rent $10, $12, and $15.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 4-ROOM FLATS, 1091 AND 1093 West Harrison-st.; bay windows, bath, range, screens, etc., etc.; rent $25 and $22.50. C. E. BROWN, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 80.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—ELEGANT 7-ROOM flat, completely furnished, $40; janitor service included; 6 months or year; would sell furniture cheap. CASHIER, 170 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE FINEST APARTMENT IN the city in the Mentone No. 148 Dearborn-av. 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, elevators, range refrigerators, hardwood finish, elegant mantels, steam laundry; neighborhood first-class. Janitor will show premises. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY C. F. COLLOT & CO., 78 DEARborn-st.—935 and 937 North Clark-st., 6 rooms and bath; $25 and $26.
128 and 130 Lincoln-av., 7 rooms and bath; $30.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT OF 7 ROOMS AND bath room (3d floor), with all modern improvements; newly papered and in best condition; only half block from cars; possession 1st of May; price $30. Apply 247 Bissell-st.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM CORNER FLAT, 130 LA Salle-av.; first floor. Inquire at 260 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS; FINEST ON THE North Side; all modern conveniences; furnace, laundry, elevator. 375 Oak-st.

TO RENT—344½ TO 350 CENTRE-ST.—FLATS OF 6 rooms in A1 condition, nicely papered, and all improvements, $20 and $22. McAULEY & ELLIOTT, Room 9, 113 La Salle.

TO RENT—8 AND 9 ROOM FLATS AT NOS. 545 and 549 La Salle-av.; modern; will rent cheap to good tenants. Apply at 547 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FIRST FLAT; BATH, GAS, shades, and laundry. 368 North Market-st., near Division.

TO RENT—$16—696 ORCHARD-ST.—LOWER FLAT, six pleasant, convenient rooms, in good order.
M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLATS ON North-av., near Dearborn; choice location; fine view of lake and Lincoln Park.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—CHOICE 8-ROOM APARTMENT, ALL modern improvements, first floor; near State-st. and Chicago-av. W 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT OF 184 AND MIDDLE flat of 176 East Ohio-st., 6 rooms each; both vacant. GALT, 112 South Clark-st., Room 104.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM SECOND-STORY FLAT, 399 North Clark-st.; best quality of wall paper throughout and in the best of repair; to a desirable tenant will rent for $30 per month.

TO RENT—NO. 38 PEARSON-ST., NEAR STATE—8-room flat; range, sideboard, etc. PERCY W. PALMER, 55, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY FLAT, 65 N. STATE-st., 6 rooms and bathroom; in good order.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BISSELL-ST.—BETWEEN GARFIELD and Webster-avs., 7 and 10-room brick flats, furnace, gas-fixtures, bath, hot and cold water, mantels, etc.; very desirable; cheapest rent on the North Side, $20 and $28; keys in basement, No. 283.
J. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT 236 SEDGWICK-ST., 7 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; price $30. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. corner La Salle and Madison-sts.:

FLATS—NORTH SIDE.

18 North Clark-st., second and third floors, 14 rooms; good location for room-renting.
24 and 26 Delaware-place, elegant 7-room flats; steam heat.
194 and 196 Schiller-st., very desirable 6-room flats; heat and janitor service.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT—178 CASS-ST., seven rooms, all fronting on Chicago-av.; bright and sunny; janitor; examine. Room 4, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—213 ILLINOIS-ST.—ELEGANT FLATS, 7 rooms each, all modern improvements, $30 and $35. Apply at basement in building or SIMPSON DUNLOP, 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 ROOM APARTMENTS IN THE Bellevue Block, corner Bellevue place and North State-st., new and newly papered, all modern improvements. For particulars address or call at 528 North State-st.

TO RENT—TWO 8 AND 9 ROOM ELEGANT flats, all modern conveniences, very cheap; must be seen to be appreciated. 307 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, AT 9 and 11 Scott-st.
Choice 5, 4, and 6 room flats, on North Clark-st., south of Division. Choice 8-room, second-floor flat, 43 Bellevue-place. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THE UPPER FLAT OF NO. 231 ONTARIO-st., east of Clark, 7 rooms and bath-room; in A1 condition; gas-fixtures, etc. Apply to H. KLABE, No. 70 North Clark-st., second floor.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED 5-ROOM flat, parlor floor, No. 340 Ohio-st.; very desirable; a first-class family without children can make good terms; inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—1013 NORTH CLARK-ST., COZY 5-room flat; fine neighborhood, overlooking park; gas fixtures screens, papered and calcimined. Apply at third flat or to C. H. BRIOT, 820 Chicago Opera-House.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7 ROOM FLATS IN the St. Benedict Apartment Building, northeast corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av. These choice apartments are within easy walking distance of the business centre, in the best neighborhood on the North Side. Rooms all nice and handsome; ash and garbage chutes from each kitchen; wood mantels, steam heat, excellent janitor service and steam heat free; separate laundry, etc.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Agents,
Telephone 425. 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE IRVING, 602 and 604 DIVISION-st., near the Lake Shore drive, an 8 room apartment; range, steam heat, janitor service, etc.; $65.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, ROOMS 1 AND 3, 163 Washington-st.:
FLATS—NORTH SIDE.
VERY DESIRABLE 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS in building S. W. corner of Chestnut and Cass-sts.; fine neighborhood; all first-class improvements, janitor, etc.
NO. 240 OAK-ST.—8 rooms; all modern improvements; fine flat.
NO. 694 N. PARK-AV.—8 rooms; all modern improvements, steam heat, etc.

TO RENT—LOW PRICES TO FIRST-CLASS TENants—5 and 6 room flats in block corner Pine and Ohio-sts.; 6 and 7 room flats in the "Florida," Pine and Indiana-sts.; 5-room flats in "Emilie" Block, corner Pine and Illinois; 5 and 8 room flats in "Hoyt" Block, corner Pine and Indiana; also in "Phelps" and "Landon," Nos. 240 and 247 Illinois-st. Inquire at Hoyt's Renting Agency, 308 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID, LIGHT, 6-ROOM MODERN flat, 197 Ontario-st., only $32.50; put in No 1 order. D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—IN THE CALUMET BUILDING, 248 Erie-st., one beautiful 7 room flat, with bath-room, mantels, and gas fixtures; separate furnace; fine neighborhood; 12 minutes' walk from business centre; $50. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT WITH OR WITHOUT barn and large yard. 4523 Champlain-av., formerly Langley.
S. A. LITTLE,
109 Dearborn-st.,
at Melcher's between 1 and 2 p. m.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 5, 6, OR 8 ROOM flat, Oakwood-av., near station, with or without piano. HERRMAN, Room 9, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLAT 5 ROOMS, 4235 OAKENWALD-av.
Also 2116 43d-st., 7-room flat, one block from Ill. Cent. R. R. Apply to S. A. LITTLE, 2116 43d-st., cor. Lake-av.

TO RENT—NEW 5-ROOM BRICK FLATS, ALL separate, bay windows, etc., $20 to $25, n. w. cor. 43d-st. and Evans-av. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 LA SALLE-st., Room 22:

FLATS.

3704 State-st., front, 5 rooms, 2d floor, all modern conveniences; will be put in first-class order; rent	$25.00
3108 State-st., rear, 5 rooms, 2d floor, in good order; rent	13.00
1808 State-st., 3d floor, 5 rooms; modern conveniences; will be put in order; rent	28.00
665 West Madison-st., corner Page, 2d floor, 8 (all outside) rooms in fine order; all modern conveniences	40.00
85 Page-st., 3d floor, 7 rooms, all in fine order; all modern conveniences; rent	30.00
669 West Madison-st., 3d floor, 5 rooms; all modern conveniences; in first-class order	25.00
696 West Van Buren-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms; modern conveniences; new building; in good order	25.00
1030 West 12th-st., front flat, 2d floor; new building; all modern; 5 rooms	18.00
Rear flat, 4 rooms; modern; keys at 1028 12th-st.	14.00

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS IN THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—SUITE FURNISHED ROOMS HOUSE-keeping; very fine; $3.50. 2 East 12th-st.

TO RENT—A LADY WHO HAS JUST MOVED INto and completely furnished and renovated the house 1436 Michigan-av. has the front alcove and two other pleasant rooms to rent with excellent home-like table to genteel parties.

TO RENT—3510 LAKE-AV.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, one alcove; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, centrally located. 468 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom off; price $18 per month; large single bedroom, $12 per month; gas and bath. 2409 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—437 WABASH-AV., NICELY-FURnished rooms; no May moving; a pleasant alcove; other rooms $6 per week.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE AND A BEDROOM. 45 Bryant-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT SUITE or single; modern convenience; two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. 2308 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, $10 per month; all conveniences. 3842 Langley-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE, FURnished or unfurnished; board near by; for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, from May 1. 3211 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR BEDroom and kitchen on first floor to man and wife. 3123 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. 2800 State-st.

TO RENT—2943 INDIANA-AV., THREE FURnished rooms, separate or together; gas, bath.

TO RENT—NO. 7 EAST CONGRESS-ST.—HANDsomely-furnished front room; gentlemen only.

TO RENT—3400 RHODES-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished east front suite in private family of adults; also large square room; references; terms moderate.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, 5 CLOSETS, $18, NO. 1313 State-st. Apply at Room 18, 204 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON GROVELAND-AV., NEAR 31ST-st. station, alcove room and two other rooms, furnished or unfurnished, very reasonable; gentlemen preferred; first-class board near. N F 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; cheap for the summer. 43 Peck-court.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED large and small room.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS OF A VERY ELEGANT flat; second floor; range, bath, screens, etc.; convenient to cable and I. C. R. R.; terms very reasonable. Inquire at Flat A 4100 Cottage Grove-av. or at Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—470 WABASH-AV.—TO GENTLEMEN, desirable front room; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED LARGE FRONT and back room, with every convenience, very reasonable to good party. 1242 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE alcove room, to gentlemen only. 598 Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—SOUTH FRONT SUITE ROOMS FURnished. 643 Washington-boulevard. References.

TO RENT—TWO SUPERIOR ROOMS (PARLORS), 347 Washington-boulevard. One room for two first-class young men.

TO RENT—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, NORTH AND east front; corner house; modern improvements; unfurnished or furnished; family private. 145 South Robey-st., corner Monroe.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM AND ONE small room for gentlemen. 70 Centre-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ON LA SALLE-AV.—A NICELY FURnished front alcove room. Address P 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED ALCOVE room, reasonable to permanent parties. References. 227 Oak-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED FRONT room, bath, and all conveniences, suitable for two gentlemen; reasonable. Apply at Flat 5, 349 Elm-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR AND SMALL rooms; hot and cold water. 73 Rush-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 718 North Park-av., half a block from Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARlor, suitable for two gentlemen. 173 North State-st., Flat 2.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO GENtlemen only; hot and cold water, bath, etc. References. 232 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—346 LA SALLE-AV., ONE LARGE AND one small furnished room; reasonable if permanent.

TO RENT—TO 1 OR 2 GENTLEMEN, NICELY-furnished room with closet, hot and cold water, bathroom, and all conveniences. 290 Indiana-st., corner Cass.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 360 STATE-ST., NEXT TO THE corner of Harrison-st., east front, 25x110 feet. Apply to CHARLES KOZMINSKI & CO., 168 Washington-st.

TO RENT—208 AND 210 LAKE-ST., FINE 4-STORY brick building, store and 3 lofts; good elevator; rent low; splendid light; size 40x140 ft.; wide alley.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK STORE N. W. COR. 43D-st. and Evans-av., suitable for drugs, bakery, or grocery; $30. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE AND BASEMENT IN the building on the southeast corner of Harrison and Loomis-sts. Good opportunity for a hardware or boot and shoe merchant. Rent $25.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—SOUTH SIDE.

51 to 55 Dearborn-st.—Very desirable floors for manufacturing, with or without power; good light; elevator.
Very desirable store in Hansen Building, 116 Dearborn-st.
81 Randolph-st.—Store and basement, near State-st.
128 Fifth-av., 3d and 4th floors; 20x80 each.
482 State-st., store and 8 rooms above; $83.34.
484 State-st., store; $50.
308 State-st., good store and basement, fine retail stand.
513 State-st., store and basement, $55.
2184 Archer-av., large store and basement.
4201½ South Clark-st., store and basement.
1429 Wabash-av., stores with rooms in rear.
302 35th-st., basement, cor. Indiana-av.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., SOUTH-east corner La Salle and Madison-sts.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY—WEST SIDE.

507 West Van Buren-st., new store and basement.
680 West Polk-st., 2-story and basement building; good location for saloon.
992 West Madison-st., store and basement.
443 Ogden-av., store, basement, and barn.
755 Ogden-av., store
84 W. Washington-st., store, basement and rooms above, can be rented separate.
86 W. Washington-st., good store and basement, $30.
133 West Van Buren-st., brick building, $45.
226 West Lake-st., store, $22.
755 W. Madison-st., store; $30.
522 West Madison-st., fine store and basement, $75.
801 West Van Buren-st., store and basement, $18.

TO RENT—BY H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 LA Salle-st., Room 22:

STORES.

667 West Madison-st., fine store and basement from May 1.
698 West Van Buren-st., fine store and basement; new building; fine large windows; possession at once.
1028 West 12th-st., corner of Leavitt, corner store; good location for drug or dry goods; possession at once.
1028 West 12th-st., store in rear of corner, fronting on Leavitt; possession at once.
1030 West 12th-st., store and flat of 4 rooms in rear of store; possession at once.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, ROOMS 1 AND 3, NO. 163 Washington-st.:
238 AND 240 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—First-class building, 4 stories and basement; 30x170 feet; elevator, etc.
203 AND 205 VAN BUREN-ST.—44x100 feet, corner Franklin; well lighted.
261 AND 263 SOUTH FRANKLIN-ST.—40x153 feet; 4 stories and basement, new building.
41 SOUTH MARKET-ST.—2-story and basement; good locality for commission business.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORES AND BASEments, 25x70, in Thompson's Block on West Madison-st., opposite Carson & Pirie's; business centre of the West Side; two stores can be connected; good stand for jewelry store, boots and shoes, hardware, furniture, dry goods, millinery, grocery, wall-paper, sample-room, restaurant; any live man with a good stock can make money on West Madison-st.
WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—374 W. LAKE-ST., STORE, BASEMENT, and two 7-room flats on second and third floors.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, ROOMS 1 AND 3, 163 Washington-st.:
CORNER STORE, 50X45 FEET, fronting Chicago-av. and Wells-st., with large show windows; first-class location for dry goods, boots and shoes, or notion store; also stores, 20x40 feet, cheap, in new building corner of Chicago-av. and Wells.
STORE AND BASEMENT, 417 South State-st.

TO RENT—STORE—65 NORTH STATE-ST., WITH good basement; good location for hardware store; 20x60 feet. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES—
Nos. 933 and 935 Van Buren-st., 2 new stores, 25x55 each; rent $35 each.
No. 1025 Madison-st., 25x65; all modern; rent $40.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—DRUG STORE ROOM, 39TH-ST. AND Michigan-av. CHAS. D. SEEBERGER, 38 Lake.

TO RENT—STORE IN BUILDING S. E. CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1734 WABASH-AV., LARGE STORE and basement, next to corner of 18th; suitable for a drug store or any retail business; rent low.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK, CORNER 22d-st. and Wentworth-av.; low to good tenants; store, corner Harrison and Morgan-sts.; cheap to desirable tenant.
GODFREY SCHMID, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES—SOUTH WATER-ST., BEtween Fifth-av. and La Salle-st. CLARENCE A. BURLEY, 824 Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—STORE BUILDING, 35 MICHIGAN-AV.
LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—39 LA SALLE-ST., NEAR LAKE; store and basement. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—A FINE CORNER STORE S. E. COR. Clark and Jackson-sts., opposite Post-Office and new Board of Trade. E. GRACE, 249 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES 800 AND 800½ WEST MADIson-st.; elegant stores in stone front block; splendid location and very cheap rent to good tenant.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL,
97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—1615 WABASH-AV.—STORE, PLATE glass front, all conveniences; good location for any retail business. KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN REAR OF CORNER NORTH Clark and Chestnut-sts., now divided into 3 rooms. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; 3615, 3617, and 3619, with basement and brick barn.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN THE NEW "LENOX," 3527 Cottage Grove-av.; an excellent location for first-class grocery store, as there are 40 families now in the "Lenox Building" and no grocery store.
BURBANK & CO., Tribune Building.

TO RENT—TO SALOONKEEPERS—A CORNER basement on State-st., near Madison, to a responsible party who will fit up handsomely and run as a strictly first-class sample room; long lease to right party. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 WEST Madison-st.; Large store and basement in stone front building, $60.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE STORE, 100 FEET deep, at 316 State-st. Apply to GEO. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3103 STATE-ST., LARGE STORE AND 7-room flat newly refitted; rent very low. Apply to 3209 Dearborn-st., or SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3223 AND 3225 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., fine stores in new building; best location on this street; will be rented low.
Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, 188 AND 190 JACKSON-ST., corner Fifth-av., 3 stories and basement, 40x70. Room 9, 149 La Salle-st., from 12:30 to 2. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT—STORE—40x80, 3-STORY AND BASEment, plate-glass front, northwest corner Union and Madison-sts. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 147 and 149 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 40X180 FEET, WITHIN TWO blocks of Court-House. Also loft; water elevator. Low rent. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES WITH LIVING-rooms in rear, 3703, 3707, 3723 Cottage Grove-av.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 239 FIFTH-av., near Quincy-st., 22x70 feet.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORE ROOMS, WITH flats in rear, in new block corner Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st.; low rent. A. T. EWING, Montauk Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW STORES—305 AND 307 South Clark-st.; plate glass fronts, steam heat, hot and cold water, etc.; excellent location.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORES, 207 AND 213 WEST Adams-st.; good location for bakery. Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—479 WABASH-AV., CORNER ELdridge-court—Large store, with extra large show-windows, extending from floor to ceiling and facing both streets, with most favorable frontage (southeast), and 3 living rooms, with bath, attached.
Large well-lighted basement, 30x60, under this store, with numerous windows and a large store-room attached. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 265 FIFTH-av., 25x90, near Jackson-st. and Marshall Field's new store; well situated for sample dry goods. Room 9, 149 La Salle-st., from 12:30 to 2. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT—THE TWO NEW STORES AND BASEments 1723 and 1625 Wabash-av.; price $50 per month. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BAKERY—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3617, with basement, brick barn, and ovens; all in first-class order. Will rent cheap to a good tenant.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR A SALOON, STATE-ST., NEAR 31st, large store, with good 7-room flat above newly papered and refitted; rent very low.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 79 EAST HARRISON-ST., near State; splendid business location.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 26X68, 72 31st-st., corner of alley, south and east front; fine plate-glass fronts; will rent low to a good tenant.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT—370 WEST Lake-st.; also 7-room flat, 372 West Lake-st.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE SINGLE OR DOUBLE store and basement; east front; Huntington Block, 16th and Wabash-av.; $50; good light front and rear. Key at 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT BASEMENT, 42X80, plate-glass front and sides, marble floor, etc. 2 entrances, northwest corner Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—61 W. MADISON-ST.—STORE, 20X80. 520 Van Buren-st., near Laflin, store and basement; $35.00. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORES CORNER Western-av. and Harrison-st.; good location for dry goods, boots and shoes; and 1 store for grocery and meat market. Apply at building of owner. M. G. GOOD.

TO RENT—STORES IN SEAVERNS BUILDINGS, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av. Open Sunday.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE STORES. INQUIRE AT 133 Dearborn-st., in the bank.
435 South Western-av., brick store, $20.
572 Ogden-av., brick store and rooms, $30.

TO RENT—5-STORY STORE, 213 FIFTH-AV.; ELEvator. F. T. HASKELL, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES—S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 DEARborn-st.:
1378 Madison-st., good for market or bakery, with living rooms in rear.......$25.50

TO RENT—SPLENDID GROCERY STORE, 312 and 314 39th-st.; the best location in the city for enterprising man to build up trade.

TO RENT—THE STORE 386 STATE-ST. AND the two new stores on Halsted-st., near Eighteenth. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—CHOICE BRICK STORE; HAS BEEN shoe stand for 10 years, just vacated; good neighborhood for dry goods, shoes, grocery, any good business; only $25; 370 West Indiana-st. E. L. STEWART, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3252 GROVELAND PARK-AV.—ELEgant 10 room brick house, hardwood finish; all modern; cheap to small family.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES—194 CLARK-ST., ROOM 5.
J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—
125 Dearborn-st., very desirable first-floor front office, vault, etc.; only office of the kind left on Dearborn-st.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., SOUTH-east corner La Salle and Madison-sts.:

OFFICES.

Suites of 2 and 4 rooms each in the 6-story and basement brick building, 51 to 55 Dearborn-st; steam heat, vaults, etc., and good elevator.
116 and 118 Dearborn-st., office rooms in the Hansen Building; steam heat, etc.; good elevator service.
175 and 177 Jackson-st., office-rooms at very low prices.

TO RENT—
LARGE AND SMALL
LIGHT OFFICES,
suitable for general commercial use or light manufacturing, at
155 WASHINGTON-ST.

TO RENT—OFFICES—$14 TO $18 PER MONTH—Inside rooms, facing court, in fire-proof building on La Salle-st., for office purposes; fairly lighted, but furnished with electric light if desired, free, making them at all times light as day; two elevators; size 12x25 feet each. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN BUILDING 123 LA SALLE-st., with fire-proof vault, front light, etc., 15 and 30. F. M. ELLIOT, 125 La Salle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING—Several desirable offices. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—AT ABOUT HALF PRICE—SOME fine law and real-estate offices at 167 Washington-st. DAVID WILLIAMS, 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$18, $20, AND $25—FINE LIGHT OFfices in the fire-proof Counselman Building, northwest corner La Salle and Jackson-sts., opposite entrance Board of Trade and Pacific Hotel; two rapid-running elevators, open fire-places, vaults, steam heat, and every modern convenience. Apply to W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Agents, 183 La Salle-st., Telephone 425.

TO RENT—CORNER OFFICES IN GRAND PAcific hotel, now occupied by John T. Lester & Co.; possession May 1; apply to SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FEW OFFICES IN THE NIXON Building, northeast corner La Salle and Monroe-sts.; immediate possession. E. PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, 95 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 195 LA SALLE-ST. AT $10, L. B. OTIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 LARGE LIGHT OFFICES on second floor, No. 80 Dearborn-st., large vault, passenger elevator, etc.; rent, $30 per month.
J. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DESK ROOM AT FRONT window in this office; very cheap at $10 per month; 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—199 SOUTH CLARK-ST., 1ST FLOOR—2 very desirable offices at $16 and $18; excellent location. KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN LARGE OFFICE AT 204 Dearborn-st.; only $10 a month to a good party. M O 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 168 AND 170 WASHINGTON-ST.—Office No. 13, opening on court, with bank vault and water, $12; Office No. 22, smaller but lighter, with bank vault and water, $10; Office No. 20, third story front, with water, $20; Office No. 31, fourth story front, with bank vault and water, $25. Building is new, has entrances on Washington-st. and Fifth-av., is calcimined every year, has main door of hardwood and plate glass, is steam-heated throughout, has Crane elevator, and is in every way a first-class office building. OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—95 AND 97 WASHINGTON-ST., BEtween Clark and Dearborn, 2d and 3d floor offices; rapid elevator, good light, fire-proof vaults; rent low.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, SMALL, AND LIGHT OFfices. Room 54, 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN MENTOR BUILDING, OPPOSITE Palmer House, elegant permanent offices for physicians and dentists; all conveniences. Apply at Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—77 CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT-House, large front second floor offices, vaults, steam heat, etc. M. ALMY, Room 2.

TO RENT—
OFFICES—VERY CHEAP.
On first and second floors, vaults and elevator (one large corner office, 9 windows and vault).
N. W. corner La Salle and Adams-sts.
Apply at Room 18,
202 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE SUITE OF OFFICES, 161 AND 163 La Salle-st. Also one single. Also large room at 103 State-st., for mercantile or professional purposes; passenger and freight elevators.
F. J. REED, 161 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS, attention—Several very desirable floors, good light, steam power, and elevators, in the business centre. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOFT, 26X91; STEAM heat, elevator, good light; cheap to right party. C. W. MARKS, 5 and 6 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT 208 STATE-ST., NEAR ADAMS—3d floor, 20x90 feet, good light; freight elevator; rent only $46; will be put in good repair.
OTTO SYNNESTVEDT,
Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—14 STATE-ST.—THIRD FLOOR, 80X25 feet, with elevator. Inquire in restaurant.

TO RENT—LOFTS, WITH AND WITHOUT power, between Halsted-st. and river, 2,000 to 20,000 feet floor room.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—WITH POWER AND STEAM HEAT, good manufacturing rooms for any line of business. FRANK DOUGLAS, 255 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—186 WABASH-AV.—2D, 3D, AND 4TH floors; 32x165 each; elevator; can be secured at low rental. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LOFT, 114 MONROE-ST., THIRD floor, 22x160 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

Barns.

TO RENT—REAR 475 WABASH-AV., NORTH OF Eldridge-court, large 2-story brick barn, with three single and one box stalls; large hay and feed loft; two good rooms for man; rent $40 per month.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY McAULEY & ELLIOTT, ROOM 9, 113 LaSalle-st., old Board of Trade Building.
HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
51 S. Halsted, near Washington, 10-room brick.
132 S. Desplaines-st., large frame dwelling, $45.
136 S. Desplaines-st., large frame dwelling, $45.
123 S. Green-st., frame dwelling, 12 or 14 rooms, $45.
270 S. Desplaines-st., $35.
163 W. Jackson-st., $20.
389 W. Taylor-st., 2-story and basement brick.
855 W. Madison-st., cottage, $25.
18 N. Canal-st., 12 rooms, with store and basement.
369 to 375 Campbell-av., new 6-room cottage, $30.
70 N. Ann-st., 5-room brick cottage, $20.
NORTH SIDE.
344 Centre-st., 6 rooms, near Lincoln Park, all conveniences; rent low.
448 Hurlbut-st. (Cleveland-av.), 6 rooms.
283 N. Wells-st., nicely furnished 6-room flat, $30.
WEST SIDE—FLATS AND APARTMENTS.
181 and 181½ W. Jackson-st., 10 rooms, all on first floor.
181½ W. Jackson, desirable 4-room flats, brick building, modern conveniences.
185 W. Jackson-st., flats of 6 rooms on first and second floors.
632 W. Madison-st., excellent 4-room flat, $18.
683 Fulton-st., 7-room flat, second floor, $32.50.
123 S. Green-st., near Adams, flats of 4 and 6 rooms.
123½ S. Green-st., flats of 4 rooms, brick building.
134 S. Desplaines-st., second floor.
264 Austin, flats of 4 rooms.
154 Winchester-av., second floor, 7 rooms, $20.
809 Carroll-av., second floor of nice cottage, 4 rooms
368, two 6-room flats, $15 and $12.
170 S. Jefferson-st., second floor, 5 rooms, $15.
172 S. Jefferson, second floor, 5 rooms, $15.
268 S. Desplaines, 2 6-room flats, $22 and $25.
181 to 185 W. Quincy, 3, 4, 5 and 6 room flats, A1 repair, brick building.
161 W. Jackson-st., 5-room ½ house, $15.
704 W. Indiana-st., second story, 6 rooms, $15.
433 W. Erie-st., 4-room apartments, $8 to $15.
20 N. Canal-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $18.
STORES.
831 W. Lake, corner Hoyne, large store.
632 W. Madison-st., new store 24x85 feet, plate and stained glass windows.
18 N. Canal-st., store with 14 living rooms above.
134 S. Desplaines-st., store and living rooms.

TO RENT—LARGE SECOND FLOOR, 20X125, ON State-st., near Monroe; nominal rent.
POLKEY & McCALLUM, 90 Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOM 50X100 FEET, WITH POWER and steam heat; light on two sides and large skylight; splendid place where good light is necessary. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON CO., corner of Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—BUILDING KNOWN AS ADELPHI Theatre, 68 South Canal-st.; good location for any business.

TO RENT—HALF OF THIRD FLOOR 77 AND 79 Jackson-st.; excellent light; steam if desired. CRAIG & BARLOW, 77 and 79 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FOR MAUFACTURING PURPOSES—Well-lighted room; 8,000 square feet floor space; steam heat; power and elevators; ironworker preferred. Reedy Elevator Co., 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—FOURTH FLOOR, 50X95, 179 AND 181 Illinois-st.; light on all sides; elevator. Apply 181 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—DOCK ON THE NORTH BRANCH. Address M R 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR 48 AND 50 LAKE ST., 45x135; steam elevator. Apply to BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., on premises.

TO RENT—PART OF THIRD FLOOR, 150 STATE-st. F. T. HASKELL, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2106 WABASH-AV., SECOND STORY, photograph gallery; apparatus can be bought at very reasonable rate; rent of gallery $30 per month. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—100-ACRE FARM ONLY 8 MILES FROM Court-House, Chicago; house, barn, and elegant trees; one mile from Jefferson Station on the North-western Railway; $480 per year.
LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—RANDOLPH HOUSE, NORTHEAST corner Canal and Randolph-sts., containing forty well lighted rooms; will repair to suit tenant. Apply to CASHIER, Armour & Co., 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DOCK AND WAREHOUSE, NEAR Madison-st. Bridge; also storage. Inquire C. H. FARGO & CO., 118 Market-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 20X100, AND CORNER basement, 50x100; very light, dry, and desirable; together or separate; immediate possession if desired. Apply to SHERMAN HALL & CO., 122 Michigan-av., corner La Salle-av.

TO RENT—5-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 40X100, corner Canal and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., SOUTH-east corner La Salle and Madison-sts.
174 Madison-st., 2d floor, 24x150; 3d and 4th floors, 24x90.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED CORNER BASEment, 40x80, with power and steam heat; also lot adjoining; good manufacturing place for wood or iron works. E. H. WACHS, La Salle-av. and Indiana-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
One main floor, 42x76.
Two floors, 42x76.
One basement, 42x76.
Two rooms, 25x38.
One room, 48x80.
All abundantly well supplied with light, steam power, steam heat, and elevators.
Also my elegant new manufacturing block, known as 194, 196, and 198 S. Clinton-st., floors 60x160; lighted on four sides; steam power and heat; one passenger and two freight elevators, 17 ft. platforms, and equipped throughout with electric lights.
A leading feature of this building is that it will be fitted with "automatic sprinklers," enabling tenants, particularly woodworkers, to obtain all the insurance they may require and at a minimum rate. Apply to WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER MONTHS, AT RUTland, Vermont, in the Green Mountains, elegant residence, fully and handsomely furnished, 9 sleeping-rooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, nursery, 2 bath-rooms, gas, hot and cold water, all modern improvements, large stable, greenhouses and conservatory, well-stocked garden, about 3 acres of land, 4 minutes from churches and post-office, 8 minutes from depot. Terms reasonable. Apply to BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., 50 Lake-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—NEW HOTEL, 120 ROOMS, CORNER Clark and Jackson-sts., opposite Post-Office and new Board of Trade; all improvements. E. GRACE, 249 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT ROOMS WITH POWER; WILL give work to machine shop or brass works to pay rent. Hess Stove works, Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 85 3D-AV., SUITAble for a transient hotel; furniture for sale. Call at Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PHŒNIX HOTEL, CORNER MADIson and Canal, 40 rooms, $125.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL OFFICE OR sleeping room in quiet place; one with clothes press preferred; location between Market, Harrison, and Lake-sts.; must be cheap. W 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, June 1, for the summer; three adults. Best of references given. W 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED LARGE and small room or large alcove room, with or without board, in private family near Oakland station, by three gentlemen. References exchanged. Address full particulars, with terms, R 2, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 BEDROOMS AND 1 OR 2 sitting-rooms, elegantly furnished, centrally located, without board. Address V 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, between Eighteenth and Thirty-first-sts., on Michigan or Prairie-av.; must have good barn. Address M Q 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WITH carpet and dresser, on first or second floor, between Madison and Randolph and Elizabeth and Loomis-sts. Address E 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF THREE OR four furnished rooms for light housekeeping; South Side preferred; price must be reasonable. Address V 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE by a man and wife; no children. Address P.-O. Box 249.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES—LOWEST RATES—ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT.
SECURITY LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK.
127 La Salle-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.
D. LAUNDER,
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

FINANCIAL—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent in sums to suit borrowers.
No red tape. Can close immediately.
H. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE, $9,500, 6 PER cent, 8 years, on gilt-edge Chicago real estate; no commission. Investors wanting good loan address R 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS 6 AND 7 PER CENT mortgages on improved West Side property. We have some A1 securities on hand in amounts from $500 to $5,000. These loans were all negotiated by our firm. Interest collected free of charge.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS OF LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines, and same bought. Send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY AT 6 per cent interest; building loans made in Chicago and suburbs; loans on acres in Cook County; farm loans made in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 and 94 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, pianos, horses, vehicles, etc., in owner's possession. Honest people temporarily embarrassed favored. No advantage taken. B. L. DEMINT, 134 East Madison-st., Office 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County, at 5½ per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 DEARBORN-ST., have money to loan on improved Chicago real estate; low rates of interest; in sums to suit borrowers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPtroller of the Currency, Washington, March 12, 1887.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that "The Lincoln National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, Jesse D. Abrahams, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Lincoln National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 12th day of March, 1887.
No. 3,647. J. D. ABRAHAMS,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

TO LOAN—$300 TO $1,500 ON REAL ESTATE IN Cook County. 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

WANTED—TO BORROW $5,000 ON REAL ESTATE; good security. Address R 9, Tribune office. No agents.

5 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city real estate. We will also make some loans on leasehold property.
CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Room 14, 149 La Salle-st.

5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY ON HAND TO loan on real estate.
W. M. WILLNER, Room 2, 128 La Salle-st.

$500,000 FOR CHICAGO MORTGAGES AT 5 per cent; loans for 5 years or less; amounts from $10,000 to $75,000; municipal bonds bought. Correspondence solicited. THOS. P. WORRALL, 532 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

$1,250,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY real estate and Illinois and Indiana farms, 5 to 7 per cent. MAX EICHBERG, 144 La Salle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CALL AND SEE BEST STOCK IRON BEDS IN town, wholesale and retail. Brass beds very cheap. Chicago Iron Bed Co., 49 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FURNITURE OF SMALL apartment in Pullman Building, whole or singly. Apply to janitor.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD, WITH cabinet, $20; nice hall rack $8. 3521 Grand-boulevard.

GOOD FURNITURE FOR SALE AT 321 EAST Chicago-av.

NEW CROWN OIL STOVES EXCEL ALL others; large assortment ranges and cook stoves. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

WHY DO YOU LIVE IN RENTED FURNISHED rooms when
$5 TO $10 DOWN
and $5 to $10 a month will furnish your flat or house in style and save you enough in rent to pay for your furniture? Consider this and see the
EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,
381 and 383 W. Madison-st., opposite Centre-av.
N. B.—Headquarters for folding parlor beds. Prices the lowest.

WANTED—50 TO 150 YARDS OF BRUSSELS CARpet, not much worn; must be cheap for cash. Address W 32, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO TAKE half interest in 40-room furnished hotel and livery stable; free rent; there is big money to one who can give his entire time and take charge of same. Inquire of owner, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

PARTNER WANTED—IN WELL-ESTABLISHED, big-paying light-manufacturing business; $700 required. Call today. Room 15, 113 East Adams-st.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 TO ATTEND to office business while advertiser is on road; manufacturing; good profits. P 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $3,500 CASH IN well-established manufacturing business in Chicago; paying large profits; capital wanted to increase business. Brokers' or agents' correspondence will not be noticed. S 78, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ATTENTION, GENTS—I WILL BUY YOUR CAST off clothing and overcoats. Bring or send postal to SAM. 432 South State-st.

R. D. OF 289 SOUTH CLARK-ST. PAYS THE highest price for cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE FRAME HOUSE IN 4 FLATS, in good location for renting; might trade for smaller house or lots; large list of other city property and farms. J. W. COWIE, 76 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS ON NORTH HALsted-st., between Centre-st. and Garfield-av. Also on West Madison-st., near Garfield Park; $85 to $100 per foot. PHILIP MYERS, Room 5, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
WEST SIDE.
AT A BARGAIN.
THE NEW
TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT
BRICK RESIDENCES,
1284 to 1312 Wilcox-av.;
Between San Francisco and Sacramento-avs.
8 rooms, bath, furnace, mantels, and all modern improvements.
Deepest lots in neighborhood, 125 feet.
Handsome cut-stone trimmings and plate-glass windows.
Three just sold, and the rest will go within the next 30 days.
Speak quick if you want one.
Price, $3,900 to $4,200, with easy terms to suit customers.
Madison-st. cars run within one block of this property.
Apply on premises, or to
CORNELIUS BARKER,
No. 1313, opposite.

FOR SALE—
1339 Fulton-st.
1343 Fulton-st.
1351 Fulton-st.
1353 Fulton-st.
1355 Fulton-st.
1359 Fulton-st.
These are 2-story detached brick houses, having 7 and 8 rooms each; lots 24x150. We are now remodeling them, putting in hot and cold water, bath-room, sewer, and everything needed to make a complete and comfortable little home. Every room nicely papered, large front and back yards, new coal sheds, and walks. Take a look at these houses before purchasing. They cannot be duplicated in the city for the money. Perfect little gems. They will be ready for occupancy May 1. Secure one now or it will be too late. The above six are all we have on this street. Within 2 blocks of both steam and horse cars. Take Lake-st. cars to Francisco and walk two blocks north to Fulton, and look at them while the work is going on and be convinced yourself that they are bargains; the house alone can hardly be built for the price we ask. We are closing these out for $2,800 each, small cash payment, balance $35 per month. Perfect title. SHELDON, HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, 93 Loomis, 9-room stone front, D. B. & K. on first floor; a cozy little home for a small family; want an offer; must be sold this week.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CONGRESS-ST., EAST OF ASHland-av.—$6,500 will buy a modern-built 2-story, cellar, and attic brick house, with all improvements; first-class order; possession at once. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—757 WEST JACKSON-ST., 37 feet front at corner of Winchester-av.; two story frame house, south front; 12 rooms; large cellar and stables; will sell or rent at a bargain if applied for at once.
H. A. WHEELER, 19 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF ADAMS and Peoria-sts., 125x80, partially improved; rent, $2,500; will make the price an inducement to buy. M. A. WELLS, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—6 NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, complete in every respect, on Colorado-av., between Albany and Kedzie, half way between Madison and Van Buren-st. horse-cars; price $3,500, on very easy terms to the right kind of parties; houses open every day. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, owner, 242 Rialto Building.

FOR SALE—125X100, COR. POLK AND PAULINA-sts., $70 per foot.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—354 AND 356 PARK-AV.—60 FEET, with two good frame houses, for $7,500; a good investment.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—88X125 FEET, WITH PARTY wall west side lot, W. Harrison, opposite Irving-place; $90 foot.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCK—
New block on West Side, three stores and flats above; on good business street; rented now for $2,300; will sell at a price that will pay 10 per cent.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
17 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—
266 S. Paulina-st., a good cottage and barn; alley on side and rear; $3,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 CAMPBELL PARK, A BEAUtiful, well-built modern house, 7 rooms, cement cellar, and laundry, plate and stained glass, as fine a little home as can be found in Chicago for small family; $5,000, easy terms; also two other elegant houses on same street, one of the beauty-spots of Chicago; near Harrison, Ogden-av., and Van Buren-st. cars. Or will rent. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN LAKE and Fulton-sts., lot 82x125, including frame improvements; $20,000; this piece can be made to pay handsomely, being in the immediate vicinity of new market. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$61,000—SACRIFICE OF $11,000 IF sold before June 1, to close an estate—West Madison-st. brick block, 120x70, lot 125 feet deep; stores and flats; built in 1884; rents over $6,000. E. L. STEWART, 162 Washington-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—COR. POLK AND PAULINA, 125X100.
Cor. Polk and Laflin, 73x125.
Cor. Oakley and Ohio, 25, 50, or 100 feet.
A number of good lots left on Ohio, Erie, and Huron, between Leavitt and Oakley.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—918 AND 920 WEST MADISON-ST., 3-story block with coal-yard and brick buildings in rear; price very low if sold at once.
P. A. GEORGE,
54 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—78 AND 80 ABERDEEN-ST.; LOT 50X 135, with a double frame house; alley on one side and rear; $8,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS CORner on Harrison-st., paying about 10 per cent net; $15,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house, Connecticut brown stone, very elegant interior, 30-foot lot; $45,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house, rock faced buff Bedford stone front, 25 ft. wide, handsome elevation; best possible plan for a 25-ft. house; connecting rooms on chamber floor; mantels and tile work very expensive; diningroom and kitchen on parlor floor; abundance of sunshine; large bathroom finished in birch and cherry, with porcelain-lined tub and large outside window; sewerage and plumbing of the best and most expensive kind; $26,500.
NEW MODERN HOUSE, built one year ago, heated by hot water; lot 36 ft. front; conservatory for flowers; $32,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful modern house, north of 29th-st.; $80,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house, south of 29th-st., 25 ft. wide; $18,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.:
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. situated about 200 ft. south of 26th-st., east front, between two fine residences; this lot is extra desirable.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x174 ft., east front, 200 ft. south of 34th-st., only $350 per ft. Two $25,000 houses are to be built immediately on the adjoining property.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100x174 ft. s. w. cor. 34th-st. This is in many respects the finest vacant corner on the boulevard.
PRAIRIE-AV.—50x178 ft., being the south half of the vacant s. w. corner of 29th-st. Decidedly the best bargain on Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET ON WABASH-AV., near 35th-st.; only $125 if closed at once.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ALDINE-COURT, NEAR 39TH-ST., 22, 44, or 66 feet, east and west front lots, cheap.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOT 50X151, WITH BUILDINGS, ON State, near 18th-st.; price $22,000.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON COLLEGE-PLACE AT $120; good location for flats.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN IN NEW MODern hardwood finish 9-room and cellar house, Calumet-av., near 31st.; positive sacrifice; several other elegant houses on South Side, choice locations, very cheap. S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON S. PARK-AV., E. F., N. of 32d-st.; only $125 if taken now. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 TO 75 FEET ON WABASH-AV., e. f., near 38th-st., at $105; all assessments paid.
BOWERS & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE NO. 2956 Michigan-boulevard; the house is first-class in every respect, and the elegant mirrors, book-cases, etc., go with it; brick stables. D. S. TAYLOR, Room 46, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25 TO 175 FT. ON GRAND-BOULEvard, east front, north of 37th-st., only $150.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2946 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-STORY AND basement, octagon stone-front; all conveniences. C. PERRY, 1741 Deming-court.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, Calumet-av., near 32d-st., 4 rooms deep; very fine location; rent $70.
MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT—3638 STATE-st.—Substantial new 3-story, attic and basement building, well rented; low price. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., Room 54.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST., A beautiful stone-front residence, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; will be sold at a bargain.
POLKEY & McCALLUM,
90 La Salle-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE, BAY front house, on one of the best streets near the Lake Shore-drive, north of Chicago-av. and east of State-st., 14 rooms, dining room and kitchen on parlor floor, laundry, furnace room, and everything complete. Address owner, R 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—48 BELLEVUE PLACE—DELIGHTful house of twelve rooms, cabinet finish of hard woods; modern in every respect; choicest location on North Side; look at it before buying elsewhere. As an investment can guarantee to be rented to pay over 8 per cent net. F. C. POPE, Owner, 8 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 87 Lincoln-av., in good order; will be sold at a bargain; immediate possession.
WALTER MATTOCKS, 184 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST OF ALL OPPORTUNITIES
TO
SECURE A HOME
ON
HIGH, HEALTHFUL GROUND.
SURE TO INCREASE IN VALUE,
AND ON
TERMS UNEQUALLED ELSEWHERE.
The Hermosa & Pennock Land Agency offers a limited number of homes on the best terms ever presented in Chicago. These beautiful suburbs are 27 feet above city level; 20 minutes from Union depot; 6 cents fare.
NEW HOUSES. LONG TIME.
LOW PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS.
Periodical payments released in case of disability by accident; all paid, less interest, refunded; obligations for deferred payments cancelled, and clear title to property given to purchaser's family in case of his death before completing payments. All fears of foreclosure and loss by reason of casualty or death barred by express contract. Investigate the reliability of this unequalled offer, superiority of location, liberality of terms, and value of property. Room 28, 94 Washington-st.
J. A. COLEMAN, Agent.

FOR SALE—EAST END, HYDE PARK—
Grand views overlooking Lake Michigan and the Parks.
This is the only property in the South Division or southern suburbs having park frontage and enjoying an unobstructed view of the lake.
This choice property is in our hands for sale, and we believe it is the most inviting tract for residence purposes in reach of the city. There are lots with east, west, and south frontage, and they vary in depth from 150 to 300 feet.
Streets are paved and wide sidewalks laid of stone flags, and each lot is supplied with water, gas, and sewer connections.
Families can select residence sites here, and be free of all pioneering experiences usually pertaining to suburban localities.
We especially invite conference with those desiring to build during the present year; and to those needing it we will assist in finding money for their improvements.
BOGUE & HOYT,
182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—PURSUANT TO an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1887, in the case of Thomas B. Needles, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, against the Chicago Life Insurance Company, I shall, on Thursday, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1887, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at my office, Room 1, No. 182 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois, sell the following described premises, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois—to-wit: The south twenty (20) feet of the east one hundred (100) feet of Lot number four (4), in Block number five (5), Cleaverville Addition, otherwise known as No. 4026 Cottage Grove avenue, for the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) cash, unless a higher and better bid is then received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted.
Chicago, April 25th, A. D. 1887.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Receiver of the Chicago Life Insurance Company.
J. L. HIGH, Solicitor for Receiver.

FOR SALE—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!
Eight acres on Stony Island-av., near 69th-st.; 10 acres on Charles-av., corner Sixty-third-st.; 10 acres on Seventy-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.; 7 acres with riparian rights, at Seventy-eighth-st.; 3 acres at Windsor Park, ripe to subdivide, and 27 acres at Cheltenham, Coles-av., Commercial-av., and Seventy-ninth-st., macadamized, street lamps, sidewalk, and water-pipe and good buildings, church and schools; want cash offer to close up estate.
B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARborn-st.:
Best and cheapest lots at Humboldt Park, Maplewood, and all along Armitage-av., $250 to $400 each.
Some very cheap lots at South Englewood, near depot, $150 and upward.
Splendid lots at Englewood, Normal Park, and Woodlawn.
Special bargain in bunches of 10 to 20 lots near city and depots at wholesale prices.
Houses and lots, cottages and lots, in city and all near suburbs.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at prices and terms to suit everybody. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY PAYMENTS ON Fullerton-av., corner Western, 4 miles from Court House, outside city and fire limits, accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; no cash payment required of parties making improvements. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ONE NEW 8-room house with stone foundation, gas-fixtures and furnace; house a perfect gem; situated on Dickey-st., just south of 63d-st.; price $4,000; $1,000 cash, balance to suit. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—S. CHICAGO, 3 ACRES, 30 LOTS, BEtween 109th and 111th-sts.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—$4,250 WILL BUY 10-ROOM HOUSE with barn and large lot at River Forest, 10 miles from city; easy terms; 69 trains daily; will rent if not sold soon. Apply to J. A. CAST, Room 436 Rialto Building, opposite Michigan Southern Depot.

FOR SALE—100X160, WABASH-AV., CORNER 57th-st.; 50x125, 42d-st., near Vincennes-av.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY GODFREY SCHMID, ROOM 49, 81 Clark-st.:
NINE ACRES
near Cragin, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—ON ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad, new 10-room house, newly-papered and grained all through; has all modern improvements. Lot 35x175. Price—$4,500; little cash, balance to suit. Go and see it; No. 5743 Kimbark-av.; only 5 minutes' walk from depot.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—
HOUSES,
HOUSES,
HOUSES.
A full and complete list of houses in
Oakland,
Kenwood,
Hyde Park,
and South Park,
at all prices.
B. A. ULRICH,
Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER FOREST; 50 TRAINS DAILY; handsome home; two minutes to depot; bargain. Address P 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.
Nos. 4031 and 4039 Prairie-av., new 10-room brick houses; all modern improvements. Will sell at low prices and on terms to suit.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST., one lot at $55 if closed this week; worth $70.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—HOUSE AND LOT—A bargain. Address P 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—MAYWOOD—
Two blocks from depot, 9 rooms, modern improvements; lot 132x132, with shrubbery; will sell at a bargain and on easy payments. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING SITE ON Western Indiana Railroad, only six miles out; depot one block from property; fare 5c; six freight lines pass frontage. Address G. & B., S 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAR KENWOOD DISTRICT—A complete home at actual cost for improvements and reasonable price for lot; built and occupied one year by owner. 11, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—A CORNER 166X150, Woodlawn Station, South Park and 64th-st.; must be sold to close an estate. L. F. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—PARKSIDE LOTS, ACCESSIBLE BY Illinois Central Railroad, two blocks from Seventieth-st. depot, $825 per foot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HOUSE AND CORNER, 142X 251; finely located; Highland Park; $3,000, $40 monthly. Room 15 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW HOUSE AND 100 FT. at Winnetka, $4,000, at $40 monthly; house almost worth the money. 15 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—E. ½ N. E. ¼ SEC. 18, 36, 14, TOWN OF Thornton, Cook Co., Ill., 80 acres, near crossing Illinois Central and Grand Trunk R. R.; $75 per acre; terms easy. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—9 ROOM HOUSE and large lot; also 10 room house for rent. Apply to owner, A. S. JOHNSTON, 72 Ewing-st., or Hinsdale.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—9, 10, AND 11 room houses with 50 or 100 feet. This is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County. Will sell on easy terms.
E. A. TILLOTSON, Room 31, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN HOME ABOUT ONE hour from city; large, fine house and all outbuildings, with 10 acres finely shaded ground; fruit of every kind; price, $15,000; a bargain; might exchange for city property. Address V 18, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NEW 6-ROOM cottage, 30-foot lot, hot and cold water, bath, mantel, and grate; $1,900; $300 down, balance to suit. New two-story house, $2,600.
S. M. SMITH, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—TWO VERY DESIRAble south-front lots, 30 feet each, only $70 per foot.
P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 54 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.: Several cottages and lots below value, Maplewood and Humboldt Park; also at Englewood and Normal Park at cost now.
Cheapest lots in market at Normal Park and South Englewood; 28 lots on boulevard and park only $6,000; an immense bargain.

FOR SALE—AT IRVING PARK, TWO BLOCKS east of depot, 9-room house; special bargain on long time. H. J. EDWARDS, 222 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE AT TRACY Hights, on Rock Island Railway; special bargain and easy terms if taken at once; agent on ground.
BROOKS, Room 57, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR NORMAL PARK in line of best improvements, suitable for first-class residences. Room 53 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT TRACY HEIGHTS—SURrounded by fine improvements, on ridge two blocks from depot; 28 daily trains on Rock Island Railway; agent on ground. O. H. BROOKS, Room 57, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—8-ROOM HOUSE; BATH and store room, 50-foot lot, 16 trees, south front; 30 minutes from city; part cash, balance monthly; will trade for lots between California-av. and Garfield Park. C. N. SOUTHER, 63 South Clark-st., Owner.

FOR SALE—GOOD TRACTS FOR SUBDIVISION in Hyde Park, Lake, and West Chicago; $500 to $2,000 per acre. PHILIP MYERS, R. 5, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT GARFIELD—5 CHOICE LOTS; make an offer.
DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 and 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—HOUSES IN BEST locations; 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 rooms, stone foundations, macadamized streets, perfect drainage, excellent schools, markets, and churches; prices ranging from $1,500 to $6,500, terms to suit everybody; two or three nice places to rent; shown free. Come in and see about it. C. W. RICHMOND, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ROSALIE VILLAS; NEW BRICK modern houses, 8 to 12 rooms on Rosalie Court, South Park Station Illinois Central Railroad.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THESE PRICES—MADIson-st. lots, 25x175; $700 to $900.
Washington-st. lots, 25x180; $700 and $750.
Adjoining city limits, west of Garfield Park; streets 100 feet wide, with sidewalks, trees, etc.; two lines horse cars. Other lots in the vicinity $550 to $600. The cheapest property in the market. Call and see it.
M. A. FARR, Room 17, 105 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ACRE PIECE, between the boulevards north of Washington Park, cheap.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, CORNER LINCOLN, Evanston, Grove, and Hartray-avs., North Evanston, 16 rooms, handsome stables, coachman's cottage, ice house, beautiful grove, lawn and garden, 36 5X223; buildings alone cost $8,500; will sell this month for $8,000, or exchange for Chicago income property. H. L. STEWART, 162 Washington-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—AURORA, ILL.—BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, four mantels, gas fixtures, furnace, water; lot 132x132 feet, nice lawn, walks, shade trees, grapes, ornamental shrubbery; only five minutes' walk from the depot; rare chance to purchase an elegant home. Call on or write MERVIN TABOR, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE 3-STORY BRICK hotel known as the Barton House, with large livery barn; also the Warren Steam Planing Mill, with boiler and engine, shafting, planer, and matcher, and other machinery therein; also ten to twelve pieces of improved property, and about 300 village lots, all located at Warren, Ill.; titles perfect; will sell on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments; Warren is a live town. Apply to JAMES BAYNE, owner, Warren, Jo Daviess Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 75¼ ACRES, IMPROVED, nicely located, good soil, running water; if sold before June 1 crops go with the place. Price $60 per acre. Address B. CHAPMAN, P. O. Box 24, Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—Farm of 200 acres, 100 plowed; timber and hay land, good water, also large range adjoining; at crossing of 3 railroads, 60 miles from Chicago; house new, 24x34, 2 stories; barn 50x100, cattle-yards, etc.
S. A. LITTLE,
109 Dearborn-st.,
at Melcher's between 1 and 2 p. m.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN AND ON EASY terms—One of the best 160 acre improved and cultivated grain and stock farms in Illinois, 70 miles west of Chicago, ½ mile from depot, and good market; or will exchange for improved Chicago property. Address OWNER, W 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR IOWA STOCK FARM of 225 acres, 70 miles from the Mississippi, on line of Northwestern Railway, one mile from depot and ten from Cedar Rapids; located in one of the earliest-settled and most populous counties; fine new modern buildings. Apply to S. C. CORNISH, Bertram, Linn County, Ia.

FOR SALE—LAND IN GEORGIA; WILL ALSO examine title of land in Georgia. E. WAKELEY, Room 23, No. 58 Dearborn-st., or Savannah, Ga.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS WISHING TO MAKE quick sale of West Side real estate will do well to leave particulars NOW at this office.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ON BLUE ISLAND-AV.—A GOOD clean piece of income-paying property; $10,000 to $25,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership existing lately between the undersigned John J. Coughlin and Frank A. Dennis, carrying on a Turkish bath known as No. 169 Wabash-av., was on the 28th day of April, 1887, dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business in future will be carried on by the said Frank A. Dennis. The said John J. Coughlin is to discharge all debts against the firm.

RATS—CATCH THEM EVERY TIME WITH MARTY'S French trap. Depot 18 Dearborn-st.

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ENGLISH AS SHE IS TAUGHT

MARK TWAIN'S AMUSING ARTICLE IN THE APRIL "CENTURY."

What Was Revealed by the Study of a Series of Examination Papers Taken from Various Schools—Frantic Questions and the Funniest Sort of Funny Answers—Unconscious Humor Perpetrated by the Boys and Girls of Today—How to Teach.

April *Century:* Nothing could be more amusing than the unconscious humor of "English as She Is Taught," in this number of the *Century*, yet where is the thoughtful reader whose laughter is not followed by something very like dismay? Here are examination papers taken from many schools, evolved from many brains; yet are they so like in character that all might be the work of one puzzled schoolboy struggling with matters too deep for him.

Undoubtedly many of these children have been poorly taught, and poorly taught in the same way, but the trouble lies back of indifferent teachers, and even back of indifferent or ambitious school boards. It rests upon us all as a people. We are too heedless of detail and too ambitious for number, or size, or appearance. We know too little of thoroughness; we demand impossible things; naturally, one of the things we get is the result embodied in "English as She Is Taught."

Every conscientious teacher can tell how he is hampered by his overruling schoolboard or constituency. Sometimes it may attempt to guide; more frequently it suspects. His individuality is stamped out; his freshness of method and organization is distrusted. He knows that too many subjects are taught in a superficial, hap-hazard way, but he can make no change, for the genius of the people is against him. He knows that his assistants are working without adequate direction or organization; but his own hands are too often tied. Too often, too, the teacher is untrained and heedless—often a mere sojourner in the school, preparing for other things; often the creature of a board dominated by a political or a sectarian majority. We need trained and enthusiastic teachers; unbiased, unpolitical, and carefully chosen school-boards; less ambition and more thoroughness; less of the *what* and more of the *why;* less immaturity striving to appear mature, and less ignorance masking itself under assurance. But the question arises: Who is to teach the American people this?

[Following is the full text of the article referred to]:

In the appendix to Croker's Boswell's Johnson, one finds this anecdote:

Cato's Soliloquy.—One day Mrs. Gastrel set a little girl to repeat to him [Dr. Samuel Johnson] Cato's Soliloquy, which she went through very correctly. The doctor, after a pause, asked the child:

"What was to bring Cato to an end?"

She said it was a knife.

"No, my dear, it was not so."

"My Aunt Polly said it was a knife."

"Why, Aunt Polly's knife *may do*, but it was a *dagger*, my dear."

He then asked her the meaning of "bane and antidote," which she was unable to give. Mrs. Gastrel said:

"You cannot expect so young a child to know the meaning of such words."

He then said:

"My dear, how many pence are there in *sixpence?*"

"I cannot tell, sir," was the half-terrified reply.

On this, addressing himself to Mrs. Gastrel, he said:

"Now, my dear lady, can anything be more ridiculous than to teach a child Cato's Soliloquy, who does not know how many pence there are in sixpence?"

In a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society Prof. Ravenstein quoted the following list of frantic questions, and said that they had been asked in an examination:

Mention all the names of places in the world derived from Julius Cæsar or Augustus Cæsar.

Where are the following rivers: Pisuerga, Sakaria, Guadalete, Jalon, Mulde?

All you know of the following: Machacha, Pilmo, Schebulos, Crivoscia, Basecs, Mancikert, Taxhen, Citeaux, Meloria, Zutphen.

The highest peaks of the Karakorum range.

The number of universities in Prussia.

Why are the tops of mountains continually covered with snow (*sic*)?

Name the length and breadth of the streams of lava which issued from the Skaptar Jokul in the eruption of 1783.

That list would oversize nearly everybody's geographical knowledge. Isn't it reasonably possible that in our schools many of the questions in all studies are several miles ahead of where the pupil is?—that he is set to struggle with things that are ludicrously beyond his present reach, hopelessly beyond his present strength? This remark in passing, and by way of text; now I come to what I was going to say.

I have just now fallen upon a darling literary curiosity. It is a little book, a manuscript compilation, and the compiler sent it to me with the request that I say whether I think it ought to be published or not. I said yes; but as I slowly grow wise, I briskly grow cautious; and so, now that the publication is imminent, it has seemed to me that I should feel more comfortable if I could divide up this responsibility with the public by adding them to the court. Therefore, I will print some extracts from the book, in the hope that they may make converts to my judgment that the volume has merit which entitles it to publication.

As to its character. Every one has sampled "English as She is Spoke" and "English as She is Wrote"; this little volume furnishes us an instructive array of examples of "English as She is Taught"—in the public schools of—well, this country. The collection is made by a teacher in those schools, and all the examples in it are genuine—none of them have been tampered with or doctored in any way. From time to time, during several years, whenever a pupil has delivered himself of anything peculiarly quaint or toothsome in the course of his recitations this teacher and her associates have privately set that thing down in a memorandum-book, strictly following the original as to grammar, construction, spelling, and all, and the result is this literary curiosity.

The contents of the book consist mainly of answers given by the boys and girls to questions, said answers being given sometimes verbally, sometimes in writing. The subjects touched upon are fifteen in number: I. Etymology; II. Grammar; III. Mathematics; IV. Geography; V. "Original"; VI. Analysis; VII. History; VIII. "Intellectual"; IX. Philosophy; X. Physiology; XI. Astronomy; XII. Politics; XIII. Music; XIV. Oratory; XV. Metaphysics.

You perceive that the poor little young idea has taken a shot at a good many kinds of game in the course of the book. Now as to results. Here are some quaint definitions of words. It will be noticed that in all of these instances the sound of the word, or the look of it on paper, has misled the child:

Aborigines, a system of mountains.
Alias, a good man in the Bible.
Amenable, anything that is mean.
Assiduity, state of being an acid.
Auriferous, pertaining to an orifice.
Ammonia, the food of the gods.
Capillary, a little caterpillar.
Corniferous, rocks in which fossil corn is found.
Emolument, a headstone to a grave.
Equestrian, one who asks questions.
Eucharist, one who plays euchre.
Franchise, anything belonging to the French.
Idolater, a very idol person.
Ipecac, a man who likes a good dinner.
Irrigate, to make fun of.
Mendacious, what can be mended.
Mercenary, one who feels for another.
Parasite, a kind of umbrella.
Parasite, the murder of an infant.
Publican, a man who does his prayers in public.
Tenacious, ten acres of land.

Here is one where the phrase "publicans and sinners" has got mixed up in the child's mind with politics, and the result is a definition which takes one in a sudden and unexpected way:

Republican, a sinner mentioned in the Bible.

Also in Democratic newspapers now and then. Here are two where the mistake has resulted from sound assisted by remote fact:

Plagiarist, a writer of plays.
Demagogue, a vessel containing beer and other liquids.

I cannot quite make out what it was that misled the pupil in the following instances; it would not seem to have been the sound of the word, nor the look of it in print:

Asphyxia, a grumbling, fussy temper.
Quarternions, a bird with a flat beak and no bill, living in New Zealand.
Quarternions, the name given to a style of art practiced by the Phœnicians.
Quarternions, a religious convention held every hundred years.
Sibilant, the state of being idiotic.
Crosier, a staff carried by the Deity.

In the following sentences the pupil's ear has been deceiving him again:

The marriage was illegible.
He was totally dismasted with the whole performance.
He enjoys riding on a philosopher.
She was very quick at repertoire.
He prayed for the waters to subsidize.
The leopard is watching his sheep.
They had a strawberry vestibule.

Here is one which—well, now, how often we do slam right into the truth without ever suspecting it:

The men employed by the gas company go round and speculate the meter.

Indeed they do, dear; and when you grow up, many and many's the time you will notice it in the gas bill. In the following sentences the little people have some information to convey, every time; but in my case they failed to connect: the light always went out on the keystone word:

The coercion of some things is remarkable; as bread and molasses.
Her hat is contiguous because she wears it on one side.
He preached to an egregious congregation.
The captain eliminated a bullet through the man's heart.
You should take caution and be precarious.
The supercilious girl acted with vicissitude when the perennial time came.

That last is a curiously plausible sentence; one seems to know what it means, and yet he knows all the time that he doesn't. Here is an odd (but entirely proper) use of a word, and a most sudden descent from a lofty philosophical altitude to a very practical and homely illustration:

We should endeavor to avoid extremes—like those of wasps and bees.

And here—with "zoölogical" and "geological" in his mind, but not ready to his tongue—the small scholar has innocently gone and let out a couple of secrets which ought never to have been divulged in any circumstances:

There are a good many donkeys in theological gardens.
Some of the best fossils are found in theeological cabinets.

Under the head of "Grammar" the little scholars furnished the following information:

Gender is the distinguishing nouns without regard to sex.
A verb is something to eat.
Adverbs should always be used as adjectives and adjectives as adverbs.
Every sentence and name of God must begin with a caterpillar.

"Caterpillar" is well enough, but capital letter would have been stricter. The following is a brave attempt at a solution, but it failed to liquify:

When they are going to say some prose or poetry before they say the poetry or prose they must put a semicolon just after the introduction of the prose or poetry.

The chapter on "Mathematics" is full of fruit. From it I take a few samples—mainly in an unripe state:

A straight line is any distance between two places.
Parallel lines are lines that can never meet until they run together.
A circle is a round straight line with a hole in the middle.
Things which are equal to each other are equal to anything else.
To find the number of square feet in a room you multiply the room by the number of the feet. The product is the result.

Right you are. In the matter of geography this little book is unspeakably rich. The questions do not appear to have applied the microscope to the subject, as did those quoted by Prof. Ravenstein; still, they proved plenty difficult enough without that. These pupils did not hunt with a microscope, they hunted with a shotgun; this is shown by the crippled condition of the game they brought in:

America is divided into the Passific slope and the Mississippi valey.
North America is separated by Spain.
America consists from north to south about 500 miles.
The United States is quite a small country compared with some other countrys, but is about as industrious.
The capital of the United States is Long Island.
The five seaports of the U. S. are Newfunland and Sanfrancisco.
The principal products of the U. S. is earthquakes and volcanoes.
The Alaginnies are mountains in Philadelphia.
The Rocky Mountains are on the western side of Philadelphia.
Cape Hateras is a vast body of water surrounded by land and flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.
Mason and Dixon's line is the Equater.
One of the leading industries of the United States is mollasses, book-covers, numbers, gas, teaching, lumber, manufacturers, paper-making, publishers, coal.
In Austria the principal occupation is gathering Austrich feathers.
Gibraltar is an island built on a rock.
Russia is very cold and tyrannical.
Sicily is one of the Sandwich Islands.
Hindoostan flows through the Ganges and empties into the Mediterranean Sea.
Ireland is called the Emigrant Isle because it is so beautiful and green.
The width of the different zones Europe lies in depend upon the surrounding country.
The imports of a country are the things that are paid for, the exports are the things that are not.
Climate lasts all the time and weather only a few days.
The two most famous volcanoes of Europe are Sodom and Gomorrah.

The chapter headed "Analysis" shows us that the pupils in our public schools are not merely loaded up with those showy facts about geography, mathematics, and so on, and left in that incomplete state; no, there's machinery for clarifying and expanding their minds. They are required to take poems and analyze them, dig out their common sense, reduce them to statistics, and reproduce them in a luminous prose translation which shall tell you at a glance what the poet was trying to get at. One sample will do. Here is a stanza from "The Lady of the Lake," followed by the pupil's impressive explanation of it:

Alone, but with unbated zeal,
The horseman plied with scourge and steel;
For jaded now and spent with toil,
Embossed with foam and dark with soil,
While every gasp with sobs he drew,
The laboring stag strained full in view.

The man who rode on the horse performed the whip and an instrument made of steel alone with strong ardor not diminishing, for, being tired from the time passed with hard labor overworked with anger and ignorant with weariness, while every breath for labor he drew with cries full of sorrow, the young deer made imperfect who worked hard filtered in sight.

I see, now, that I never understood that poem before. I have had glimpses of its meaning, in moments when I was not as ignorant with weariness as usual, but this is the first time the whole spacious idea of it ever filtered in sight. If I were a public-school pupil I would put those other studies aside and stick to analysis; for, after all, it is the thing to spread your mind.

We come now to historical matters, historical remains, one might say. As one turns the pages he is impressed with the depth to which one date has been driven into the American child's head—1492. The date is there, and it is there to stay. And it is always at hand, always deliverable at a moment's notice. But the Fact that belongs with it? That is quite another matter. Only the date itself is familiar and sure; its vast Fact has failed of lodgment. It would appear that whenever you ask a public-school pupil when a thing—anything, no matter what—happened, and he is in doubt, he always rips out his 1492. He applies it to everything, from the landing of the ark to the introduction of the horse-car. Well, after all, it is our first date, and so it is right enough to honor it, and pay the public schools to teach our children to honor it:

George Washington was born in 1492.
Washington wrote the Declareation of Independence in 1492.
St. Bartholemew was massacred in 1492.
The Brittains were the Saxons who entered England in 1492 under Julius Cæsar.
The earth is 1,492 miles in circumference.

To proceed with "History":

Christopher Columbus was called the Father of his Country.
Queen Isabella of Spain sold her watch and chain and other millinery so that Columbus could discover America.
The Indian wars were very desecrating to the country.
The Indians pursued their warfare by hiding in the bushes and then scalping them.
Capt. John Smith has been styled the father of his country. His life was saved by his daughter Pochahantas.
The Puritans found an insane asylum in the wilds of America.
The Stamp act was to make everybody stamp all materials so they should be null and void.
Washington died in Spain almost brokenhearted. His remains were taken to the cathedral in Havana.
Gorilla warfare was where men rode on gorillas.
John Brown was a very good insane man who tried to get fugitives slaves into Virginia. He captured all the inhabitants, but was finally conquered and condemned to his death. The Confederasy was formed by the fugitive slaves.
Alfred the Great reigned 872 years. He was distinguished for letting some buckwheat cakes burn, and the lady scolded him.
Henry Eight was famous for being a great widower haveing lost several wives.
Lady Jane Grey studied Greek and Latin and was beheaded after a few days.
John Bright is noted for an incurable disease.
Lord James Gordon Bennett instigated the Gordon Riots.
The Middle Ages come in between antiquity and posterity.
Luther introduced Christianity into England a good many thousand years ago. His birthday was November, 1883. He was once a Pope. He lived at the time of the Rebellion of Worms.
Julius Cæsar is noted for his famous telegram dispatch I came I saw I conquered.
Julius Cæsar was really a very great man. He was a very great soldier and wrote a book for beginners in the Latin.
Cleopatra was caused by the death of an asp which she dissolved in a wine cup.
The only form of government in Greece was a limited monkey.
The Persian war lasted about 500 years.
Greece had only seven wise men.
Socrates . . . destroyed some statues and had to drink Shamrock.

Here is a fact correctly stated; and yet it is phrased with such ingenious infelicity that it can be depended upon to convey misinformation every time it is uncarefully read:

By the Salic law no woman or descendant of a woman could occupy the throne.

To show how far a child can travel in history with judicious and diligent boosting in the public school, we select the following mosaic:

Abraham Lincoln was born in Wales in 1599.

In the chapter headed "Intellectual" I find a great number of most interesting statements. A sample or two may be found not amiss:

Bracebridge Hall was written by Henry Irving.
Snow Bound was written by Peter Cooper.
The House of the Seven Gables was written by Lord Bryant.
Edgar A. Poe was a very curdling writer.
Cotton Mather was a writter who invented the cotten gin and wrote histories.
Beowulf wrote the Scriptures.
Ben Jonson survived Shakspeare in some respects.
In the Canterbury Tale it gives account of King Alfred on his way to the shrine of Thomas Bucket.
Chaucer was the father of English pottery.
Chaucer was a bland verse writer of the third century.
Chaucer was succeeded by H. Wads. Longfellow an American Writer. His writings were chiefly prose and nearly one hundred years elapsed.
Shakspere translated the Scriptures and it was called St. James because he did it.

In the middle of the chapter I find many pages of information concerning Shakspeare's plays, Milton's works, and those of Bacon, Addison, Samuel Johnson, Fielding, Richardson, Sterne, Smollett, De Foe, Locke, Pope, Swift, Goldsmith, Burns, Cowper, Wordsworth, Gibbon, Byron, Coleridge, Hood, Scott, Macaulay, George Eliot, Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, Browning, Mrs. Browning, Tennyson, and Disraeli—a fact which shows that into the restricted stomach of the public-school pupil is shoveled every year the blood, bone, and viscera of a gigantic literature, and the same is there digested and disposed of in a most successful and characteristic and gratifying public-school way. I have space for but a trifling few of the results:

Lord Byron was the son of an heiress and a drunken man.
Wm. Wordsworth wrote the Barefoot Boy and Imitations on Immortality.
Gibbon wrote a history of his travels in Italy. This was original.
George Eliot left a wife and children who mourned greatly for his genius.
George Eliot Miss Mary Evans Mrs. Cross Mrs. Lewis was the greatest female poet unless George Sands is made an exception of.
Bulwell is considered a good writer.
Sir Walter Scott Charles Bronte Alfred the Great and Johnson were the first great novelists.
Thomas Babington Makorlay graduated at Harvard and then studied law, he was raised to the peerage as baron in 1557 and died in 1776.

Here are two or three miscellaneous facts that may be of value, if taken in moderation:

Homer's writings are Homer's Essays Virgil the Aneid and Paradise lost some people say that these poems were not written by Homer but by another man of the same name.
A sort of sadness kind of shone in Bryant's poems.
Holmes is a very profligate and amusing writer.

When the public-school pupil wrestles with the political features of the Great Republic, they throw him sometimes:

A bill becomes a law when the President vetos it.
The three departments of the Government is the President rules the world, the governor rules the State, the mayor rules the city.
The first conscientious Congress met in Philadelphia.
The Constitution of the United States was established to insure domestic hostility.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again. As follows:

The Constitution of the United States is that part of the book at the end which nobody reads.

And here she rises once more and untimely. There should be a limit to public-school instruction; it cannot be wise or well to let the young find out everything:

Congress is divided into civilized half civilized and savage.

Here are some results of study in music and oratory:

An interval in music is the distance on the keyboard from one piano to the next.
A rest means you are not to sing it.
Emphasis is putting more distress on one word than another.

The chapter on "Physiology" contains much that ought not to be lost to science:

Physillogigy is to study about your bones stummick and vertebry.
Occupations which are injurious to health are carbolic acid gas which is impure blood.
We have an upper and a lower skin. The lower skin moves all the time and the upper skin moves when we do.
The body is mostly composed of water and about one half is avaricious tissue.
The stomach is a small pear-shaped bone situated in the body.
The gastric juice keeps the bones from creaking.
The Chyle flows up the middle of the backbone and reaches the heart where it meets the oxygen and is purified.
The salivary glands are used to salivate the body.
In the stomach starch is changed to cane sugar and cane sugar to sugar cane.
The olfactory nerve enters the cavity of the orbit and is developed into the special sense of hearing.
The growth of a tooth begins in the back of the mouth and extends to the stomach.
If we were on a railroad track and a train was coming the train would deafen our ears so that we couldn't see to get off the track.

If, up to this point, none of my quotations have added flavor to the Johnsonian anecdote at the head of this article, let us make another attempt:

The theory that intuitive truths are discovered by the light of nature originated from St. John's interpretation of a passage in the Gospel of Plato.
The weight of the earth is found by comparing a mass of known lead with that of a mass of unknown lead.
To find the weight of the earth take the length of a degree on a meridian and multiply by 62½ pounds.
The spheres are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides.
A body will go just as far in the first second as the body will go plus the force of gravity, and that's equal to twice what the body will go.
Specific gravity is the weight to be compared weight of an equal volume of or that is the weight of a body compared with the weight of an equal volume.
The law of fluid pressure divide the different forms of organized bodies by the form of attraction and the number increased will be the form.
Inertia is that property of bodies by virtue of which it cannot change its own condition of rest or motion. In other words, it is the negative quality of passiveness either in recoverable latency or insipient latescence.

If a laugh is fair here not the struggling child, nor the unintelligent teacher—or rather the unintelligent boards, committees, and trustees—is the proper target for it. All through this little book one detects the signs of a certain probable fact—that a large part of the pupil's "instruction" consists in cramming him with obscure and wordy "rules" which he does not understand and has no time to understand. It would be as useful to cram him with brickbats; they would at least stay. In a town in the interior of New York, a few years ago, a gentleman set forth a mathematical problem and proposed to give a prize to every public-school pupil who should furnish the correct solution of it. Twenty-two of the brightest boys in the public schools entered the contest. The problem was not a very difficult one for pupils of their mathematical rank and standing, yet they all failed—by a hair—through one trifling mistake or another. Some searching questions were asked, when it turned out that these lads were as glib as parrots with the "rules," but could not reason out a single rule or explain the principle underlying it. Their memories had been stocked, but not their understandings. It was a case of brickbat culture, pure and simple.

There are several curious "compositions" in the little book, and we must make room for one. It is full of naïveté, brutal truth and unembarrassed directness, and is the funniest (genuine) boy's composition I think I have ever seen:

ON GIRLS.

Girls are very stuckup and dignefied in their manner and be have your. They think more of dress than anything and like to play with dowls and rags. They cry if they see a cow in a far distance and are afraid of guns. They stay at home all the time and go to church Sunday. They are al-ways sick. They are al-ways funny and making fun of boy's hands and they say how dirty. They can't play marbels. I pity them poor things. They make fun of boys and then turn round and love them. I don't beleave they ever kiled a cat or anything. They look out every nite and say oh ant the moon lovely. Thir is one thing I have not told and that is they always now their lessons bettern boys.

From Mr. Edward Channing's recent article in *Science:*

The marked difference between the books now being produced by French, English, and American travelers, on the one hand, and German explorers on the other, is too great to escape attention. That difference is due entirely to the fact that in school and university the German is taught, in the first place to see, and in the second place to understand what he does see.—*Mark Twain.*

English as She Is Spelled.

The Squaw of a chief of the Sioux
Eloped with a red-headed Jioux;
The pair in Dubuque
The husband o'ertuque.
And this made a nice how-dioux-yioux-dioux.

GOLDEN WEDDING BELLS.

MARRIAGE OF MISS CROCKER, THE MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER.

Brilliant Wedding in Grace Church, San Francisco—Such Elaborate Decorations Rarely Seen—The Church Crowded During the Ceremony—What the Bride Wore and How She Looked—The Wedding Breakfast.

San Francisco Special to the New York *World:* The marriage of Miss Hattie Crocker, daughter of Charles Crocker, the railway magnate, to Charles B. Alexander Sr., New York, took place at noon today at Grace Church. The church has a seating capacity for only 800, and as 2,000 invitations had been sent out the building was crowded almost to suffocation. The crowd began to gather at 11:15, and from that time on until noon there was a stream of carriages discharging guests at the sidewalk in front of the main entrance in Stockton street. Capt. Douglas was present with a posse of police, directing the arrival and departure of carriages and keeping back the anxious crowd of ladies and gentlemen who thronged around the doorway to get a glimpse of the bride and bridegroom. Both sides of Stockton and California streets were lined with curiosity seekers.

The decoration of the church, supervised by Sexton H. J. Fisher and executed by a corps of skillful assistants, was superb. Coming in by the main entrance from Stockton street the guests passed under a large archway of white gillyflowers and ferns, with bunches of calla lilies at intervals. Viewing the church from the north end and looking towards the altar was seen an immense archway of evergreens with gorgeous floral decorations. The large northern window-sill was banked with snowballs and tea roses on the left and a bed of variegated cinerarias on the right, sprinkled with azaleas. Over the middle aisle was an arch of white English hawthorn and gillyflowers. Over each entrance to the side aisles was a pretty arch composed of violets, crimson and purple cinerarias, bordered by ferns and supporting from the apex a large bunch of calla lilies. The four windows on either side of the church were trimmed with evergreen, and at the sills were beds of flowers selected for their harmony of color. The first window-sill on either side was arranged alike, being covered with calla lilies; the second window on the right held a bed of ferns and white hawthorn; the third was filled with snowballs and large red and white roses; the fourth held a profusion of gladiolas and bridal wreath; the second window-sill on the left was filled with wild azaleas with a border of marigolds; the third had a pleasing combination of lilacs and tea roses; the fourth was laden with bank ferns, cinerarias, and marguerites. The organ, on the left, was screened by a high fence of immense ferns nailed with red and white camellias. The baptismal font was covered with calla lilies and marigolds and draped with smilax.

Standing in front of the chancel the eye was bewildered. The chancel fence itself was three and a half feet high, the alternate pickets being composed of white gillyflowers and brilliant crimson and violet cinerarias, the point of the latch being covered with white or red camellias. In front, on the central aisle, was a double swinging gate, composed of large pink and white roses, bound by branches of yellow climbing roses on a background of ferns. To the right of the gates was a beautiful turnstile supported by a post of white and arms of white, red, pink, and yellow roses respectively. The side chancel rails were of white gillyflowers and calla lilies, and the stand was trimmed with climbing roses, terminated by bouquets of yellow marigolds on one end and lilacs on the other. Beyond the chancel the altar could be seen through an arch of smilax. Near the left of the chancel rail was a beautiful monogram, "C. and A.," standing on an easel. The "C" was composed of yellow roses and the "A" of red. The right wing of the communion rail was made of La France roses and orange blossoms and heliotrope, and the left wing of white roses, cameleias, and orange blossoms. The panels on either side of the altar were trimmed with white, and afforded a good background for stands of flowers on the altar and on each side. The centre-piece on the altar was a magnificent pot of white roses and daisies. An immense mass of La France roses reached to a hight of six feet. On eitherside of the centre-piece was a cylindrical brass vase bearing bouquets of white lilacs and eucharist. In front of each of the floral pieces were candelabra; there were also four floral vases of large proportions, two on each side of the altar. The vases were made of white daises and roses, and they held branches of roses of every color and description. In all there were several tons of flowers, and this morning Mr. Wisher had to refuse two or three wagon-loads full from the Woodward garden.

Shortly before noon Mrs. Charles Crocker, the mother of the bride, leaning on the arm of Col. Fred Crocker, entered the church, and at noon precisely the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, stood on the main floor of the church. Then, as the organ, under the skillful touch of Col. Samuel D. Mayer, played the "Bridal Chorus" from "Lohengrin," the bride and her father walked up the aisle to about one-third the distance from the chancel, where they were met by the Rev. E. R. Spalding, who officiated. Half the Episcopal service was read in the aisle, and then, followed by Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, the Rev. Mr. Surbinton led the way to the chancel. At the gates they were joined by the bridegroom, Charles B. Alexander Jr., and Henry A. Alexander, his best man. Mr. Crocker then gave his daughter's hand to Mr. Alexander, and the couple proceeded after the minister to the altar while the ushers, E. H. Sheldon, Osgood Hooper, Frank Carolan, H. B. McDowell, H. J. Crocker, and William Greenway, arranged themselves to the right and left. On the left nearest to the bride stood Mr. Crocker, and on the right next to the bridegroom stood his best man. Miss Crocker, who at first appeared somewhat nervous, regained her self-composure as she stood by the altar and she was pronounced "just too lovely." Through her long flowing yeil could be seen the large diamond stars in her hair and her beautiful diamond earrings. Mr. Alexander responded distinctly and could be heard in all parts of the church. Miss Crocker plighted her love, honor, and obedience distinctly also, but not loud enough to be audible in the vestibule.

After the pair were pronounced man and wife and had been congratulated by the minister Mrs. Alexander turned to her left and embraced her father and then turned to her husband. Col. Mayer played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," the bride took the bridegroom's arm, and the pair walked slowly and gracefully down the centre aisle. Mrs. Alexander wore a pleasant smile and bowed to those of her friends who had the good fortune to catch her eye. They were followed by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crocker, the latter wearing a white corded silk dress, with bonnet to match. Next came Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander of New York, father and mother of the bridegroom. Then Col. Fred Crocker and his little daughter and Miss Alice Green and her betrothed, Henry A. Alexander, brother of the bridegroom. They were followed by the ushers and many guests.

The wedding gown was a marvel of art. It consisted of a long court-train of white satin, around which extended deep flounces of very costly pointed lace, festooned at intervals with graceful vines and orange blossoms. The front of the gown was covered with rare old lace, combined with unique trimming of silver crystal in festoons. The front was connected with the train by great bunches of orange blossoms. The corsage was cut in Henry IV. style, beautifully trimmed with lace to match the skirt. A beautiful vine of orange blossoms extended across the corsage from the right shoulder to the waist, terminating there in long sprays. The sleeves of the bodice were slightly puffed at the shoulders and extended below the elbow, finished with a fall of lace and tiny bouquets of orange blossoms.

At the Crocker mansion, in California street, a wedding breakfast was served. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Fred Crocker only a few intimate friends were invited, and covers were laid for forty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Jr. were the recipients of a large number of costly and beautiful presents. The bride and bridegroom will soon start for their residence in New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crocker will remain in this city.

This afternoon, after the ceremony, a great many people who had had no invitation to the wedding were allowed to enter the church and view the decorations. Taber was on hand with his camera, and photographed the decorations of the chancel and the altar.

The brilliant room was given up to the display of gifts, and the large apartment was entirely filled by them, there being over a hundred presents all told.

The most prominent place was occupied by a magnificent necklace, bracelet, ring, and earrings of precious stones, including rubies, blue and yellow sapphires, and diamonds, valued at over $50,000. The bridegroom's present to his bride was earrings and ring set with large solitaires. They were of unusual size and purity. Mrs. Mark Hopkins' gift was three large silver dishes for dessert, inlaid with gold and handsomely engraved on the sides. Mrs. Timothy Hopkins gave a large silver dish, fork, and spoon. Mrs. Charles Crocker, mother of the bride, gave a brooch of pearls and diamonds the size of partridge eggs. George Crocker gave a small diamond in unique silver setting. Charles Crocker gave the deed of a residence in Fifty-ninth street, New York, which he purchased last year. Col. Crocker gave a diamond star, which the bride wore at the wedding. Col. Crocker's daughter gave an elegant toilet service. H. S. Crocker sent a coffee set in old Doulton ware. The Haggins, Floods, Townes, and other prominent families sent elegant and costly gifts.

INDIANA'S GAS FIELDS.

A Comprehensive Statement of the Wells in the State and What They Have Yielded.

The gas field of Indiana, so far as it has been developed, is confined to an area sixty miles long from east to west and twenty wide from north to south. The strongest wells seem to be in the western half of this area. The northern line stretches from Kokomo on the west to Portland on the east, and the southern from Noblesville to Winchester. The greatest flow of gas is found at Noblesville and Anderson, with magnificent wells at the intervening points of Fairmount and Jonesboro. Within the area mentioned there are now thirty wells in operation, as follows: Noblesville, two; Kokomo, four; Hartford City, one; Portland, three; Winchester, two; Muncie, seven; Anderson, Fairmount, Alexandria, Ellwood, Eaton, Pendleton, and Jonesboro, one each; and Marion, three. Each of these places is boring additional wells, while boring is also going on at Red Key, Ridgeville, and Dunkirk. Except at Portland and Tipton every well in the mentioned area has furnished gas. At Portland four wells were failures. At Tipton two trials have been made, both ending in disappointment.

In Darke County, Ohio, or its immediate vicinity, rise three rivers which flow through Indiana: The Wabash, White, and Mississinnewa. All the gas has been found between the Wabash and White Rivers. The four strongest wells are at Noblesville, Anderson, Fairmount, and Jonesboro, and they stand in the order named. Kokomo has the best group of wells. The wells range in depth from 865 feet at Anderson to 1,090 feet at Winchester. At Anderson, Muncie, Winchester, and Hartford City, Trenton rock was reached above sea level. At the other points it was not found until the drill had gone below the level of the sea. Some of the wells give out water as well as gas, while others are dry. The water, however, in each instance comes from a point above the bottom of the well. The gas from all the Indiana wells has a very pungent odor that is anything but pleasant, but then the people can get used to almost anything in this country.

At Portland, Winchester, Muncie, Marion, Noblesville, and Kokomo the gas is being utilized. At the other points it is being burned for show. The first successful well is the one at Eaton, and it has been burning for about six months. This well was first bored in 1876, the operators prospecting for coal and not for gas. The hole was only two inches in diameter. At the depth of about 600 feet a vein of gas was struck, which burned a flame two feet high. The well was then abandoned, the projectors thinking nothing of the gas. When the excitement about the gas find at Findlay, O., got up, the owners of the Eaton well took a notion that they had been neglecting a bonanza, so drilling was again begun. At a depth of 890 feet, or five feet below sea level, Trenton rock was reached. The boring was continued into the rock thirty-two feet, when a magnificent flow of gas was obtained. The next well to furnish gas was at Kokomo, the depth being 918 feet, of which thirty feet is Trenton rock. Kokomo wasted no time, but at once began piping the gas into the city for practical use. Since then three other wells have been sunk and each furnishes gas in almost limitless quantities. Two of her wells are about a mile and a half apart, showing that the gas field extends on all sides of the twon. There is less than six feet difference in the depth of the wells. At Marion the three wells are all south of the Mississinnewa, but boring is now going on north of the river.

Marion is the farthest point north at which gas has been found, and Winchester the farthest south. The wells at Winchester are weak. Kokomo is the farthest point west. Winchester is the highest point above sea level, it being 1,089 feet, and Noblesville is the lowest point, being only 770 feet. At Winchester oil rose in the wells to a hight of seventy-five feet and at Portland to 125 feet. The oil was of a very superior quality, but the quantity was too limited to be utilized. Each of the two wells at Tipton also showed oil. The first well at Portland was bored to a depth of 1,440 feet and ended in a failure. The deepest hole, however, is at Bloomington, Monroe County. It is 2,750 feet deep. Water was what they were after. No gas, oil, or coal was found, but a small supply of sulphur water was obtained. This is the deepest artesian well in the world. The depths of the other famous wells are as follows: Grenelle, France, 1,797 feet; Passy, France, 1,923: Kissingen, Bavaria, 1,878; Charleston, S. C., 1,250; St. Louis, Mo., 2,199; and Louisville, Ky., 2,086.

EASTERN FARM LANDS.

Almost Valueless for Agricultural Purposes—A Chance for the Georgeites.

New York *Post:* The Springfield *Republican* draws attention to the agricultural history of New England and its relation to the Inter-State Commerce law, showing how the Eastern farmer has been compelled to abandon one crop after another by low freights from the West and South, until agricultural land has ceased to have any value as such. It instances a rich valley in Vermont, in the Town of Ludlow, where twelve farms have gone out of cultivation. One of the petitions to the last Legislature was that anybody who would occupy these farms might be exempted from taxation for a term of years. The total agricultural wealth of New England declined 5 per cent in the decade 1870-'80. The long and short haul clause, the *Republican* thinks, will have the effect, if properly enforced, to arrest this decline of agricultural prosperity in New England, and to give the Eastern farmer a chance to make a living off his land. We wonder that the state of things described by the *Republican* has never arrested the attention of Mr. Henry George, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and the other philosophers who find all the ills of society in the private ownership of land, and who would cure them by taxing land up to its full rental value. Why do they not organize a small colony by way of example, and settle on these twelve farms in Ludlow, Vt., which have been abandoned by their grasping, blood-sucking owners? They can have the land rent free, and even if the Legislature should not exempt them from all taxation they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they were solving for future generations the great problem of human misery.

Bartimeus.

"And Jesus answered and said unto him, What wilt thou that I should do unto thee? The blind man said unto Him, Lord, that I might receive my sight."

I would receive my sight; my clouded eyes
Miss the glad radiance of the morning sun.
The changing tints that glorify the skies
With roseate splendor when the day is done;
The shadows soft and gray, the pearly light
Of summer twilight deep'ning into night.

I cannot see to keep the narrow way,
And so I blindly wander here and there,
Groping amidst the tombs, or helpless stray
Through pathless, tangled deserts, bleak and bare;
Weeping I seek the way I cannot find—
Open my eyes, dear Lord, for I am blind.

And oft I laugh with some light, thoughtless jest,
Nor see how anguish lines some face most dear:
And write my mirth—a mocking palimpsest—
On blotted scrolls of human pain and fear,
And never see the heartache interlined—
Pity, O Son of David! I am blind.

I do not see the pain my light words give,
The quivering, shrinking heart I cannot see;
So, light of thought, midst hidden griefs I live,
And mock the cypressed tombs with sightless glee;
Open mine eyes, light, blessed ways to find—
Jesus, have mercy on me—I am blind.

My useless eyes are reservoirs of tears,
Doomed for their blind mistakes to overflow;
To weep for thoughtless ways of wandering years,
Because I could not see—I did not know.
These sightless eyes—than angriest glance less kind—
Light of the world, have pity! I am blind.
—*Robert J. Burdette.*

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LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE CRITICAL WORKS OF EDWIN P. WHIPPLE.

A Practical, Dispassionate Discussion of the Indian Problem—English as She Is Taught in Our Schools—A Book on the Science of Draw Poker—American Patriotism—Some New Religious Publications—Periodicals—Books Received.

The lack in America of critical writings of a high order has been much commented upon of late, and truly the outlook just at present in the direction of sound and scholarly work of this kind in the field of American letters is discouraging. Our one great critic, one whose verdict stands well in all English-speaking countries, and who is second to no living writer in both creative and critical achievements, has for many years been silent upon the current literature of his own times. "Who would not hail with delight the utterances of Lowell upon the vexed questions of modern fiction?" says a recent writer. But that eloquent voice is now fallen silent upon matters in which we are vitally interested. The student of criticism must gather from Lowell's earlier writings upon the elder authors the principles by which he can be guided in the new mazes opened by new writers.

In Edwin P. Whipple we had, and losing him we have lost, our most useful, careful, and trustworthy critic. Richard Grant White was a stimulating writer, he had a mind acute and alert, and of just and noble impulses, but he yielded more and more to his temptations to dwell upon mere verbal subjects. Words became to him of too much import, and his caustic remarks upon slight and insufficient cause were alienating from him, when his writing came to such a sad end, many people who really owed a great deal to him. He was, like experience, a successful although a sharp and severe teacher.

Nothing shows more clearly the incompetence and folly of the old bludgeon style of criticism than one of the calm, clear, and absolutely-just examinations of some literary production or of the works of some writer by Edwin P. Whipple. Here is no writing for effect, no posing, no dragging in "by the heels" of some chance opportunity to say a brilliant thing. The business in hand is taken up and carried through with ease and thoroughness, so that when it is done one is scarcely conscious that he has been reading a review, so perfectly has he absorbed into his own mind the ideas of an author upon whose justice and fair dealing he can absolutely rely. "He wrote," says Whittier, "with conscience always at his elbow, and never sacrificed his real convictions for the sake of epigram and antithesis." Indeed, no one can read Whipple very much without being struck by the sturdy honesty of the man, and the honesty of a mind as penetrating and as comprehensive as that of Whipple made it a power whenever it was expressed.

In his essay upon the first hundred years of American literature Mr. Whipple gave a striking example of his rare and difficult art of condensation. In a few pages, less than 150, he makes a complete survey of our literature, and with such mastery of his subject that he appears never hurried, never cramped for space, and never to slight or overlook any one having adequate claims to notice.

Throughout this essay our author is at his best. His easy, happy, brilliant sentences flow on, bearing a freight of solid sense and the manifold fruits of learning and study as proudly as the sparkling river carries its fleets of ships along its way to the sea.

Beginning with Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin, he has his reader with him to the end, when he stops with the writers of today. His remark upon the two men whose names he places at the fountain head of American literature is characteristically happy. "Jonathan Edwards may be characterized as a man of the next world. Benjamin Franklin was emphatically of this world." The spirituality of New England literature and the materialistic ideals of the Middle States thus early were "bodied forth," and the continued contrasts between these two schools of writers and schools of thought are distinctly suggested in the examination of authors which follows. To name Emerson, Hawthorne, Channing, and Parker on the one hand and Irving, Cooper, and Greeley on the other is to sufficiently indicate a line of reflection upon two distinct sources of influence in our country, which, taking their origin, growth, and present status into consideration, are of great interest.

Mr. Whipple's remarks upon the writings of Adams, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, and Jay are necessarily brief, but none the less weighty and lucid for their brevity. Of Adams he says: "His moral impatience was such that he seems to fret as he thinks"—a remark that will be instantly appreciated by readers of the courageous, vehement, impatient, and resolute statesman, whose utterances seem to quiver still with nervous energy. Jefferson's writings Mr. Whipple commends as of more value than his example, and as possessing the first title to respect which political writings so often lack—moderation. He recognizes Hamilton's consummate statesmanship, and declares him to have been among all our early statesmen the most creative. Mr. Whipple was remarkable among scholars and men of purely literary occupations for his deep and abiding interest in men of affairs, practical, business-like men, and particularly the public men of our country. In a former volume he has given us his invaluable estimates of Charles Sumner, Rufus Choate, and incidentally of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun. His appreciation of the effect upon American character and American literature of American statesmen, particularly those of an earlier day, and his remarks upon those men and their influences make no small part of the value of his writings. Literary men and women in America are too apt to take an extremely narrow view of their own field, forgetting that theirs is "no pent-up Utica."

These chapters abound in rich thought and in playful humor, and seldom will the reader find himself reversing the judgment of the genial critic. In one instance there is an unaccountable slip of an unusually sleepless vigilance: it seems scarcely possible that the works of Theodore Winthrop have entirely declined in popularity, as Mr. Whipple declares they have. They still are read by many delighted readers, and never without a sigh for the gallant life that was sacrified so grandly for love of country in one of the very first fights of the Civil War.

Mr. Whipple deftly pricks the great Bancroft bubble. In 1834, he says, "George Bancroft appeared as *the* historian of the United States, or rather the historian of the process by which the States became united. He professed to have seized on the underlying Idea which shaped the destinies of the country; in later volumes he indicated his initiation in the councils of Providence; and though his last volume (the tenth), published in 1874, only brings the history down to the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, his labor of forty years confirmed him in his historical philosophy." His work has been misnamed, the critic says. It should have been entitled "The Psychological Autobiography of George Bancroft, as Illustrated by Incidents and Characters in the Annals of the United States."

Prescott and Motley he warmly indorses, and thus contrasts the methods of the two and the men:

Prescott calmly represents; Motley intensely feels. Prescott is on a watch-tower surveying the battle; Motley plunges into the thickest of the fight. In temperament no two historians could be more apart; in judgment they are identical. As both historians are equally incapable of lying, Motley finds it necessary to overload his narrative with details which justify his vehemence, while Prescott can afford to omit them on account of his reputation for a benign impartiality between the opposing parties.

Of all American novelists Mr. Whipple always considered Hawthorne the greatest. He saw and realized perfectly, however, the faults of his favorit romancer.

If Jonathan Edwards, turned romancer, had dramatized his sermon on "Sinners in the Hand of an Angry God," he could not have written a more terrific story of guilt and retribution than "The Scarlet Letter."

. . . .

In this twofold power of insight into souls, and of the spiritual laws which regulate both the natural action and morbid aberrations of souls, Hawthorne is so incomparably great that in comparison with him all other romancers of the century, whether German, French, English, or American, seem to be superficial. The defect of his method was that he penetrated to such a depth into the human heart, and recorded so mercilessly its realities and possibilities of sin and selfishness as they appeared to his piercing, passionless vision of the movements of passion, that he rather frightened than pleased the ordinary novel-reader. The old woman who sagely concluded that she must be sick, because in reading the daily newspaper she did not, as was her wont, "enjoy her murders," unconsciously hit on the distinction which separates artistic representations of human life which include crime and misery from those representations in which the prominence of crime and misery is so marked as to become unpalatable. Hawthorne did not succeed in making his psychological pictures of sin and wo "enjoyable." The intensity of impassioned imagination which flames through every page of "The Scarlet Letter" was unrelieved by those milder accompaniments which should have been brought in to soften the effect of a tragedy so awful in itself.

Appreciation of the awful grandeur of Hawthorne's art, with its suggestions of problems too great for solving in a lifetime, did not prevent Mr. Whipple from recognizing the merits of different methods and ideals in the writing of fiction. His wide sympathy and broad culture enabled him to enjoy everything that has real excellence, be it in a large or small mold.

William D. Howells is just now a favorit theme with the critics. In chorus they are at his heels—

Tray, Blanche, and sweetheart,
Little dogs and all,

but Mr. Whipple saw in him the all-sufficient "excuse for being":

The writings of William D. Howells are masterpieces of literary workmanship, resembling the products of those cunning artificers who add one or two thousand per cent to the value of their raw material by their incomparable way of working it up. What they are as artisans he is as artist. His faculties and emotions are in exquisit harmony with each other, and unite to produce one effect of beauty and grace in the singular felicity of his style. He has humor in abundance, but it is thoroughly blended with his observation, fancy, imagination, and good sense. He has revived in some degree the lost art of Addison, Goldsmith, and Irving. Nobody ever "roared" with laughter in reading anything he ever wrote; but few of our American humorists have excelled him in the power to unseal, as by a magic touch, those secret interior springs of merriment which generally solace the soul without betraying the happiness of the mood they create by any exterior bursts of laughter.

Following the essay upon American literature is a study of English prose style, which it would be well for every writer, young or old, and every young statesman (in his own fond, ambitious dreams) to read with attention, and with a desire to profit by what he reads. It is impossible to give in these limits any idea of the strong, subtle, and exhaustive examination here made of "Daniel Webster as a Master of English Style." The essay is built up after the fashion of one of Webster's own arguments, like a wall, stone by stone, and stands, now it is finished, perfect for the uses to which it is dedicated.

Mr. Whipple was a devoted lover of Emerson. All that he has said about that sweet and high intellect embodied for a time under the name Emerson is well said. His review of the Emerson-Carlyle correspondence appears in this volume, and also an essay upon Emerson's poetry. The last essay in the volume is upon the character and genius of Thomas Starr King. The closing words of it are from Shelley's monody on the death of Keats:

The soul of Adonais, like a star,
Beacons from the abode where the eternal are.

The appreciative, sympathetic soul of Edwin P. Whipple has ceased from its contemplation of the works of men and sees now the glories of "the eternal." Here his works remain, always an influence for goodness and intelligence, inspiring the people towards high and noble achievement by teaching how to choose, how to discriminate; and how to choose well is after all the only problem in life and literature, so overflowing is the world with all kinds of influences and realizations of power in every degree, and of infinit variety in character. (American Literature. By Edwin P. Whipple. Ticknor & Co.)

The Indian Problem.

The most straightforward, practical, and dispassionate book that has yet appeared upon the present management and treatment of the Indians in the United States and Territories is Mr. Harrison's report of what he saw on his tour in the summer of 1886, when he visited the chief Indian agencies and reservations west of the Mississippi. Mr. Harrison had his eyes wide open, and wherever he visited he saw what was there, not merely what he wanted to see or expected to find. The actual condition of the agency he visited evidently was revealed to him sooner or later in almost all cases, and the clear, short, business-like account of his observations is worth more than volumes upon volumes of the picturesque, sentimental, and hysterical writings of people who have given one or two hasty glances at the Indian question, only to break out into passionate praise or blame, according to the color of the eyeglasses worn, of everybody and everything connected with one side of the Indian service or the other.

The first part of Mr. Harrison's report is made up of descriptive notes of the various reservations visited by him, and in the second part he gives his opinions and reflections upon the Indian service, as suggested by what he has seen and heard in the Indian country.

One of the snags of the Indian service is run against in the very first chapter; that describing Rosebud Agency in Dakota. Four years before the time of Mr. Harrison's visit there was not a school nor a schoolhouse in the Territory belonging to this agency, and the former agent advised Mr. Wright, the agent appointed in 1883, not to undertake any work for the education of the Indians, as it would only involve him in trouble. Nevertheless seventeen schoolhouses were built, and good schools were in operation in 1886 to the number of thirteen, not counting mission schools. Four years before Mr. Harrison's visit there were but twenty-five acres of land under cultivation. There were more than 4,000 acres under the plow of the Indians last summer. Mr. Wright, by his wise leadership, had given the Indians a good start towards civilization and proved himself the right man in the right place. Mr. Harrison says:

On an Indian reservation nearly everything depends upon the character, wisdom, and efficiency of the agent. Mr. Wright's administration at Rosebud was for four years conspicuously efficient and successful. All his accounts were in perfect condition at the expiration of his term, and all the affairs of the reservation were in a wholesome and satisfactory state. His departure from the Indian service is in every way a great loss, and if only the interests of the service had been consulted he would undoubtedly have been reappointed. Why was he not reappointed? No new man can possibly govern the reservation equally well until he has had years of experience.

This question as to the appointment and reappointment of efficient officials comes up again and again. Mr. Harrison points out many cases in which the changes made in the officers of the Indian service immediately after the last Presidential election were for anything but the interests of the Government or the Indians. It is a reproach to our system of government by the distribution of offices that such interests as those at stake on our Indian reservations are not of sufficient value to quench, in some few instances, the fires of partisan zeal.

Mr. Harrison plainly foresaw the difficulties at Crow Creek Agency, Dakota, where United States troops are now, under the order of the President, driving out the settlers who made their homes there when President Arthur opened the country to them but a few years ago. Mr. Harrison thinks, with many other people, that it should not be in the President's power to order Indians or whites into or from a reservation. The consequences are too serious to be evoked by what might be the hasty and badly-advised action of one man.

The lands of the reservations in Dakota seem, by Mr. Harrison's report, to be very badly adapted, with but few exceptions, to agriculture. The encouragement of Indians to raise stock is strongly advised, and it is shown that in districts where stock-raising is likely to be the main dependence of the Indians the strict partition of the lands into farms is not wise. What is said of the Crow Reservation in Montana applies to many others in all parts of the West:

The allotment in severalty of the agricultural land is desirable and necessary, but the subdivision of the grazing land of this reserve into individual allotments is a measure of doubtful utility for the Indians. It is much more in the interest of the white people than of the present owners of the land, but in the Northwest everything is moving of late with a mighty swing and sweep in the direction of the individual allotment of all Indian lands. The white men are eager for their share. It seems probable that the real nature of the plan—when applied to grazing lands—and its ultimate effect upon the interests of the Indians may not be adequately considered until it is too late for any effective change.

The report as to the character of the land in the great Sioux Reservation, which would have been opened to settlement if Mr. Dawes' bill had passed, is not very flattering. It makes one uncomfortable only to read of the dry, hot, alkali plains through which our valiant reporter in quest for facts traveled. The traits exhibited by some of the Indians are ludicrous; one in particular strikes a civilized being as particularly odd:

When one travels through an Indian country the Indians ahead always know of his progress and are ready everywhere for a "grand talk." As I could not stop everywhere, I usually told the people along the road that I would meet them at certain places and hear whatever they had to say. One Indian came out to the road and insisted that I should make a speech to him. He was disgusted when he found that I would only converse.

What a delightful thing it would be all round if we could send the eloquent speech-makers who are the plague of life in many places to the Far West, there to make "big talks" to appreciative braves.

Mr. Harrison's reflections are as instructive as his account of what he saw. He considers the missionaries of various churches established among the Indians as great and

valuable aids towards civilization. He says, however, that behind the Church must stand the State, wise, strong, and ready to enforce justice between white and red, else much missionary effort will be lost. He urges the establishment by the Government of some coherent, comprehensive system of schools. Much as is being said and done about Indian education, there is not anywhere any responsible head or director of the business under Government management. Mr. Harrison thinks it possible that there might be devised a system of appointment of teachers and school employés worse than the existing one, but such it is impossible for him to imagine. These appointments are now made by the authorities in Washington. In no case can this system be said to have worked well. A separate, new department or Bureau of Indian Schools is advocated, with a Superintendent at Washington, and throughout the Indian country a complete system of Government schools under the direct management of the new office.

The information given here as to the effect upon young Indians of their sojourn in Eastern Indian schools is of great interest. But the case of the young men is really pitiful. There is little employment for them on their reservations:

I saw some pathetic cases of returned students who were eager to work and who felt keenly the degradation of enforced idleness, but who could obtain no employment. They were tinsmiths, harnessmakers, carpenters, etc., among a population where there would not be a stroke of work for them from the beginning of the year to its end. An idle man does not "lift up the tribe." Unless there is a specific place or duty awaiting a young man's return to the reservation, I would say to him: "Go anywhere among civilized men and do any honest work for your living rather than return to be incorporated into that hopeless, inorganic cake of savagery." When I saw stalwart, manly-looking young fellows in the Indian country wasting their years to no worthy end I wanted to say: "Escape for your lives! Run away, get over the line, and keep going till you are so far away that it would be hard to get back. Work on a farm, do anything that is honest, live among men, and become a man."

Some of Mr. Harrison's criticisms upon the white settlers near the reservations are very severe, but they bear, it must be said, every evidence of sincerity and justice. It is impossible to give by extracts an idea of the practical, sensible, suggestions of which his book is full. To every one interested in the Indians, or in the interests and integrity of our Government in its dealings with them, Mr. Harrison's compact, condensed report is commended most earnestly and unreservedly. (The Latest Studies on Indian Reservations. By J. B. Harrison. Published by the Indian Rights Association. Philadelphia.)

English as She Is Taught.

I went to a excurseon yesterday, and I went in barefoot and gethered shels.

Lycurgus was a legislature. He abolished commerce and dress.

King Lear is a play where King Lear has three daughters and is very ungrateful.

The most important event in the life of Horace was his birth in 45.

Sanscrit is not used as much as it used to be, as it went out of use 1500 B. C.

One knows not when to stop laughing over these extracts from the writings of children in our schools. Out of ten people who read the little book nine will only laugh, but the tenth will be quite ready to weep too, thinking what a story of merciless *cram* is here revealed. Poor little brains! How they were cudgeled! What did they know anyway about Lycurgus, Horace, and Lear? The bright boys and girls and the teachers had long ago run away from them, and here they were, vainly striving to "catch up," and show how abused they had been. Bless the stupid little dears, they have long ago caught up with and probably passed in the race of life the smart young "crammers" who fell not by the way, but gorged their minds one day to forget and gorge again tomorrow!

But there is solid wisdom among these youngsters. Here is one who pronounces "R. Waldo Emerson" to be "good for solid, everyday use in extracting mottoes." There is practical sense! Another of these children knows perfectly what he is talking about. He pronounces Edgar A. Poe to be "a very curdling writer." And another critic shows his common sense by remarking that "In the play of 'Hamlet' Shakspeare tries to show how brewing over trouble makes people insane."

Aye, marry, an' 'tis well said!

No schoolboy would be surprised at his fellow's statement that "Macbeth was terrified by the ghost of Bancroft," and every one will agree that the one who questions "if Macaulay is not sometimes too oratorical" is troubling himself needlessly.

If there is any man who desires to dispute that "an inclined plane is a plane that inclines" he must be simply fond of argument for argument's sake; and as for the pious little Soul who announces that "drops of water are generally spherical for various reasons known only to the gracious Providence who formed them," it is to be hoped that there was no more trouble for it *that* term with answering foolish questions.

This little book is the success of the day, and may all good attend it on its missionary trip around the world. (English as She Is Taught. Genuine Answers to Examination Questions in Our Public Schools. Collected by Caroline B. Le Raw. Cassell & Co.)

Mr. Blaine's Speeches.

Under the title of "Political Discussions, Legislative, Diplomatic, and Popular," the most important speeches made by the Hon. James G. Blaine from 1856 to 1886 have just been issued in handsome book form by the Henry Bill Publishing Company of Norwich, Conn. The collection might be described as a supplement to the "Twenty Years of Congress," for it has a natural and logical connection with that work, throwing light upon many topics which of necessity had to be lightly touched in the latter and annotating it voluminously and clearly. The speeches cover a period ten years longer than the Congressional Memoir, but with a few exceptions they belong to his Congressional career and touch upon questions of permanent importance, so that the person who possesses the one volume can hardly afford to be without the other.

The contents are arranged in three divisions. The first includes the speeches of his Congressional career; the second, the more important parts of his diplomatic correspondence; and the third, speeches delivered after the death of Garfield and his own retirement from office. In the first division, the first speech is that which he delivered on the stump in Maine in 1856, advocating the election of Fremont. At that time the Republican party was but two years old and Mr. Blaine had been a delegate to its first National convention which nominated the Pathfinder. His speech is in the nature of a report to his constituents of what was done in that convention, made in a clear, forcible, and concise style, after his manner. The next speech is upon the National issues of 1860 and foreshadows the election of Abraham Lincoln. The third is a ringing speech delivered in the Maine House of Representatives in 1862 upon the war power of Congress and the confiscation of Rebel property, loyal and patriotic to the back bone. The fourth speech was delivered upon the threshold of his Congressional career, and is a graceful and eloquent acceptance of his first nomination to Congress, delivered July 8, 1862. These four speeches serve as an introduction to his public life and are followed by a stately sequence of addresses upon such vital topics as the War debt; the new basis of representation in Congress; the fourteenth amendment; the taxation of United States bonds; the remonetization of silver; the proposed restoration of Jefferson Davis to citizenship; the Halifax award (peculiarly pertinent at the present time); trade with South America; the Southern abuse of the elective franchise; Chinese immigration; National vs. State sovereignty; the enfranchisement of the negro; and the revival of American ocean commerce; besides such well-known addresses as his comparison of Grant and Seymour; the tribute to Mr. Burlingame as an orator; the searching criticism of Mr. Greeley's candidacy; the exhaustive investigation of municipal debts in this country and his eulogy of Senator Chandler.

The selections from his diplomatic correspondence refer to questions which are still in dispute and include such notable papers as those on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and Interoceanic Canal; arbitrary arrests in Ireland; the special mission to Chili; Peru and Bolivia; our relations with Mexico; and the proposed Peace Congress of American States, and others.

The third division covers the last five years, beginning with his letter to President Arthur on the withdrawal of invitations to the Peace Congress, including the foreign policy of the Garfield Administration; his letter accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1884; his speeches before the people during that memorable canvass; the address made after the election at his home; the speech made at the memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant at Augusta, Me.; the powerful speech on the Irish question delivered at Portland, Me., last June; the discussion of political issues in 1886 at the Sebago Lake Republican mass-meeting last August; and his masterly eulogy of President Garfield, which will always remain as one of the most beautiful, eloquent, and pathetic efforts of American scholarship.

Leaving aside all partisan considerations, the book is one which will be widely sought for the clear light it throws upon the political history of this country during the last quarter of a century. The selection has been made with great care, and evidently with the purpose of preserving only those speeches which discuss questions of general importance which have been settled and will become matters of history, as well as those which are still engaging the attention of the public. While they lack in cold print the magnetism and enthusiasm of the speaker, still their brevity, lucidity, and conciseness will commend them to every student of our political history as well as to every admirer of Mr. Blaine.

The Game of Draw-Poker.

The author of "Tangled Lives" has evidently been interested in this latest work of his, and it may at least be said of it that it is as good as his play. It is more difficult, though, to write a book on poker which shall contain anything new than to write a play of moderate originality. Mr. Keller's little book contains one or two suggestions relating to the great American game which are fresh, and contains also a clean exposition of the rules. The element of chance and the question of stakes are discussed plainly and intelligently. Whether or not Mr. Keller is right in all his deductions may be questioned. He says, for instance, in hints to players:

The condition of the age with regard to coming in is peculiar. He has already staked an ante which must be lost if he refuses to play. Every other player who comes in must put up twice this amount. The age, however, has only to put up as much as he has already staked, and thus the conviction presents itself to his mind that he is playing at only half as much cost as each of his adversaries is. . . . This is false reasoning, and results only in throwing good money after bad. If you have no hand to protect it with sacrifice your ante. The fact that you can draw cards for $1 where other people have to pay $2 for the same privilege does not affect the relative value of your hand to theirs.

Mr. Keller in this does not agree with better authorities. The fact that he has already put in money does not count; the fact that he can make a bet at the odds of one to two is to be considered by him. It is a direct and decided advantage enough to ordinarily offset a bad hand. On this point Schenck has said:

If a number of players have gone in it is best generally for the ante-man to make good and go in, even with a poor hand, because half his stake is already up, and he can therefore stay in for half as much as the others have had to put up, which is a percentage in favor of his taking the risk.

The general directions in the book are clear and the comments on certain bad innovations in the game, such as the "jack pot," are very sensible. Especially sensible is the advice given players not to gamble. (The Game of Draw-Poker. By John W. Keller. White, Stokes & Allen.)

American Patriotism.

Mr. Putnam P. Bishop has made an exhaustive study of what may be said to constitute the National *esprit de corps*, and presents in a rather convincing way arguments as to its quantity and quality. Of course the work branches out into cognate discussions and deals at some length with the spoils system and the idea of reform. Were Mr. Bishop a more vigorous writer his really able reasoning would have more effect in the field he has invaded. (American Patriotism. By Putnam P. Bishop. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Religious.

"His Star in the East" is a study in the early Aryan religions by the Rev. Leighton Parks, rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston. The author confines his attention to the religions of India and compares them with Christianity. He first considers the religion of the Son of Man; then Vedaism; next Brahminism; fourthly, Transition from Brahminism to Buddhism; fifthly, Buddhism; sixthly, Christ's Religion and Buddhism; next, Hinduism; then, Zoroastrianism; then "The Perversion of the Gospel;" lastly, the Future of Christ's Religion. Mr. Parks delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in 1885 on "Christianity and the Early Aryan Religions." The substance of those lectures is embraced in the present volume, but with important changes and additions. He does not decry the religions of the East. He believes that they contain many important truths. But he maintains that Christianity embodies more truth than all of them, and could only have had this preëminence by its special divine origin. The work is instructive and well adapted to give higher thoughts of divine Providence in relation to the religious development of mankind. The author thinks there are now no advocates of the old doctrine that salvation is impossible to any rational human being who has not heard the Gospel. In this he is mistaken. But he does not take such a hopeful view of the prospects of the heathen as to weaken the motive for missionary effort. His anticipations for the conversion of the world to Christianity are hopeful and encouraging. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887. Price $1.50.)

"History of the Baptists." This is a large octavo of 972 pages. The author is the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., LL. D., of New York City. The introduction is by the Rev. J. L. M. Curry, D. D., LL. D., American Minister to Spain. The history, which is largely an argument, begins with the New Testament, as other denominational histories do. On the New Testament Period there are eleven chapters; on Post-Apostolic Times, eleven chapters; on The Era of the Reformation, seven; on the Baptists of Great Britain, eleven; on the American Baptists, eighteen chapters, including the subjects of Theological Seminaries, Bible Translations, Missions, and Baptists in British America and Australia. Besides, there are a table of statistics, references to authorities quoted, an appendix, and a general index. There are also scattered through the volume many well-executed illustrations. This comprehensive volume, which is commended by the leading Baptists of this country, may be regarded as an authority on all subjects pertaining to the history of the Baptist denomination. Of course, a representative historian of any denomination writes from the point of view of those who embrace the peculiarities of his faith. It will not be expected that scholars of other churches will indorse all the conclusions of Dr. Armitage; but he will be held to state what he honestly accepts as facts, and Baptists especially owe him a great debt for the immense work he has done in the preparation of this volume. The work is "sold by subscription only." (New York: Bryan, Taylor & Co. 1887. $5—$10.

"Some Problems of Philosophy," by Archibald Alexander of Columbia College, N. Y., is a small volume containing eighteen chapters. The problems considered are such as the following: The Ultimate Nature of Matter; The Origin of Organic Being; Difficulties Connected with the Doctrine of the Ego; Unconscious Mental States; The Human Will; Immortality; Doctrine of a First Cause; The Infinit; God and the Principle of Right; The Atheistic Meaning of Pantheism; Doctrine of Cause and Effect. The author is clear in statement. His conclusions, however, on some points—for example, freedom of the will—are at one with those of the materialists, which he aims to avow. The volume deserves study. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886.)

"Our Father." This neat little volume consists of illustrations of the Lord's Prayer "from saints of every name and of all times." Anna L. Hyde is the compiler. Many of the selections are from the poets, others from writers of prose. It will be prized as an aid to devotion. (New York: A. D. Randolph & Co. 1887. Price $1.)

Periodicals.

The *Catholic World* for April contains fourteen articles on subjects especially interesting to Roman Catholics. Many new publications are noticed. (Catholic Publication Society, New York.)

The *Church Magazine* for April contains several articles of special interest to churchmen. One of them is "Easter with Poets, Old and New," by Rt.-Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., LL. D. This monthly occupies a place among the valuable periodicals of the country. (Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersly & Co.)

The *Andover Review* for April is full of interesting matter, as usual. Among the valuable articles are: The Growth of Modern Cities, by the Rev. Samuel L. Loomis; The Mormon Propaganda, by the Rev. D. L. Leonard; and The Nature and Working of the Christian Consciousness, by the Rev. William B. Clark. The editorials most deserving of attention, perhaps, are The *Independent* on Future Probation, The American Board as a Borrower of Men, and Henry Ward Beecher. The notice of Mr. Beecher is quite extended and very eulogistic. It does not distinctly intimate anything about his social troubles. It gives him the credit of being the greatest preacher of his day. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Vol. IX. of *Outing*, composed of the numbers of the periodical from October, 1886, to March, 1887, inclusive, affords excellent reading for those interested in athletics and outdoor sports. *Outing* has the merit of being a gentleman's magazine, is admirably edited, and has the freshness and vigor of the life it describes. The clever special features of the magazine have given it rapidly a wide popularity.

Books Received.

WATSON'S PHONOGRAPHIC INSTRUCTOR. $2. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WORTH WINNING. By Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron. J. B. Lippincott Co.

MICROSCOPY FOR BEGINNERS. By Alfred C. Stokes, M. D. Harper & Bro.

THE UNIVERSAL COOKERY BOOK. By Gertrude Strohm. White, Stokes & Allen.

THE EARL OF CHATHAM. By Lord Macaulay. 10 cents. Cassell's National Library.

THE BEST 100 BOOKS. Sir John Lubbock's List, etc. Paper. E. L. Kellogg, New York.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. 1887. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. Cloth, $3. Macmillan & Co.

A MANUAL OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By Oscar Oldberg. Charles J. Johnson, Chicago.

AMARYLLIS AT THE FAIR. By Richard Jeffries. Harper's Franklin Square Library. Harper & Bro.

MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK. By Archibald Clavering Gunter. Deshler, Welch & Co., New York.

THE SALVATION WAR IN AMERICA. Headquarters Trade and Publishing Department, New York.

GEBVI AND COUNT JULIAN. By Walter Savage Landor. Paper. 10 cents. Cassell's National Library.

CASSELL'S COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE. Flexible leather binding. $1.50. Cassell & Co.

LEVELING; BAROMETRIC, TRIGONOMETRIC, AND SPIRIT. By Ira O. Baker, C. E. 50 cents. D. Van Nostrand.

BRIDGE DISASTERS IN AMERICA. The Cause and Remedy. By George L. Vose. Cloth, 50 cents. Lee & Shepard.

HUBBELL'S BANKERS' DIRECTORY AND ATTORNEYS' LIST. First annual volume. J. H. Hubbell & Co., New York.

PEN PICTURES OF PROHIBITION AND PROHIBITIONISTS. By the Rev. J. R. Sikes. P. H. Stauffer, Loudonville, O.

ANALYSIS OF ROTARY MOTION AS APPLIED TO THE GYROSCOPE. By J. G. Barnard, A. M. 50 cents. D. Van Nostrand.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF ST. LOUIS. By Marshall S. Snow. Paper, 25 cents. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

NO. 9 OF "THE EUREKA" COLLECTION OF RECITATIONS AND READINGS. Compiled by Miss Anna Randall Diehl. J. S. Ogilvie & Co.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. Third Annual Meeting, 1886. Paper, $1. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A MANUAL FOR INFANTRY OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD. Compiled by J. G. Gilchrist, Iowa National Guard. A. C. McClurg & Co.

PRELIMINARY REPORT UPON PETROLEUM AND INFLAMMABLE GAS. By Edward Orton, State Geologist of Ohio. Cloth, $1.25. Paper, $1. A. H. Smyth, Columbus, O.

Opposition to Diaz' Re-election.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 29.—Recently the Melchore Ocampo, probably the strongest political club in the city, called a meeting for the avowed purpose of discussing the constitutional amendment for the reëlection of President. Invitations were sent to various labor organizations to participate. As a result the Hidalgo Theatre was crowded. One of the orators for the workmen assailed President Diaz with bitterness, and was forced to sit down. Another took his place, denounced the scheme to reëlect Diaz, and when he was hooted he declared the meeting was packed by the official clique. The audience forcibly removed him from the stage. The proceedings indicate that there is widespread opposition to the reëlection amendment that has no way of making itself public, and trouble is anticipated if the plan of Tuxtepec prohibiting successive terms is set aside.

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** Any of these books may be obtained of booksellers or they will be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

John C. Buckbee has become the publisher of the above books heretofore issued by S. C. Griggs & Co., of which firm he was a member for nearly fifteen years.

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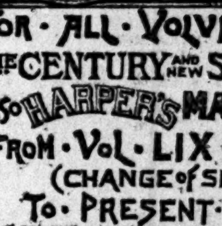
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Chicago, April 28, 1887.

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By GEO. L. WEBB, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

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TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., at eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 18, 1887, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year; also to act upon the question of approving the action of the Directors in regard to aiding in the construction of and leasing and purchasing the following railroads and their branches—to wit: The Galesburg & Rio, the Nebraska & Colorado, the Omaha & North Platte, the Grand Island & Wyoming Central, the Republican Valley & Wyoming, the Oxford & Kansas, the Chicago, Nebraska & Kansas, the Republican Valley, Kansas & Southwestern, the Beaver Valley, and the Eastern Colorado, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES,
Chairman of the Board.

OFFICE OF THE

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1887.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.

W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND, O., April 2, 1887.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company in Cleveland, O., on the first Wednesday of May next (being the 4th day of said month). The poll will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m. and closed at 11 o'clock a. m.

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Boston	12,626,282	14,540,120
Chicago	7,109,000	10,739,000
Philadelphia	8,015,946	10,734,826
St. Louis	2,919,654	2,250,175
Baltimore	1,612,284	2,165,160
New Orleans	1,023,763	1,451,904

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60c discount; Boston, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, par.

There was no change in the monetary situation yesterday. It was not a dull day with the banks, but nothing happened outside the regular routine of business. The money market could not be said to be in a comfortable position, for banks are obliged to decline offers of 7 and 8 per cent from outsiders in order to accommodate their customers, from whom they ask only 6 per cent. It is believed that Board of Trade settlements next week will ease things materially. The demand from merchants yesterday was still active, and the pressure for money at points farther west was felt here. New York exchange has become a drug in the market, selling yesterday at 60 cents discount. Some of the sellers found it profitable to supply St. Louis, Kansas City, and other Western towns with exchange. Receipts of currency were light. Sterling exchange was steady at the following quotations:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted rates	487	489
Actual rates	486¼	487¾
Documentary bills	485	486½

Local investment circles were considerably exercised by the official announcement that the West Division Railway would July 1 discontinue interest on its 6 per cent certificates of indebtedness. These bonds or debentures are 5-20s, and have been subject to call since March 1, but it has been generally understood by holders that the company would not disturb them for some time, and the bonds have until yesterday been rather freely sold at 107 and 108. In fact, this recent free selling is now discovered to have been done by insiders very intimate with the directory, while those who have been buying freely were governed innocently by the "general understanding" that the bonds were to be let alone. The company's call announces that the 6s may be exchanged July 1 for new 5-20 5 per cent certificates, dollar for dollar, if holders are so inclined. The amount of 6s now outstanding is $2,975,000, a few of which are registered. Of this amount $250,000 is free from call for five years from Dec. 1, 1886, and are stamped with the evidence of this immunity. The new 5s will probably be like the 6s—mere certificates of indebtedness unsecured by mortgage. The 6s sold as high as 110 last year; yesterday $6,000 was sold on the Stock Exchange at 104, and 103 was the last bid.

General business in local investment securities was fairly good yesterday. Dealers say that the April business has been better than usual, April being generally one of the dullest of the year, while May is one of the best. At the Stock Exchange were sold: $5,000 City Railway 4½s at 100¾, $6,000 West Division Railway Company's 6s at 104, and $5,000 Consumers' Gas Company 5s at 96⅜. The counter trades included:

$5,000 Consumers' Gas Co. 5s	96
$25,000 United States 4s	129⅜
$500 Cook County 5s	108
$500 West Chicago 5s	103
$5,000 Consumers' Gas 5s	96¾
$16,000 C., & N. W. R. R. 4s	96½
$25,000 C., B. & Q. R. R. 4s	98
$5,000 United States 4½s	110¼

Yesterday furnished plenty of evidence, if it were wanting, that Chicago people are bulls on stocks. Rumors of various good things impending were numerous, but genuine news of any character was lacking; yet the market was strong, and this threw so much "light on the situation" in the majority of offices here that eyeglasses for the short-sighted were unnecessary. Mr. Gould's cheering words, with his statement that he had at last got the hang of the Inter-State law, and would at once build 600 miles more road in the Southwest, were received gratefully. And the bull points on Northwest, which were based chiefly on a director's prediction of a $2,000,000 surplus this year, were cheerfully handed about and by many acted on. It is said in New York that a good deal of Northwest has been taken by Chicago this week, and there is some truth in the statement. Advices at the close of the day favored a continued rise in prices. There was some buying here of Rock Island and St. Paul.

Mr. C. R. Cummings is suspected of having engineered the recent little boom in Lake Erie & Western for the purpose of turning a portion of his supply into cash needed in consummation of the gas deal. It is certain that pointers were industriously circulated a few days ago and the stock has done nothing remarkable yet; but Mr. Cummings cannot be blamed for thinking and speaking well of the Lake Erie & Western.

Sales on the Chicago Open Board yesterday were estimated at 1,500 shares. The clearings were: St. Paul, 980; Reading, 260; Lake Shore, 230; miscellaneous, 170; total, 1,640 shares.

Over $1,000,000 of English and Scotch capital has come to Chicago during this week through one banking institution. The money was sent on account of permanent investments in the West.

Railroad earnings for the third week of April continue encouraging. Out of 31 roads 22 show an increase aggregating $106,198 over the corresponding week of 1886. The Ohio & Mississippi for the third week reports a decrease of $12,552; and the St. Paul & Duluth a decrease of $2,302. East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia earnings increased $6,492, Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis $3,800, and New York, Ontario & Western $3,867. A Boston dispatch says the earnings of the Atchison for the first six days of April increased $300,000. According to Mr. Gould the Missouri Pacific system between Jan. 1 and April 21 earned $9,471,769, compared with $6,487,905 in the same period of last year, a gain of $2,983,864. He also says that Missouri, Kansas & Texas earnings for the first three months of 1887 show a gain of $700,000 over the first quarter of 1886, of which $525,000 was made in March, business having been pretty nearly at a standstill in that month last year. Omaha earnings for March increased $59,114. The Reading Coal & Iron Company gained $46,000 in the earnings for March.

The following securities have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange this week:

Lake Erie & Western Railroad, $11,184,000 preferred stock and $11,184,000 common stock; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad, $600,000 additional 7 per cent first mortgage bonds; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, $2,088,000 5 per cent second mortgage bonds; Chartiers Valley Gas Company, $3,000,000 capital stock; Texas & Pacific land-grant bond certificates stamped assented; Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company, $386,500 additional common stock and $300,000 additional 6 per cent bonds; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, $500,000 additional consolidated first mortgage bonds; Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, $1,000,000 additional 6 per cent consolidated gold bonds; Marshall Consolidated Coal Mining Company of Colorado, $2,000,000 common stock; Western Union Telegraph Company, $1,200,000 additional capital stock; Central Pacific Railroad, $4,260,000 additional first mortgage series B bonds of the California & Oregon Division; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, $600,000 6 per cent convertible debenture bonds.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—The market was stronger throughout the day, and in the last half hour became active and almost buoyant. The close was at the best prices of the day. The features in the last hour were New England, Jersey Central, Reading, Colorado Coal, and Fort Worth, the latter advancing 2¾ to 5⅛. Rock Island was exceptionally active today and is now 2¼ higher than ten days ago. It was stated this afternoon that the Lake Shore report would show net earnings for the first four months of the year equal to 2 per cent on the stock. Money in this market continues very easy.

The conspicuous net advances for the day were: Fort Worth & Denver City 2¾, Colorado Coal 2¼, Denver preferred 1⅛, Canada Southern 1⅜, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred 1¼, Jersey 1⅛, Louisville 1, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1, Reading 1, Northwest ⅞, Canada Pacific ⅞, Omaha ¾, preferred 1⅛, Wabash ⅝, preferred 1⅛, Consolidated Gas ¾, Lackawanna ¾, Lake Shore ⅞, Nickel-Plate preferred ¾, San Francisco preferred ⅝, Texas Pacific ⅝, Union Pacific ⅝, Western Union Telegraph ⅝, Pacific Mail ⅛, Missouri Pacific ⅛, Burlington & Quincy ⅛, C., C., C. & I. ⅛, Erie ⅝.

During the forenoon the market was stronger than at any time yesterday, and on a very much smaller business than in the same hours yesterday. The diminished business seemed to be the result of the cessation, for the time being, of the efforts to depress prices. This pressure being removed the market reacted some without any special efforts in that direction. The foreign situation was somewhat better, as was shown by a slight further advance in rentes this morning. London bought a few stocks, as was indicated by the increased number of bankers' bills offered in the exchange market. The general list opened ⅛@⅜ higher than the closing prices of last night, and further gains of ¼@⅜ were made by 12 o'clock by Northwestern, Louisville & Nashville, Omaha preferred, Lake Shore, Wabash preferred, Lackawanna, Rock Island, and Colorado Coal. The chief interest of the market was in Northwestern and New England. The latter was the most active stock of the forenoon, and sold ⅝ above and ⅜ below its last night's closing price, but seems to meet with quick buying at about 57. The general feeling as regards the future is very much mixed yet. The understanding that the Inter-State Commission will some time soon rescind all the suspensions of the long and short haul clause of the law renews apprehensions about the effect on general business and consequently on railroad earnings. Thus far, however, the third week of April earnings show that out of 34 roads that have reported up to 12 o'clock today 25 show gains over last year, and the net gain is still about 7 per cent.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Apr 29	Apr 28
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	8,889	54	52¼	53¾	52¼
Atlantic & Pacific	250	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13½
Alton & T. H.	300	34¼	34¼	34¼	......
Can. Pacific	850	65¼	64⅞	65	64⅞
Can. Southern	1,700	61⅝	60¾	61⅝	60⅝
Cent. Pacific	145	41	41	41	......
C., B. & Q.	427	147	146¾	147	146¾
C., C., C. & I.	120	66	65	66	65½
Con. Gas	4,500	86¾	85	86¾	85
Col. Coal & I.	8,315	49¾	47¾	49¼	47
Cameron Coal	100	47½	47½	47½	47¼
C. & H. Coal	1,585	48¾	47¾	48¼	47¾
C., St. L. & P. pfd.	331	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50¼
Ch. & Ind. Coal	225	63	63	63	63
C., H. & D.	100	146	146	146	......
D., L. & W.	6,400	137⅝	136¾	137⅝	136¾
Del. & Hud.	500	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	104¼
D. & Rio G.	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	......
Do pfd	964	64⅜	63⅞	64	62¼
Erie	10,100	34⅝	33⅞	34⅜	33⅞
E. Tenn. & Ga.	150	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	......
Do 1st pfd	100	74	74	74	......
Do 2d pfd	205	25⅝	25	25	25½
Ev. & T. H.	32	95	95	95	97
Ft. W. & D.	6,931	50¼	47	49⅝	46¾
G. B. W. & St. P.	1,400	16⅜	16¼	16¼	15¾
Hocking Val.	205	31½	31⅛	31½	31⅛
I. B. & W.	200	25	25	25	25
Illinois Central	100	134¼	134¼	134¼	......
Jersey Central	2,220	81	79¾	81	79½
Kingston & Pem.	1,424	45⅝	45	45⅜	45
K. & Tex.	3,045	32¼	31⅞	32¼	32
Lake Shore	10,950	95⅜	94⅝	95⅜	94⅝
Lo. & Nashville	5,605	68¼	67⅜	68¼	67¾
L., N. A. & C.	400	65⅛	65	65⅛	64
L. E. & W.	1,210	24¾	23⅝	24⅜	24⅛
Do pfd	3,525	61	60⅝	60⅝	60
Man. Con.	6,100	159¾	158	159	159¼
M., L. S. & W.	2,400	92⅛	91⅜	92⅜	91⅜
Do pfd	3,800	115¾	114⅞	115½	114⅝
Michigan Cent.	100	91½	91½	91½	91
Morris & Essex	500	139	139	139	139¼
Mo. Pacific	3,985	108¼	107⅝	108¼	107¾
Mex. Central	2,200	18	17⅜	17⅞	......
Northwestern	15,605	121⅜	120⅞	121⅜	120⅝
Do pref	150	151	151	151	151
Nor. Pacific	1,610	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	29¼
Do pref	633	62	61⅝	62	61¾
Nor. & W. pref	305	52	51⅝	52	51⅝
New York Central	1,600	113¾	113	113¼	112⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	32,400	58¾	56⅞	58	57
N. Y., C. & St. L.	305	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	......
Do pref	200	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	......
N. Y., Sus. & W.	250	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅜
Do pfd	450	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	37½
N. Y. & P. Coal	200	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞	......
O. Transcon.	3,496	34⅝	34	34⅛	34¼
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	102	102	102	102⅜
Ohio & Miss.	500	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛
Pacific Mail	700	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛	55⅝
Peoria, D. & E.	205	35½	35⅛	35⅛	35
Reading	45,610	45⅛	44⅜	45⅛	44⅜
R. & W. P. T.	9,500	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	39
Do pfd	200	73⅛	73	73⅛	73¼
Rock Island	1,642	128⅛	127⅜	128⅛	......
Rome & W.	50	90	90	90	89¼
St. Paul	6,100	91⅞	91⅛	91⅞	91⅜
Do pref	300	120⅝	120½	120⅝	120⅝
St. Paul & D.	300	66¼	66	66	67
Do pref	100	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	......
St. P. & Om.	1,400	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛	51½
Do pref	1,920	113⅞	112⅝	113¾	......
St. P., M. & M.	50	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	114⅜
St. L. & S. F.	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
Do pref	1,400	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	76¾
Do 1st pref	26	117	117	117	......
St. L., Ark. & T.	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	......
Tex. Pacific	4,655	31⅝	30¾	31	30¼
Tenn. Coal	900	45	44	45	......
Union Pacific	9,200	62⅜	61⅝	62⅜	61⅝
W. & Lake Erie	1,200	61⅜	61	61⅜	61
Wabash	1,500	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20¼
Do pref	3,095	35⅜	34⅞	35⅝	34⅝
Western Union	7,600	77	76⅝	76⅞	76⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142	Fargo	127
American	114	United States	63

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 3s	100	M., K. & T. gen. 6s	101⅛
U. S. 4s, coup	129¼	Northern Pac. 1sts	117⅜
U. S. 4½s, coup	110¼	Northern Pac. 2ds	105¾
Pacific 6s of '95	125¼	Northwest'rn consols	140⅜
Louisiana stamped 4s	89¾	Northwestern deb. 5s	110⅛
Missouri 6s, 1887	102	St. L. & S. F. gen. m	112⅜
Tenn. 6s, settlements	104	St. Paul consols	128
Tenn. 5s, settlements	103	St. Paul, Chi. & P. 1sts	121¼
Tenn. 3s, settlements	77	Tex. Pac. land grants	63⅛
Cent. Pac. 1sts	117	T. P. r. g. (ex coup.)	77
Den. & R. G. 1sts	121¼	Union Pac. 1sts	116¼
Den. & R.G. West. 1sts	81	West Shore	103
Erie 2ds	102		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

30000 A & P inc......33@33½	5000 MK&T gen 5s......88
15000 A & P gtd 4s.87¾@87¾	14000 MK&T g 6s......101
5000 A & S con 6s......120¼	1000 Mem&Chas 6s......106
10000 B H T & W 5s......99	1000 M & Essex 1s gtd.135½
20000 B&O 5s......110	1000 MoPac 1s cn......119
20000 C&O1st-SerB x cp 75	75000 NYC&SL 1s tst as 98½
1000 do (cash)......75¼	5000 NYO&W 1st......108¾
5000 C&O coup 4s......72¾	5000 N W cons......140½
14000 CHV&T 5s......79¾	2000 N W cn cp gld bd131½
2000 C&E Ill cn......115	2000 N W cn rg gld bds.131¼
2000 C C & I 1s......102¾	2000 NO Pa 1s tr......84½
5000 Cen Pa g 6s of 96.116¼	5000 N & W Imp 6s......100
5000 do......116⅛	1000 Ogn T 6s......104
1000 Cen Pac 6s of 97..117	15000 WStL&P—Chi D. 99¾
25000 D & R G 4s......79@79¼	5000 PD&E 2d......87½
1000 Den S & P 1st......70	10000 R W&O cn..101¼@102½
10000 Ft W & D 1st.94⅛@94¼	23000 S L A&T 1s tr..102⅛@102½
5000 Gt W 1st......115¼	25000 S L & A T 2d......50⅝
15000 GBW&S P in......45⅛	1000 St J&G I 1st......108½
1000 H&T C g m......73	1000 St L I M 5s......95¼
2000 Intl cp 6s......95¼@96	30000 StLA&IM 1st—C&Fls107½
1000 I B & W cn inc trst 32⅝	30000 Shen V l g m..48¼@48⅜
1000 M&SP1st—Trm 5s.104½	5000 Shen Val 1st tr.. 102
2000 L & N tr bd 4s......108¾	15000 St L & S F g m 5s.100⅞
2000 L&N—NO&M1st......109¼	5000 T & W 1st......116
1000 L S cp 2d......124½	5000 Tol & W 2d......103⅜
1000 L & Mo R 1st......122	10000 T Pac Rio tr 76¼@76⅝
35000 Mex C new ast 4s......65½@66	5000 Tx P In 1 g tr......62½
44000 Mex C inc......22½@22¾	5000 Utah S g m.....90@91
20000 ML S&W cnv99⅛@99¼	1000 Utah SoEx 1s87½@88
	14000 W S gtd 4s......103⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

15000 U S 4s reg......129⅝	20000 NYC&SL 1st tr as 98½
10000 Ala 6s—10-20......107	2000 N W 25 yr deb 5s.109¼
10000 La con 4s......89½	51000 N W Ex 4s......96⅜@96⅞
1000 AmD & I 5s......103⅛	10000 Ogn Imp 1st......97¼
1000 A & P inc......33	10000 Ogn SL 6s......104¾
5000 A & S 1st......104¼	5000 Pac of Mo 2d......110
5000 B H T & W 5s......99	10000 R & D deb....112½@113
11000 C St P & M 1st......126	6000 Rich&D 6s......113⅛
11000 Can S 2d......92	1000 R W & O con......102⅝
1000 C H V & T 5s......80	5000 St L A&T 1st......102
1000 Col C & I 6s......103	20000 St LA&T 2d......50@50⅛
1000 CB&Q—Ia Div 4s......98¼	2000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s reduced to 4½s......100⅛
24000 D & S P1st......70	5000 TolA&ANM 1st......96⅛@97
2000 D&H 1st rg '91......110	5000 Tol & O C 1s......98
2000 G C & S F1st......122	1000 TCR&Rs—BirDist 90
2000 Gt W 2d......104	1000 TP&W 1st cn......107½
12000 IB&W c inc tr......32¾	35000 T P In 1 g tr.62⅝@62⅞
5000 K Pac 1st cn......108¾	1000 U Pac 1st of '97..116½
2000 M&SP I-C&PW5s108¾	2000 U Pac s f...116¾@117
15000 M K & T g 5s......88@88½	10000 Utah S Ex 1s88⅜@89
2000 MK&Ten 7s......112¼	1000 W S gt 4s......103⅛
10000 M&O 2d deb......33	4000 WSL&P—Chi Div 99⅛
17000 MLS&W cnv99⅛@99¼	27 Merch B......148
15000 Mex Cen inc22⅜@22¾	
4000 M&NW 1s 1913 on Exts......109	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

4000 U S 4s cp......129¼	2000 NYC&SL 1s tr asst98⅜
20000 Arts—LR&FtSm......35@36	1000 N W cons......140⅛
35000 A & P inc......33½@33¾	1000 N J C deb 6s......98
5000 B H T & W 5s......100	3000 Ogn S L 6s......104¼
5000 CB&Q—Ia D 4s......98¼	46000 NOPac1st tr 84½@85
10000 C C & I 6s..103¾@104	1000 Ogn T 6s......104¼
2000 CSt L&P 1st......100⅝	8000 O So inc......44½
24000 E T cn gld6s......101	1000 R& A 1st tr......76⅛
1000 Ft W&D 1s......94¼	1000 SB&N Y 1st......130⅝
99000 G B W& St P inc......45⅛@47⅜	10000 S L & S F g m 5s.100¼
10000 I D &S2d inc trs. 41	5000 She V l s trs......103¼
6000 Intl cp 6s......94@95	5000 T&W 2nd......103½
7000 Kan P 1s cn..108@108¼	46000 T P Rio tst. 76½@77
2000 L&N—NO&M2d......99	15000 T P in l g trs ast......63@63¾
3000 MK&Tgn 6s......101¼	3000 U P Col Tr 5s......102
110000 Mex Ce inc.22¾@23¼	22000 WSL&P—Chi D.100
5000 Mex C new ast 4s 66⅜	10000 Wab g m 6s tr.57@58
3000 Mich C 7s......130	6000 Wab 7s 1879......90@90½
	4000 W S gtd 4s......103⅝

NEW YORK, April 29.—Money on call easy at 4 per cent, closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange dull and unsettled at 486¼ for sixty-day bills and 487¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 252,470 shares, including Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 6,200; Erie, 10,100; Kansas & Texas, 3,345; Lake Shore, 11,050; Louisville & Nashville, 5,475; Missouri Pacific, 3,035; Northwestern, 15,405; Oregon Transcontinental, 3,350; Reading, 44,600; St. Paul, 6,200; Texas Pacific, 4,855; Union Pacific, 9,950; Western Union, 6,900.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	594	107⅞	108¼	107⅞	108¼
Bell Telephone	5	222	222	222	222
Chicago, B. & Q.	20	146	146	146	146
Mexican Central	4,950	17¼	18	17⅛	18
Mexican Tel.	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Union Pacific	900	61⅞	62¼	61⅞	62¼
Wis. Central	575	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅜

Bond sales and quotations:

375000 Mex Cen 4s.65½@66¼	31000 Wis 2d......67¼@67½
25000 do inc...22½@22⅞	15000 A & P inc......33⅜
12000 So Kas 5s......101	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—[Special.]—The market closed steady; Pennsylvania, 59¼@59⅜; Reading, 22 11-16@22¾; Lehigh Valley, 55½@55¾; Lehigh Navigation, 50¾@51.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 29.—United States bonds, 4s, 132¼; do 4½s, 112¼; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 48¾; Canadian Pacific, 66⅝; Erie, 34⅝; do seconds, 105¼; Illinois Central, 137½; Mexican ordinary, 63; St. Paul common, 95⅜; New York Central, 116; Pennsylvania, 60⅛; Reading, 22⅝. Bar silver, 44d per ounce.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £15,000.

PARIS, April 29.—Three per cent rentes 80f 47½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Mining shares were dull, with the following closing bids: Best & Belcher, $6.00; California & Virginia, $14.12½; Eureka, $6.12½; El Cristo, $6.12½; Home Stake, $15.12; Mexican, $4.60; North Belle Isle, $8.12½; Plymouth, $18.25; Sutro, $26.00.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $1.62½; Calumet & Hecla, $210.00; Catalpa, 30c; Franklin, $10.50; Huron, 75c; Osceola, $24.50; ; Quincy, $46.00; Bell Telephone, $224.00; Boston Land, $9.75; Water Power, $7.37½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $2.50; Bulwer, $2.75; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Bodie Consolidated, $6.87½; Chollar, $7.12½; Consolidated Pacific, 35c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $14.62½; Eureka Consolidated, $6.00; Gould & Curry, $4.25; Hale & Norcross, $5.00; Mexican, $5.00; Mono, $2.50; Mount Diablo, $4.25; Navajo, $1.25; Ophir, $8.37½; Potosi, $7.37½; Savage, $5.75; Sierra Nevada, $3.37½; Union Consolidated, $3.00; Utah, $1.00; Yellow Jacket, $4.75.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets did not keep together yesterday. Grain was generally steady, with less doing, while provisions were stronger, with some excitement. But in all the one principal fact was the providing for May deliveries, though it did not attract so much attention as on some previous days. The daily movement of produce had little to do with the course of prices.

Provisions were much stronger, with more doing, and very uneven. The June premium over May widened to 15c in short ribs, owing to a little pressure to provide for deliveries which will be in order next Monday, while there was no shade of a premium on June in the case of pork. The latter shot up, however, the shorts who had held off hoping for a drop finding themselves badly disappointed. The first sale noted was at $21.50, being an advance of 50c, and the later price was $22.00, with today yet to be heard from. It was estimated that fully 10,000 brls were bought in by shorts. Lard was bought freely by New York against sales in that city, being a winding up of "straddles." June lard opened a shade higher at $7.05, and sold up to $7.15 at the close, with May at 10c discount and July at 10c premium. Ribs opened unchanged at $7.80 for July, advanced to $8.00, and closed at $7.95 bid, with May at 20c discount. Cash sales were reported of 775 tcs lard at $6.90@7.00; 25,000 lbs green shoulders at 6c; 75 tcs sweet pickled do on private terms; 15,000 lbs sweet pickled hams, 16 lbs, at 10⅛c loose; 200,000 lbs short ribs and 50,000 lbs bellies, both on private terms.

Flour was in light local demand, with more disposition on the part of shippers to take hold, and some transactions for export. There was no material change in prices. Sales were reported of 350 brls and 1,715 sacks, equal to a total of about 1,550 brls, at $3.10 for rye flour in bulk, and the rest on private terms.

Wheat was generally slow and much steadier, with reports of an easier feeling in Liverpool. The leading feature of the market here was a widening of the June premium over May to 2c, which about covers the cost of carrying through next month, as the carriers save by the fact that May deliveries cannot be made till the 2d day of the month. Clique brokers made several changes at that difference, and were otherwise moderate buyers for June, which was quite firm in the latter part of the day, with a feeling that the pressure is about over. June opened ¼c lower, at 83⅛c, and sold at the split above 83¼c, improving to 83⅝c at the close, with July generally at about ⅛c premium. September ranged at 81⅛@82c and December at 84⅛@85c, the latter being very little below the top of the market on the recent rise. No. 2 spring in store sold at 80⅝c for fresh receipts and 80⅛c for regular. Free on board lots sold at 73@77½c for No. 3, and 57½@71c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 34 cars.

Red winter wheat in store sold at 80⅝@82c for No. 2. Free-on-board lots sold at 76@77c for No. 3 and 74c for No. 4. Total about 16 cars.

Corn was again active in changing over into the farther ahead months, at a slightly wider premium of 1⅝@1¾c for June and 3⅜c for July, with the market kept steady by the presence of a good many orders to buy May when it could be done at about 37⅛c. Samples were ⅛@¼c lower, being in larger supply, with only a moderate demand by shippers. May opened ⅛c lower, at 37⅜c, and advanced to 37⅝c bid, closing at 37⅝c straight, with August at 4⅜c premium. September sold at 42¼@43⅛c. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 37⅜@37½c for No. 2 yellow, the same for No. 2 white, and 37¼@37⅝c for No. 2, with nothing doing in the lower grades. Free-on-board lots sold at 38@38¼c for No. 2 yellow, 37¾@38c for No. 3 yellow, 37½@38c for No. 2, and 37@37⅝c for No. 3, with 37½c for choice No. 4. Total cash sales about 206 cars and 43,000 bu.

Oats were fairly active, and there was considerable changing over from May to June and July, at 1¼@1⅜c premium for the former and 1¾@2c for the latter delivery. The market was easy for May, owing to reported large receipts for today, and firm for the later deliveries. June opened at 28⅛c, sold to 28½c, and closed at 28⅜c, or ¼c better. May was 1⅛c discount and July ⅜c premium. No. 2, fresh receipts, sold at 26¾c and No. 2 white at 30@30¼c. Samples were in fair request, but the large offerings caused a decline of about ½c all round. Lots on the C., B. & Q. Road had to be disposed of, as storage could not be found for them. No. 3 sold at 26½@28c, No. 3 white at 29@30c, No. 2 at 27¼@28½c, No. 2 white at 30@30¾c, and barley oats at 31@32c. Total cash sales about 150,000 bu.

Rye was dull and unchanged, May delivery selling at 56½c, and No. 2, fresh receipts, nominally 56½c. The sales by sample were: 2 cars No. 3, free on board, at 52½@55c, and 1 car No. 2 at 57½c.

Barley was neglected in a speculative way, with May said to be nominally 56c. No. 2 in store was quotably 54@56c. Samples were steady under an improved demand, notwithstanding the increased offerings. No. 4 sold at 50c, No. 3 at 56@59c, and No. 2 at 59@63c. Total sales about 18,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady and the demand fair, with moderate offerings. Sales were: 22 cars bran at $12.25@13.50, 7 cars middlings at $12.75@14.00, 2 cars shorts at $12.50.

Flaxseed was easy. No. 1 on track selling early at $1.07 and later at $1.06¼, the same as Thursday. Only a few lots were offered, and trading was restricted. Receipts, 12 cars. Sales were: On track—5 cars and part of another car at $1.06@1.07; 2 cars rejected at $1.03½@1.04; 1 car no grade at 99c. May delivery was offered at $1.06½ and $1.06 was bid.

Timothy improved 2@3c by reason of the limited offerings, although there was scarcely any demand except in a small way. Sales were made of 2 cars at $1.60@1.62 for not prime seed, and country prime was said to be about $1.63, while contract seed could not be bought from second hands under $1.65. New September seed was salable at $1.60, and the year was nominally $1.55, while for new seed $1.58 was bid. The sales of cash seed aggregated 1,008 bags at $1.60@1.67½ for fair to very choice seed. Clover was firmer in sympathy with outside markets, at $4.00@4.05 for medium prime and mammoth spot seed. A small lot sold at $4.05, and 7 bags of screenings changed hands at $2.75. Hungarian seed, sold 193 bags, at 65c, and millet seed, 20 bags, at 68c.

The street markets were very active. The carriage-way was frequently blocked with vehicles, and the sidewalks crowded with buyers for several hours. There was a good demand for everything except cheese, but that was owing to the supply being limited to new makes, which are not wanted other than in a small way. The situation in the dry-goods market was unchanged, a large volume of orders coming in. The business for the month is considerably in excess of what it was for the same time last year, but not equal to that of last month. The hardware market is in a very satisfactory condition, the sales for the month being equal to those of a year ago, and that was one of the best Aprils ever known in the trade. No improvement is shown in the tone of the metal markets during the week. Steel rails are firm at the local mills, at $43.00 for standard and heavy sections. The wholesale millinery houses and the ready-made clothiers are comparatively quiet, while the business transactions by the boot and shoe firms is fully up to the average.

The "clique" houses were selling June wheat so freely at one time yesterday as to suggest to some parties the idea that their previous buying for that delivery was not done with a view to investment, but simply to prevent the market from breaking all to pieces while they unloaded their burden for May. It is fair to hint at the possibility of these sales being made for other parties than those who have formed what is supposed to have been the clique. To suppose that all the buying and selling done in a day by a prominent firm is to the order of one man or party is simply absurd. Some houses find it not uncommon to receive trading orders from two or three dozen different people in the course of a single day.

The remarks in this column of yesterday about making certain warehouses regular for the receiving and delivery of grain were intended to apply only to the latest additions to the list. The houses that were declared regular several days ago were empty at the time, and the step really added to the storage capacity available for the reception of wheat which it was desired to bring here from other points. That cannot be said of the addition to the list this week.

Small lots of mess pork sold yesterday at $21.00, and the understanding was that they would be used in the massing up of enough to make round lots for deliveries on contracts. It is believed that the board is swept clean, and practically every barrel in the city either owned by one man or to be delivered to him next Monday.

They say the panic is over. But what about the next one? A big wheat deal is yet out, but some observant parties think the pork deal is pretty well closed up.

Kershaw is reported to have bought about 1,000,000 bu of June wheat in this market yesterday, and Irwin-Green and Rosenfeld were also free buyers. The export business appears to have been brisk at other points than Chicago, but the price here was too high, comparatively, to invite bids. It was said that as much as 600,000 bu was in process of loading at Milwaukee yesterday, most of it being for Armour.

The principal filling of May pork yesterday, at $22.00 is said to have been done for Buffalo parties, who sold at not far from $14.00 per brl. The difference is a heavy one to the man who has to pay it.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
April	$20.50	$......@......	$22.00
May	20.75	21.00 @22.00	22.00
June	20.75	21.00 @22.00	22.00
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
April	$ 6.90	$......@......	$ 7.00
May	6.92½	6.92½@ 7.05	7.02½
June	7.02½	7.05 @ 7.15	7.12½
July	7.12½	7.12½@ 7.25	7.22½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
April	$ 7.55	$......@......	$ 7.72½
May	7.57½	7.57½@ 7.75	7.75
June	7.70	7.70 @ 7.90	7.85
July	7.80	7.80 @ 8.00	7.95
WHEAT.			
April	80⅛	79¾@ 80⅝	80⅝
May	81	80⅝@ 81⅛	81⅛
June	82⅝	82⅜@ 83⅛	83⅛
July	82¾	82⅝@ 83⅜	83⅜
CORN.			
April	37	36⅞@ 37¼	37¼
May	37⅛	37⅜@ 37⅝	37⅝
June	39⅛	39 @ 39¼	39¼
July	40¾	40¾@ 41¼	41⅛
OATS.			
April	26⅛	....@	26⅛
May	27	26⅞@ 27	27
June	28¼	28⅛@ 28½	28⅜
July	28⅝	28⅝@ 28⅞	28⅞

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	May.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 78¼	$ 80¾	$ 82
No. 2 corn	35⅞	37	38
No. 2 oats	29⅛	29⅝	29⅞
Pork	8.92½	9.07½	9.17½
Lard	5.87½	5.95	6.00
Short ribs	5.17½	5.25	5.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.	1886.
Flour, brls	12,402	9,190	7,757	14,966
Wheat, bu	117,860	9,827	10,663	16,463
Corn, bu	66,924	149,028	137,719	233,938
Oats, bu	116,209	143,218	50,778	107,302
Rye, bu	3,705	4,515	......	5,0
Barley, bu	14,733	13,881	441	6,688
Grass seed, lbs	77,260	91,960	128,708	274,158
Flaxseed, bu	7,794	1,832	8,435	4,004
Broom-corn, lbs	28,900	......	62,804	3,249
Cured meats, lbs	355,850	290,500	1,766,227	1,681,748
Canned meats, cases	......	......	1,785	365
Dressed beef, lbs	33,145	......	3,085,078	1,181,809
Beef, brls	......	......	225	141
Pork, brls	814	75	715	228
Lard, brls	767,200	394,400	307,401	2,349,310
Cheese, lbs	71,778	53,935	40,585	56,830
Butter, lbs	269,563	185,648	196,910	232,521
Dressed hogs, No.	5	......	......	5
Live hogs, No.	14,633	21,228	8,450	8,533
Cattle, No.	8,550	5,733	3,507	3,059
Sheep, No.	2,714	1,947	280	577
Hides, lbs	112,715	188,831	350,080	302,738
Wool, lbs	26,237	230	35,890	2,070
Coal, tons	10,557	11,903	586	806
Lumber, M. ft.	3,723	4,198	2,754	2,206
Shingles, M	1,500	2,000	120	247
Salt, brls	6,871	4,902	2,044	1,880

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	27	15	4	46
Spring wheat	151	10	2	163
Corn	171	36	4	211
Oats	186	28	......	214
Rye	2	1	......	3
Barley	13	12	3	28
Total	550	102	13	665

Also by canal 17,000 bu wheat, 6,000 bu corn, and 5,500 bu oats. Total about 480,000 bu. Inspected out: 9,914 bu corn and 4,281 bu barley. The receipts for today are expected to include 228 cars wheat, 208 cars corn, 187 cars oats, and 10,000 hogs.

Railroad freights were reported steady at 25c to New York, 30c to Boston, 23c to Philadelphia, and 22c to Baltimore for flour, feed, and grain, and 5c higher all round for provisions.

Lake freights were dull and easy. Shippers offered 3c for corn to Buffalo and carriers asked 3¼c. Charters were made for 185,000 bu corn at 3¼c, and on a through rate to Buffalo.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. April 29.	April 28.	SHIPMENTS, BU. April 29.	April 28.
Chicago	117,860	95,487	10,663	1,954
Milwaukee	4,620	6,045	3,509	72,930
St. Louis	11,470	16,310	2,567	1,149
Toledo	5,500	1,500	43,500	73,000
Detroit	11,806	8,484	2,375	7,543
Kansas City	500	2,000	......	......
Minneapolis	120,400	90,160	7,840	34,720
Duluth	26,333	28,734	......	517
Peoria	8,500	3,000	8,000	3,500
Total	306,988	251,720	78,454	195,313

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date compared with the corresponding time last year—as follows:

March 1 to April 27.	1887.	1886.
Chicago	395,000	430,000
Kansas City	205,000	138,000
Milwaukee	40,000	45,000
Indianapolis	30,000	57,000
St. Louis	80,000	52,000
Cincinnati	41,000	33,000
Cedar Rapids	28,380	23,474
Cleveland	31,210	36,125
Omaha, Neb	116,352	13,500
All Western packing points	1,005,000	905,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Firm, scarce, and in good request at $1.50@1.55 per bu for choice hand-picked mediums and $1.60@1.65 for navies. Common and dirty beans were dull at 75c@$1.25.

BROOM-CORN—Moderately active and easy, owing to the heavy stocks on hand. Concessions of ½@1c have to be made for car-load lots on the regular market. Good to choice green hurl, 4@5c; rough and coarse do, 3@3½c; green self-working, 4@5c; red or yellow tipped, 3½@4½c; coarse, seedy, common, 3@3½c; fine pea-green inside and covers, 5c; red or yellow-tipped ditto, 3¾@4½c; long, stalky, seedy, and bad color, 3@3½c; choice short brush corn, 6@7c; do long, 4@5c.

BROOMS—Fairly steady and in good seasonable request. Best parlor-carpet brooms, $3.25@4.00 per doz; warehouse do, $4.00; railroad do, $3.75; No. 1 plain-handled do, $2.50; No. 2 do, $2.25; No. 3 do, $2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trading was active all round, the building season being in full operation, especially in the suburbs, where a large volume of work is going on. Lime (in bulk), 50@70c per brl; lime (in brls), 80c; Louisville cement, $1.25; Utica, Akron, and Milwaukee cement, $1.00@1.25; English Portland cement, $3.00@3.50; American do, $2.75@3.00; Michigan stucco, $1.75@1.80; New York stucco, $1.75; land plaster, $1.00@1.25; white sand, $1.25; fire-brick, per m, $37.00@55.00; hair, in paper sacks, 20c per bu; fire-clay, $2.50@3.60 per brl; Lemont stone, 18@45c per foot; common brick, $7.75@8.00; Indiana pressed brick, $14.50@23.00.

BUTTER—The receipts continued light, and with a good demand for local consumption and some shipping orders the market ruled very firm, especially as there are no stocks on hand. Fancy set milk creamery, 22@23c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 20@21c; good to choice do, 16@18c; fancy dairies, 18@20c; good to choice do, 15@17c; and ordinary to fair do, 12@14c; common and packing stock, 10@11c.

CHEESE—New full creams came in more freely and trading was fair, but mostly in a small way, buyers not caring to stock up at present prices. The market ruled steady at 12½@13c per lb for cheddars and flats (2 in a box) and 13½@14c for Young Americas. A few fine skims were picked up at 5@7c per lb, but common grades can scarcely be given away.

COAL—So far as demand and prices are concerned there is no change to note. The former continued light and the latter easy. Freight rates are said to be higher and it is possible that a new schedule of prices will be adopted. The following quotations are per net ton by car-load: Anthracite—Grate and egg, $6.25; stove and nut, $6.50; Lehigh lump, $8.00. Bituminous—Erie and Briar Hill, $4.50@4.75; Pittsburg, $3.40; Indiana block, $2.65@2.80; Hocking Valley, $3.20; Blossburg, $3.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $3.25; and Wilmington, $2.25.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet and steady. There was no change to note with reference to the New York prune syndicate. Valencia raisins, 5½c per lb; Malaga L. M. do, $1.45, and do in London layers, $1.95 per box; California loose muscatels, $1.25 per 22-lb box; do London layers, $1.60; new Turkish prunes, 5¼c; currants 5½c; citron, 19c; apples, quarters, 4½c for old and 5@7c for new; do sliced, new, 7½c; do evaporated, 12½@13½c; half peaches, old, 5½c; new do, 7c; California half peaches, 14c; blackberries, 8c per lb in brls and 8c in boxes; raspberries 19½@20c; pitted cherries, 12½c; pitted plums, 12@16c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trading was fair for both local and country consumption and the market steady. Citric acid, 60@65c; tartaric acid, 49@50c; carbolic acid, 50@55c; carbolic ammonia, 13@15c; bromide ammonia, 62@65c; balsam of Peru, $1.60@1.65; balsam Tolu, 45@50c; bay rum, $2.00@3.00; Tonka beans, $1.75@1.85; vanilla beans, $10.50@14.00; cubeb berries, $1.50@2.00; borax, 8@9c; calomel, 80@85c; camphor, 27@30c; cantharides, $2.20@2.25; cassia buds, 15@16c; chloroform, 40@45c; ergot, 40@50c; glycerine, 25@28c; gum arabic, 75@95c; lycopodii, 50@55c; mercury, 65@68c; morphine, sulph., $3.10@3.35; opium, $4.75@5.00; quinine, P. & W., 62@67c.

EGGS—Unchanged at 10½@11c per doz. The receipts were liberal and the demand good, considerable quantities being taken for cold storage. Duck eggs, 13@14c; and goose eggs, 28@30c per doz.

FISH—A fair volume of business was transacted and the market ruled steady. New whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $7.25; do, family, $4.00; lake trout, $5.50; codfish, extra George's, $5.25; do boneless, $5.00@7.00; mackerel, half brls, extra shore, $16.50; mackerel, No. 1 shores, $14.00@14.50; do No. 1 medium, $8.00@8.50; do large family, $7.00@7.50; do family, $7.00; new Walkhoff Holland herring, 90c, and dark hoop do, 63c; new Labrador herring, split, $8.50; do Halifax, split, $8.00; George's Bay split herring, $8.50; scaled herring, 22c; Norway herring, $9.00 per brl; smoked bloaters, 90c per box; do halibut, 9½@10c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Fine strawberries in good request, but the market was overstocked with small, sandy fruit and sales were slow. Good to choice berries brought $6.00@7.00 and poor do $4.00@5.00 per 24-qt case, with 24-pt cases about half those prices. All other varieties of fruits were in fair demand, except apples, and they were slow, the season being nearly over for them. Choice apples, $4.50@6.00 per brl; ripe bananas scarce at $2.00@3.50 per bunch, according to size and quality. Messina and Palermo lemons, $4.00@4.50 per case and California do, $3.25@3.50. Messina oranges, $3.50@4.00; California Riverside do, $3.50@4.00; do blood, $5.00@7.00; Los Angeles do, $3.00@3.50; and navels, $5.00@6.00. Pineapples, $2.75@3.25 per doz, and coconnuts, $4.75@5.50 per 100.

GROCERIES—Rio coffees were about ½c higher and the market active and excited. Sugars and rice were firm and in good request. Coffees—Java, 20½@26½c; Mocha, 25¼c; Rio, choice to fancy, 18c; fair, 17½c; good, 17½c; common Rio and Santos, 15½@16¾c. Sugars—Cut loaf, 6¼@6⅝c; confectioners' A, 5⅝c; powdered, 6¼@6⅝c; standard granulated, 6c; white extra C, 5½c; extra C, 4⅞@5c; yellow, 4½@4⅝c. Rice—Fancy head, 6@6¼c; choice, 5c; good, 4½c; and common, 3⅝@3¾c.

HAY—Timothy was in heavy supply and lower at $10.50@11.00 on track and $9.50@10.00 for No. 2. There was some demand for shipment, but trading on local account was light. Iowa upland prairie was quiet at $10.00@12.00. Sales were: On track—8 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@12.00; 1 car No. 2 do at $9.00; 2 cars mixed do at $9.00@10.00; 4 cars not graded at $8.00@10.00; 3 cars upland prairie at $10.50@12.50; 4 cars No. 2 do at $6.50@7.50. Free on board and switched—4 cars No. 2 timothy at $10.25; 1 car No. 1 prairie at $6.50. Receipts, 239 tons; shipments, 10 tons.

HIDES—Steady and moderately active. The receipts were fair. No. 1 green hides, 6c; No. 2 do, 4c; green-salted light hides, 7¾@8c; do heavy, 7¼c; do No. 2, 6¼c; do kip, 7½c; do No. 2, 5¾c; do calf, 8c; do No. 2, 7c; do bull, 6c; do No. 2, 4¾c; No. 1 dry flint, 12@13c; No. 2 do, 9@10c; No. 1 dry calf and kip, 13@14c; No. 2 do, 10c; No. 1 dry-salted, 10@11c; No. 2 do, 8@9c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Pig-tin was quiet and tin-plates fairly steady and moderately active. Ingot copper was reported dull and there was a light movement in sheet copper at combination rates. Pig-tin, 22¾@23¾c; tin plates, I. C., 10x14, $5.50@5.75; I. X., 10x14, $7.00@7.25; I. C., 14x20, $5.50@5.75; I. X., 14x20, $7.00@7.25; I. C., 14x20 roofing, $4.75@5.25; I. C., 20x28, $11.50@12.00. Ingot copper, 12¼@12½c. Bar iron was easy at $2.30@2.40, and in good request.

NAILS—Steady under a rapidly improving demand at $2.35 for iron and $2.50 for steel nails, with 10c per keg off for car-load lots.

OILS—Carbon oils were in good seasonable request and linseed oils fairly active, with a steady market all round. Turpentine declined 1c. We quote: Standard white, 110°, 8½c; prime white, 150°, 9¾c; snow and water white, 150°, 9½c; headlight, 175°, 11¾c; Michigan test, prime white, 10¼c; do, water-white, 11½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 8½c; do water-white, 9¾c; Indiana test, prime white, 9½c; do water-white, 10½c; Elaine, 16c; Eocene, 11½c; Oleane, 11½c; Scarlet Rose, 12½c; linseed, raw 38c and boiled 41c in 5-brl lots and upwards and 39c and 42c in less than 5-brl lots; turpentine, 41c; extra lard oil, 60c; No. 1 lard oil, 40c; No. 2 do, 37c; whale oil, 55c; and W. B. sperm, $1.00.

PIG-IRON—There has been some increase in the inquiry for iron, but owing to the unsettled condition of freight rates buyers are only taking small quantities. Stocks at the furnaces are very light, and this fact tends to keep the market steady. Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, $23.00@24.00; imported Scotch, $26.00; American Scotch, $22.00@23.00; Southern coke, No. 1, $24.00; No. 2 do, $23.00; Salisbury, Nos. 1 to 6, $35.00; anthracite, $23.00@24.00.

POTATOES—The supply was sufficient to meet the demand, which was fully up to the average, and prices were unchanged at 75@80c per bu on track for choice Michigan and Eastern stocks and 75@80c for Wisconsin do. Stocks from store 10c above those prices. Early Ohio seed potatoes, $1.10 per bu, and new potatoes, $3.75@4.00 per brl and $2.00 per sack.

POULTRY—The receipts were moderate, and, with a good inquiry, especially for chickens, they advanced fully 1c. Live hen chickens, 9½@10c per lb; mixed do, 8@8½c; young roosters, without spurs, 7½@8c; do old, 5c; small hen turkeys, 12@12½c per lb; young gobblers, 9½@10½c; old gobblers, 6c; ducks, 9@10c; and geese, $4.00@5.00 per doz.

SALT—Steady and fairly active at the following quotations: Fine salt, 80c per brl; coarse do, $1.35; dairy, with bags, $1.70@2.00; without bags, $1.30; Ashton's Liverpool, sacks, 56 and 224 lbs, 80c@$2.85; M. S. A., sacks, 56 and 224 lbs, 40c@$1.60.

TALLOW—Unchanged and in moderate request at 4⅛@4¼c for city rendered, 4c for cake, 3¾c for No. 1 country, and 3c for No. 2. Grease was quiet and firm at 3¾@4¼c for white, 2¾@2½c for brown, and 3c for yellow.

VEGETABLES—The supply of everything was ample, and there was a good demand on both local and shipping account. Following are the quotations: Beets and parsnips, $1.50, and purple top turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; carrots and rutabaga turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; new onions, $3.75@4.00 per brl; spinach, $1.00@1.50 per brl; Illinois sweet potatoes, $4.75@5.00 per brl; Florida tomatoes, $1.50@2.00 per box; oyster plant, 20@30c per doz; horse radish, 6@7c per lb; parsley, 15@25c; green onions, $1.00@1.50 per 1-bu box; radishes, 15@25c per doz; lettuce, 20@25c; cucumbers, 80@90c per doz, according to quality; pie-plant, $1.25@2.50 per box; string beans, $1.25@1.50 per box; new cabbage, $4.00@4.50 per crate; new beets, 90c@$1.00; and carrots and turnips, 60@75c per doz bunches; green peas, $1.50@2.00 per bu box; and asparagus, $2.50@3.00 per box.

WHISKY—Firm and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—Dull and weak, holders being anxious to close out their old stock but manufacturers are holding off until the new clip begins to arrive in some quantity. Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 23@28c; medium tub, 31@35c; fine unwashed, 17@21c; medium unwashed, 24@25c; coarse unwashed, 23@24c; fine washed, 27@29c; medium washed, 31@32c; coarse washed, 28@29c. Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 15@19c; medium unwashed, 20@22c; coarse unwashed, 20@21c.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 22½c; extra firsts, 21c; firsts, 18c; dairy extra firsts, 18½c; firsts, 16c; sweet packing stock, 10c.

CHEESE—Full cream new cheddars, 12¾c; do flats, 13c; do Young Americas, 13½c; good skims, 8c; common flats, 3c; fancy imitation Swiss, 13c.

EGGS—Fresh laid, 10¾c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of livestock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves	Hogs.	Sheep
Monday, April 25	7,994	200	15,194	3,086
Tuesday, April 26	5,072	563	9,745	4,263
Wednesday, April 27	7,889	426	18,054	3,906
Thursday, April 28	8,559	122	14,633	2,714
Friday, April 29	6,400	60	15,500	3,000
Total	35,914	1,371	73,126	16,969
Same period last week	30,821	1,169	86,797	28,640
Shipments.				
Monday, April 25	2,211	......	4,566	320
Tuesday, April 26	1,613	11	3,400	220
Wednesday, April 27	1,812	......	5,699	695
Thursday, April 28	3,507	1	8,450	280
Friday, April 29	3,000	......	7,000	800
Total	11,143	12	27,115	2,315
Same period last week	11,40[illegible]	45	27,938	5,851

Friday's cattle market advanced about 10c. Hogs sold a shade higher, and sheep sold 10c higher. Handy grades of cattle are 15@25c higher than one week ago; hogs about the same; and sheep 40@50c higher than one week ago.

Receipts for the next week are estimated at 33,000 cattle, 75,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep, against 25,723 cattle, 88,023 hogs, and 10,964 sheep received the corresponding week last year. Only 88,023 hogs arrived during the first week of May, 1886, while 170,613 arrived the last week of the same month.

Friday's sheep market was active at another advance of 10c. Prices are 40@50c higher than one week ago. Friday T. J. Ellis of Erskine, Tex., was at market with 1,706 head of shorn sheep. They were clipped about April 1. The sheep were grass fat, having wintered well, and sold as follows: 479 head, averaging 76 lbs, at $3.65; 1,033 head, 85 lbs, at $3.80; and 194 head, 86 lbs, at $3.85. These are good prices, and are likely to bring forward more good sheep from Texas. N. Olsen of Morgan, Tex., marketed 401 head of 71-lb shorn sheep at $3.32½. These sheep were on the St. Louis market yesterday, but the best bid was $2.00.

CATTLE—Friday's market was active to the extent of the offerings. Less than 5,500 cattle were on sale, as dressed-beef men received fully 1,000 cattle from the West, which were included in the fresh arrivals—6,400. The demand from shippers and exporters was active and with brisk competition from local dealers. Prices ruled firm at about 10c advance for all desirable grades. Shippers and exporters paid $4.55@5.20 for medium to choice steers averaging 1,152@1,705 lbs. Most of the shippers sold at $4.80@5.10. Dressed-beef men paid $5.30 for 36 head of Polled Angus cattle averaging 1,198@1,226 lbs, and $4.20@5.15 for poor to fancy native steers averaging 923@1,670 lbs. Most of the good to choice killers sold at $4.70@5.00; corn-fed Nebraska and Colorados averaging 1,130@1,501 lbs sold at $4.65@5.05, mainly at $4.80@4.95. Twenty-six head of fancy 961-lb steers sold at $4.75, while coarse 1,290-lb cattle sold at $4.50. Six car-loads of 1,150-lb stillers sold at $4.30, and a load of 1,235-lb stillers at $4.85. Twenty-three head of 1,084-lb Short-Horn steers sold at $5.00. Some corn-fed Texans sold at $4.35. Native cows and other canning and butchers' stock sold freely at 5@10c advance. The supply of good cows was very small. Sales ranged at $1.50 for scalawags to $2.75@4.00 for fair to choice lots. Some 704-lb heifers sold at $4.25; bulls sold at $2.80@3.75, and veal calves at $3.50@4.50. Stock cattle sold moderately at previous prices, or $2.75@4.20 for fair to choice steers averaging 545 to 1,160 lbs. Revised quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves, 1,450 to 1,800 lbs	$ 5.20@ 5.40
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.75@ 5.25
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.55@ 5.10
Fair to good, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.45@ 4.95
Poor to medium, 900 to 1,150 lbs	4.10@ 4.90
Through Texans, 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@ 3.75
Corn-fed Texans, 800 to 1,300 lbs	3.75@ 4.60
Fancy cows and heifers	3.50@ 3.85
Fair to choice cows, 900 to 1,100 lbs	2.60@ 3.30
Inferior to medium cows	2.25@ 2.70
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.65@ 3.75
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.80@ 3.55
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.60@ 4.30
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 5.10
Milch cows, per head	18.00@40.00

HOGS—All classes of buyers bought freely and the market ruled strong. Prices in some cases showed 2½@5c advance, but the general market was called steady at Thursday's closing prices. Six packers were in the market and they purchased about 7,100 head. The full number of Eastern shippers were buying, and they absorbed 7,000 head. What hogs remained unsold were undesirable offerings. The quality of fresh arrivals was good, there being a liberal proportion of good mixed and desirable heavy on sale. Only a few heavy hogs sold at $5.60@5.65, as the bulk of fair to choice heavy changed hands at $5.40@5.55. Prime light sold at $5.35, with poor to choice bacon grades averaging 120@170 lbs at $4.70@5.30, principally at $5.15@5.30. Poor to choice mixed sold at $5.20@5.50, mainly at $5.35@5.45. Some 260-lb Philadelphias sold at $5.62½, and 210@230-lb butchers' pigs at $5.45@5.55. Rough heavy sold at $5.05@5.25 and pigs averaging 90@125 lbs at $3.80@4.50.

SHEEP—About 2,000 sheep arrived Friday. The demand was active, and everything changed hands before noon at about 10c advance. Two car-loads of extra 128-lb sheep sold at $5.25, or 25c higher than some of the same kind sold at Tuesday. Two car-loads of 112-lb shorn natives sold at $4.25, and 116@124-lb shearlings at $4.10@4.25, and 1,700 head of 75@86-lb shorn Texas sheep sold at $2.50@3.85, while choice lambs sold at $6.00. About 400 71-lb shorn Texans sold at $3.32½. There were no Nebraska sheep on sale for the first time in four months.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, April 29.—BEEVES—Receipts, 66 car-loads for the market, and 23 car-loads for slaughterers direct, and 16 car-loads were for sale that arrived yesterday; market weak and lower; common to prime steers sold at $4.60@5.60; tops at $5.65@5.75; bulls and dry cows, $2.90@4.35; no export of live stock or fresh meat today or tomorrow.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,600 head; market dull, and closed heavy; clipped sheep sold at $4.00@4.70 per 100 lbs; unshorn do, $5.00@5.80; clipped yearlings, $5.50@5.80; unshorn do, $6.40@7.00; spring lambs, $3.00@6.00 per head.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,100 head, all for slaughterers direct; market nominally steady, at $5.60@5.90.

Kansas City, Mo., April 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900; shipments, 700; strong and 5@10c higher for good of all classes, except feeding steers, which are steady; good to choice shipping, $4.50@4.70; common to medium, $3.90@4.45; stockers, $2.60@3.25; feeding steers, $3.30@3.90; cows, $2.25@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,100 head; shipments, 1,650; active and 5c higher for good; others steady; good to choice, $5.30@5.45; common to medium, $4.80@5.25; skips and pigs, $2.75@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, none; active; good to choice, $2.90@3.40; common to medium, $2.00@2.80.

St. Louis, Mo., April 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 215; shipments, 500; market stronger; choice heavy native steers, $4.80@5.15; fair to good shipping steers, $4.10@4.75; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $3.70@4.40; feeders, fair to good, $3.20@4.20; stockers, fair to good, $2.25@3.20; Texans, common grass to choice corn fed, $2.15@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 2,300; the market was active and a shade higher; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $5.45@5.60; packing, fair to good, $5.35@5.45; Yorkers, medium to prime, $5.15@5.30; common to good, $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 2,200; the market was strong; wooled not in demand; fair to fancy, $3.40@4.70; clipped, medium to choice, $3.10@.20.

East Liberty, Pa., April 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 63 head; shipments, 56 head; nothing doing; all through consignments.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900 head; shipments, 3,800; market fair; Philadelphias, $6.00@6.10; Yorkers, $5.50@5.65; common and light, $5.30@5.40; pigs, $4.75@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 600; market very dull at Thursday's prices.

Omaha, Neb., April 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; 10c higher; steers, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, $4.30@4.50; 1,100 to 1,350 lbs, $4.25@4.40; 900 to 1,050 lbs, $3.90@4.30; cows, $3.00@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; unsold, 700 head; steady; heavy, $5.00@5.10; light, $4.70@4.90; mixed, $4.80@5.00.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 29.—CATTLE—Stronger; common to choice grades, $3.75@5.15.

HOGS—Active and higher; common to best, $5.10@5.60.

SHEEP—Stronger; common to good grades, $3.50@4.75; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

LUMBER.

The offerings on the exchange market were large, 15 cargoes arriving, and there was a good demand, especially for certain grades of lumber. Short green piece stuff, $10.25@10.50; dry do, $11.00@11.50; dry medium boards and strips, $15.00@15.50; standard shingles, $1.85@1.95; extra do, $2.10; cedar do, $1.65@1.75; dry lath, $1.75 and scarce.

The yard trade continued fairly active and prices ruled very firm, particularly for common grades, which were very scarce.

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2-inch	$42.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2-inch	30.00@40.00
A, B, C, and D stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	20.00@42.00
A, B, and C box, 13 in. and upward	33.00@48.00
A and B flooring, 6 in.	32.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 feet	21.50
Dimension, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.50@16.00
Dimension, 2x6, 12 to 24 ft	12.50@16.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	12.50@16.00
Pickets, flat, rough	9.00@12.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	18.00
Shingles, extra A	2.25@ 2.50
Shingles, choice A	2.10@ 2.25
Shingles, standard A	2.00@ 2.10
Shingles, extra cedar "A"	2.00@ 2.25
Lath, dry	1.90

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Weather cold and damp.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Fair demand; offerings moderate; winter, 7s 1d@7s 3d; spring, 6s 11d@7s 1d; club, 7s 11d@8s. Corn firm and fair demand at 4s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 35s 3d. Long and short clears, 38s 6d; Cumberlands, 38s 6d. Long-cut hams, 50s.

CHEESE—63s 6d.

Receipts of wheat the last three days 89,000 centals, 64,000 being American. Corn, 84,200 centals.

CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess Eastern, 67s 6d, firm; do Western, 62s 6d, firm. Lard is in poor demand; spot, April, May, and June, 35s 6d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 2d, steady; do spring, 7s, steady. Flour is in fair demand; dull at 9s 6d. Corn is in poor demand: spot, 4s, dull; April, 3s 11¾d, dull; May, 3s 11¾d, dull; June, 4s, dull.

A leading weekly grain circular says: "Somewhat better prices are obtained for English wheats. The supply is small. For foreign wheat there is a better inquiry. For cargoes off coast prices have improved. At today's market wheat was firm and in good demand at previous prices. Fair sales of flour were made at unchanged rates. Corn was steady, with a moderate demand. Prices were unchanged."

COTTON—Firm, with a fair demand; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 7,700 American.

Weekly cotton statistics—Sales of the week, 46,000 bales; American, 37,000; speculators took, 1,800; exporters took, 5,000; forwarded to spinners direct from ships' side 18,500; actual export, 17,000; total import, 90,000; American, 42,000; total stock, 1,010,000; American, 809,000; total afloat, 200,000; American, 68,000.

BUTTER—United States, no stock here.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—29s 3d per cwt.

AMERICAN REFRIGERATED BEEF—Hind-quarters, 5½d per lb; fore-quarters, 3½d.

LONDON, April 29.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—37s 6d per quarter.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—28s 6d per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Owing to the bad condition of the stock of American refrigerated fore-quarters hind-quarters have advanced to 3s 8d per 8 lbs by the carcass; forequarters are quoted at 2s 4d.

ANTWERP, April 29.—PETROLEUM—15½f paid, 15¼f sellers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Winter in the speculative line again fairly active, but unsettled, starting off heavily to subsequently rally sharply and leave off seemingly strong on a rise for the day of ⅜@½c a bu. Early deliveries had less attention, especially from shippers, but wound up unmistakably firmer on restricted offerings. Sales: Extra red, in elevator, 95¼@96c; No. 1 red, in elevator, 96¾c; No. 2 red in store and elevator, 93¼@93⅝c, closing in elevator at 93⅝c bid; do, free on board, from store, 93¼@93⅝c, as to delivery; do, delivered, afloat, 94¾@95c; No. 1 white, in elevator, about 95½c delivered, 96¼@96¾c. No. 2 red for April 92¼@93¼c, closing at 93¼c; do May 92¼@93c, closing 93c; June 92⅝@93 3-16c, closing 93⅛c bid; July 92¾@93c, closing 93c asked; August 91¼@91⅝c, closing 91⅝c bid; September 91¼@92⅛c, closing 92⅛c bid; December 94¼@95⅛c, closing 95⅛c bid; May, 1888, 99⅛c@$1.00, closing $1.00 bid.

CORN—Business reached fair proportions, chiefly in the speculative interest, and though at the outset prices weakened a trifle the market soon rallied and closed firmly on an improvement for the day on the futures list of ⅛@⅜c. Sales: No. 2, in store and elevator, 48⅛@48⅜c, closing 48⅜c bid; delivered, 49⅛c; steamer mixed, in elevator, 48½c, and delivered, 49⅛c; No. 2 white, in elevator, 50c.

OATS—Hardened for the day lightly on a fair business, mostly in the speculative line. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, 39c; No. 2 white, in elevator, 38⅛c, closing at 38⅛c; No. 2, in elevator, 34c, closing at 34c; white Western, ungraded, 37¼@41½c; mixed Western, 32c.

RYE—Firm; prime State, afloat, 61c for export.

BARLEY—About steady and in some demand.

PROVISIONS—Hog products favored holders on a livelier inquiry. Cut meats more sought after in a jobbing way; pickled bellies, 12 to 10 lbs., 7½c; and other classes about as last quoted. Bacon dull and wholly nominal. Western steam lard quoted higher for early delivery, with contract quoted at the close up to $7.40, but very quiet.

CHEESE—Moderately sought after, with best Eastern factory at 13½@14c for old and 12½@13½c for new.

BUTTER—Firm and in request.

TALLOW—3 13-16@3⅞c.

SUGARS—Quiet at previous prices; refined unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Fairly active on berth and charter—mainly on charter—but more or less unsettled. Contracts by the steam carriers on berth included Liverpool wheat, 1d; flour for London, 8s 9d; Continent, wheat on private terms; Bordeaux do, 6¼c.

NEW YORK, April 29.—COTTON—Firm; uplands, 10 11-16c; Orleans, 10¾c. Sales, 676 bales. Futures opened steady; April, 10.70c; May, 10.61c; June, 10.69c; July, 10.74c; August, 10.80c; September, 10.47c; October, 10.05c; November, 9.95c.

Comparative cotton statement for the week ending Friday, April 29, 1887: Net receipts at all United States ports during week, 15,035 bales; net receipts at all United States ports during same week last year, 44,981; total receipts to this date, 5,145,186; total receipts to same date last year, 5,022,475; exports for the week, 38,723; exports for same week last year, 62,082; total exports to this date, 4,129,817; total exports to same date last year, 3,544,460; stock at all United States ports, 418,597; stock at all United States ports same time last year, 712,062; stock at all interior towns, 41,000; stock at all interior towns same time last year, 109,294; stock at Liverpool, 1,010,000; stock at Liverpool same time last year, 628,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 68,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year, 160,000.

FLOUR—Receipts, 12,065 packages; exports, 2,165 brls 23,627 sacks; sales, 16,800 brls; market steady and moderately active.

HOPS—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Fair Rio firm at 16½c; options lower and fairly active, closing strong; sales, 73,250 bags; May, 14.70@14.75c; June, 14.90@15.00c; July, 15.05@15.15c; August, 15.15@15.35c; September, 15.20@15.40c; October, 15.30@15.40c; November, 15.30@15.50c; December, 15.40@15.50c; January, 15.40@15.50c. Rice firm; fair demand.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 37¼@38c.

PETROLEUM—Opened firm at 67½c; touched 67¾c; became excited and advanced to 68⅝c in the first few minutes. Heavy selling checked this and caused a reaction, in which the early gain was entirely lost. In the afternoon it rallied to 68½c, reacted in the last hour, and closed steady at 67½c; sales, 3,818,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 67½c; highest, 68⅛c; lowest, 67½c; closed at 68c. Sales, 2,104,000 brls; clearances, 6,200,000 brls; charters, 57,359 brls; shipments, 56,881 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Irregular; closed firm; Transit opened at 67½c; closed at 68⅛c; highest, 69c; lowest, 67c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 67⅝c; closed at 67⅞c; highest, 68⅝c; lowest, 67⅜c; clearances, 1,826,000 brls.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,065 pkgs; wheat, 59,400 bu; corn, 5,500 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; barley, 7,800 bu; malt, 1,898 bu; cornmeal, 150 brls and 1,190 sacks; pork, 2,101 brls; beef, 1,171 pkgs; cut meats, 414 pkgs; lard, 2,985 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 2,165 brls and 23,627 sacks; wheat, 105,382 bu; corn, 62,630 bu; corn-meal, 200 brls; pork, 42 brls; lard, 457,183 lbs; bacon, 444,228 lbs.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—[Special.]—The total receipts of wool at this port during the last week comprise 5,234 bags domestic and 2 bales foreign, against 3,002 bags domestic and 815 bales foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since Jan. 1, 1887, comprise 78,779 bags domestic and 33,011 bales foreign, against 69,698 bags domestic and 30,490 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1886. The sales for the week comprise 1,260,000 lbs of domestic fleece and pulled and 100,000 lbs of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 1,360,000 lbs, against 1,586,000 and 2,913,700 lbs for the two previous weeks' transactions. The market has ruled very quiet, and there are no new features. Tone is not so buoyant. Some new wool is arriving from California and Texas. The trade in sample bags continues active, but more frequently the result is but to demonstrate how wide apart the views of manufacturers and dealers are. There have been rather more manufacturers in the market than a week ago, but then there were very few. It looks now as if the increased demand for cheviots would cause more call for medium wools. A scarcity of Ohio X and above is generally reported, and full prices for good lots can be more readily obtained. The edge on Ohio XX and above is off, and it would be impossible to obtain 34c this week. There is no inquiry. Some new spring California wool has arrived and is offered on the basis of 57½@60c scoured. Some new lots of Southern California wools have been offered at 19@22c, which is on the basis of about 60c, clean. These wools are more or less defective and have been neglected by manufacturers. The prices of Ohio fat sheep wool are 21@22c for fine, and 26c for medium, with an occasional lot at 27c. New York fat sheep wool has been sold at 20c for fine, and 26c for medium. Michigan X has been sold at 31c. No. 1 wools are in demand and in short supply, No. 1 combing is scarce, and quotations are nominal. There is very little doing in delaine. It is noticeable that samples of new wools received from Texas indicate that the new wools are more heavy than usual. Some small lots of new medium Texas have been received and have been sold at 25c; new fine is offered at 23c; the same wools from the same section were sold here last fall at 28c. There is an accumulation of extra pulled wools on the market, and to move them concessions would have to be made. They are worth 60@63c clean, the outside being for very choice. The stock of choice supers is very light, but there is a fair supply of low grade, for which there is a moderate demand, and is held at 45@47c. Cheviot manufacturers want a wool which runs higher in grade.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., April 29.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat was quiet today, but steady and firm. Principal business was in changing May deals to June deliveries. Monday promises to be light. Cash No. 1 hard, 78½c; May ranged 78⅛@78⅝c, closing at 78⅝c; June ranged 80¼@80⅝c, closing at 80⅝c; July ranged 81¼@81⅝c, closing at 81⅝c. Cars on track, 47; receipts, 26,333 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 29.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed at 88⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅛c; winter wheat very dull and unsettled; No. 2 quoted at 89c and No. 1 white offered at 88⅛c on track. Corn very unsettled and lower; buyers waiting for the corn fleet from Chicago; a few cars were sold at 44½c for No. 2 corn, 44c for No. 3 corn, 44½@44⅝c for No. 2 yellow, and 44¼@44½c for No. 3 yellow on track.

St. Louis, Mo., April 29.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat higher. Fine weather and lower markets elsewhere caused a decline of ⅛@⅜c early, but a stronger tone developed, and May and June ½c and other months ⅛@⅜c higher. No. 2 red, cash, 81⅛c; May 80⅝@81⅛c, closing at 81⅛c; June 81⅝@82c, closing at 82c bid; July 78⅞@79⅛c, closing at 79⅛c bid; August 78⅝@78⅞c, closing at 79⅛c bid; September 80⅛@80⅝c, closing at 80⅝c. Corn declined ⅛c early, but recovered and closed firm; cash, 35⅛c; May 34⅞@35c, closing at 35c bid; June 35⅜@35½c, closing at 35⅛c; July 36⅞@37c, closing at 37c bid. Oats quiet but firm; cash, 27¾c; May, 27⅞@28c; June, 28⅛c bid; August, 25c bid; year, 25c bid. Rye lower and quiet, 55½@56c. Barley dull.

EGGS—Lower; 9½c.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; creamery, 20@24c; dairy, 14@20c.

LEAD—Fairly active for refined, other descriptions dull and lower; common, $3.97½@4.00.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.13.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, little doing. Old mess pork, $15.00; irregular new, $16.50. Lard, $6.85. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.75@5.87½; long clear, $7.75; clear ribs, $7.75; short clear, $7.90. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.25@6.50; long clear, $8.25@8.45; clear ribs, $8.37½@8.45; short clear, $8.55@8.67½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; May, 81⅛@81⅜c; June, 82⅛; July, 79⅜@79⅝c; August, 79⅛@79⅜c; September, 80⅛c. Corn firm; May, 35@35⅛c; June, 35c; July, 37⅛c. Oats nothing doing.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 29.—FLOUR—Steady but quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat opened easier, later reacted, closing firm; No. 2 red elevator, 92⅛c; No. 2 red, April, 92⅛@92¼c; May, 92⅛@92¼c; June, 92⅛@92⅜c; July, 92⅜@92⅝c. Corn—Spot demand fair, but business was restricted by light offerings; futures steady but quiet; No. 4 mixed, grain depot, 49c; No. 2 mixed, track and grain depot, 51c; No. 2 yellow, grain depot, 51c; choice No. 2 high mixed, track, 51½c; No. 2 mixed, April, 47¼@47½c; May, 47¼@47⅜c; June, 47¼@47⅜c; July, 47⅞@48c. Oats—Spot quiet; rejected white, 34c; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 2 white, fresh, 37½c; do regular, 37c. Futures dull and weak; No. 2 white, April, 36¾@37c; May, 36¾@36⅞c; June, 37@37½c; July, 37⅝@38c.

BUTTER—Firm on scarcity.

EGGS—Dull and weak; firsts, 12½c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 brls; wheat, 20,900 bu; corn, 7,200 bu; oats, 16,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 90,900 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 9,900 bu.

San Francisco, Cal., April 29.—GRAIN—Light rain which was falling this morning and easier markets reported in London had a depressing effect at the morning session of the produce exchange. Wheat opened easier and rallied, but closed at lower prices than yesterday—buyer the season, $1.89¼, a decline from yesterday's close of ¾c; buyer 1887, $2.03¼, a decline of ⅜c. Barley took a header and rallied, though the closing figures were lower than yesterday; the market showed considerable firmness at the close; buyer the season opened at $1.11, a decline of 3⅛c from yesterday's close, but recovered and closed at $1.13; buyer 1887 opened at $1.19¼, a drop from yesterday, rallied, and closed at $1.21.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—At the afternoon session there was increased firmness, with a general advance in prices. Wheat—Buyer the season closed at $1.91⅛; there were no transactions in buyer 1887. Barley—Buyer the season closed at $1.15⅛; buyer 1887, $1.21.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 29.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; cash, 78⅝c; May, 78⅝c; June, 80⅛c. Corn easier; No. 3, 38c. Oats drooping; No. 2 white, 31c. Rye lower; No. 1, 60½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 54½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork—April, $15.50. Lard—April and May, $6.95.

BUTTER—Weak; dairy, 16@18c.

EGGS—Steady; 11c.

CHEESE—Steady; cheddars, 12¾@13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,168 brls; wheat, 4,620 bu; barley, 5,225 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,977 brls; wheat, 3,509 bu; barley, 6,325.

Baltimore, Md., April 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and dull; No. 2 winter red spot 91¾@92c; May, 91¾@92c; June, 92@92¼c; July, 91¾@92⅛c; August, 90@91⅛c. Corn—Western easier and active; mixed spot, 46⅞@46⅝c; May, 46⅜@46⅝c; June, 47⅛@47⅜c; July, 47⅝c bid. Oats steady; Western white, 36@38c; do mixed, 34@35½c.

PROVISIONS—Nominally steady and quiet; mess pork, $15.50@16.00. Lard, refined, 8¼@8½c.

EGGS—Easy and quiet; 11@11½c.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 16¼@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,654 brls; wheat, 64,700 bu; corn, 8,100 bu; oats, 2,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 758 brls.

Toledo, O., April 29.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and easy; No. 2 regular, 83¼c; Lake Shore, 84¼c; May, 83⅝c; June, 84c; August, 83⅝c. Corn steady; cash, May, 40⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Easy; cash, April, $4.10 asked.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat stronger; May 83⅛c bid, 83⅝c asked; June 84c bid, 84⅛c asked; August, 83⅝c bid, 83⅞c asked. Corn firm; quiet; cash, 40c bid, 40⅛c asked; May 40⅛c bid, 40⅜c asked; July 42c bid. Oats steady; cash, 29c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; April, $4.05 bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 182 bags.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; easier; No. 1 hard, 78½c; May, 77¼c; June, 78⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75¾c; May, 76¼c; June, 77⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 74½c; May, 75c; June, 76⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 79@79½c; No 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 75c.

FLOUR—Market steady; patents, $4.25@4.40; bakers', $3.30@3.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 164,000 bu; flour, 140 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 77,840 bu; flour, 17,840 brls.

Detroit, Mich., April 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 83⅛c; Michigan red, cash, 84⅛c; No. 2 red, cash and May, 84⅛c; June, 85⅛c; July, 84⅜c; August, 83⅝c. Corn—42c. Oats—No. 2, 31c asked; No. 2 white, 32½c asked.

CLOVER-SEED—Cash, $4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,800 bu; corn, 2,100; oats, 10,129 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., April 29.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, cash, no quotations; May, 69c bid, 71c asked. Corn weaker; No. 2, cash, 31¼c asked; May, 31⅝c; June, 33c. Oats nominal; May, 25c bid, 25½c asked.

Cincinnati, O., April 29.—WHISKY—Firm; sales, 700 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.13.

Wilmington, N. C., April 29.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33¼c.

Bull-Fighting by Electric Light.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 28.—The novelty of a bull-fight by electric light drew an immense crowd to the Colon Plaza. Among the spectators were President Diaz and several members of his Cabinet. The arena was brilliantly lighted by ten electric lights, and the gaudy uniforms of the matadors fairly blazed. The door of the bull pen was thrown open and the first bull made a frantic rush at the picadors and in a minute was master of the arena, having killed one horse and gored two others. One matador and a picador were laid out, though not killed. The fighters became very timid and plied the sword from the side, being afraid to face the animal, as is usual. Of five bulls every one was desperate in the blazing light, and horses and fighters were rolled over and tossed in a terrible manner. One swordsman attempted to kill the bull as he charged, and was caught on the horns and tossed out of the arena almost lifeless. The result of the fight was four horses killed, several torn and crippled, two matadors nearly killed, and several picadors disabled. The dazzling light seems to have made the animals wild. This was the first time bull-fighting has been tried by electric light.

Singular and Distressing Accident.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 29.—There was a procession Wednesday in Clinton in honor of the completion of the railway, and thousands of people lined the streets. Col. William C. Jones, a young officer, was in command of the troops as Colonel of the Second Infantry Regiment. His horse, alarmed at the noise, became unmanageable and dashed wildly into a group of marshals. Col. Jones was thrown violently from his saddle, holding fast in his right hand his drawn sword, which, as he fell, pierced the body of H. A. James, one of the marshals. Both men fell together, while their horses dashed away. The sword transfixed Mr. James from back to breast, the blade entering on the left side of the spine. After passing through the body it snapped near the hilt. Col. Jones escaped serious injury.

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

A SINGULAR CASE IN JUDGE GARNETT'S COURT YESTERDAY.

Unfortunate Situation of a Father Who Put His Property in the Hands of a Treacherous Son—The Illegal Object of the One Puts Him at the Mercy of the Other—The Lake-Front Case—The Daily Law Record.

A singular and very interesting case was decided yesterday by Judge Garnett, which was heard by him several months ago. The complainant, William A. Tyler, is a hale old man and resident of Binghamton, N. Y., and the defendant is his son, John B. Tyler. The father claimed that in the fall and winter of 1885-'86 he gave his son notes and other securities worth $80,000 on condition that the latter should pay him $5,000 a year during his life, that this agreement was afterward set aside, but the son refused to surrender the securities. The son claimed that his father's first wife died in July, 1884, and that in the following May he married a young woman, from whom he soon after separated. That she threatened suit for alimony and divorce, and the securities in question were fraudulently transferred to prevent her from getting them, and hence a court would not interfere in favor of either party. The Judge said that the evidence most conclusively showed that the transfer was made to defraud complainant's wife. The intention was as plain as though it had been declared under the hand and seal of complainant and in the presence of a cloud of witnesses. The complainant was a shrewd, energetic, self-reliant man, the superior of his son in every respect except education, and he carefully devised and carefully matured the plan for defrauding his wife. He found his son a willing and greedy instrument for the promotion of his plan. The general rule applicable to such cases was that when a transaction was tainted with fraud, as between the parties to it, a court would not assist either, but would leave them in the position in which they had placed themselves. The claim that the defendant had recognized he held the securities in trust was not proved. A faint attempt was made to show the parties were not equals in guilt, but when a court came to the measurement and comparison of their several degrees of guilt it required too much nicety and refinement. Any attempt to inquire into the relative criminality of the parties would involve a determination of mere questions of morality with which the law never dealt. The court said he was disposed to find some lawful way to restore the property to the complainant, on whom a sharper punishment seemed to fall than was required for the purpose of reform or deterring wrong-doers in the future. But every effort to discover a way of deliverance had been met by a fresh confirmance of his unfortunate situation, and when sympathy for him and indignation at the base treachery of his son had been uttered all had been done that the law permitted. The court intimated that the wife could have the transfer set aside and recover her share of the property, but as between the father and son a court could not interfere, and the decree must be in favor of the defendant.

The Lake-Front Case.

The lake-front case will come up before Judge Blodgett this morning on a motion of the complainants for more time in which to take their proof. The affidavits were filed some days ago, showing that the testimony of a large number of old residents of the city is wanted. Some testimony was taken yesterday before Master in Chancery Sherman, but as the time expires today not near all the witnesses can be heard. Attorney-General Hunt is in the city in consultation with the local counsel. District-Attorney Ewing is preparing a report at the request of Attorney-General Garland as to the advisability of the United States intervening in the suit.

On a Wrong Basis.

Late yesterday afternoon Judge Jamieson partly heard the default divorce case of Eddie Myers against Marion Myers, the charge being adultery. Myers said he went home about a month ago after a trip and found his wife had been away two or three nights. He asked for an explanation, and she said she had another man as good as he was. He said he would leave her and get a divorce, and she remarked she did not care. On cross-examination by the Judge Myers admitted there was practically an agreement that he should get a divorce.

"Well," said the Judge, "you won't get one. By your own testimony there was an agreement you should have a decree, and the court does not grant divorces in such cases."

Myers' lawyer strenuously claimed the case was bona fide, and the Judge finally continued it to allow the wife to be brought in to testify.

Items.

Judge Blodgett next Tuesday will hear motions for new trial in law cases Nos. 39, 41, 43, 464, 84, 93, 97, 126, 127, 186, 140, 147, 162½, and 191.

Dr. Clark, who was imprisoned in the County Jail some days ago by recommendation of the Coroner's jury, to await an investigation by the grand jury of the charge of malpractice upon Mrs. Evans, was discharged yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus.

In the case of D. B. Fonda against William Baragwanath and others, Trustees of the Village of Jefferson, involving the defendants' title to office, an answer and demurrer were filed yesterday denying that a court of chancery had any jurisdiction in the matter, and claiming that the only proceeding was by quo warranto. A motion was also made to assess the damages for the issuance of the temporary injunction.

Kate Franz recovered a judgment of $5,000 in Judge Altgeld's court yesterday against Robert G. Bloom and Samuel Roth. Bloom and Roth were managers of the Boston Store Dec. 21, 1883, and had the plaintiff arrested there that day for stealing goods and locked up in the armory. It turned out that she had purchased the goods she was charged to have stolen, and she was discharged after having been locked up some thirty-six hours.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,569—Moore Combination Desk Co. vs. John Johnson, Daniel S. Peters, and Fletcher W. Dickinson. Case, $15,000. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

109,618—A. M. Wakefield, use, etc., vs. Eastburn, Fish & Company. Garnishment. J. L. Manning, atty.

109,619—J. W. Ellis vs. W. W. Kimball Company. Trespass, $5,000. J. B. Jones, atty.

109,620—W. C. Dunn vs. Same. Trespass, $5,000. Same atty.

109,621—In re petition of Emanuel Wolff for habeas corpus. B. M. Munn, atty.

109,622—Fulton Street Wholesale Market Co. vs. David G. Hamilton, Emily M. Yeaton, W. C. Yeaton, George T. Cline, Western Plaining and Mfg. Co., F. R. and P. R. Chandler, and H. T. Chace. Petition to establish title. Howard Hare, solr.

109,623—James Keily vs. Michael Fitzsimmons and Joseph Gallagher. Bill for injunction. D. L. Carmichael, solr.

109,624—H. E. Mallory & Bro. vs. John Ronan. Confession of judgment, $237. Mills & Ingham, attys.

109,625—Stein Bros. et al. vs. Julius Karn. Same for $25. Kerr & Barr, attys.

109,626—Bank of Campbell vs. Chicago Dried Fruit & Produce Co. Asst. $700. Adams & Hamilton, attys.

109,627—Giuseppe Filitti vs. Modesta Bellettiere. Confession of judgment, $556. N. C. Sears, atty.

109,628—Illinois Mattress Fibre Co. vs. Geo. W. Deal, Henry R. Bond and C. J. Barth. Replevin, $1,200. Moses & Newman, attys.

109,629—Frank D. Ijams vs. C. E. Morris. Confession of judgment, $1,755. C. F. Remick, atty.

109,630—Coerper & Nockin vs. Nicholaus Becker. Confession of judgment, $92. Butz & Eschenburg, attys.

109,631—E. P. Moran vs. Henry Boehmer. Confession of judgment, $247. Barker, Clifford, Thornton & Smith, attys.

109,632—The Robert Aitchison Perforated Metal Co. vs. John Connelley, J. H. Fairchild, the Poultney Slate Works, A. D. Pape, and Michael Mayhar. Bill of interpleader. Jenkins & Harkness, solrs.

109,633—The Central Lithographing & Engraving Co. vs. C. D. Miller. Appeal.

Suppressed yesterday—109,610—Alfred S. Trude vs. Rose E. Spruance, Harmon Spruance, Lyman Baird, trustee; Frances Bradley, trustee, and Lewis D. Bentill, trustee. Bill to foreclose trust-deed on N. 83¾ feet E. ½ Outlot 40 in C. T.'s subn. of W. ½, Sec. 27, 39, 14. J. D. Adair, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—9,208, John L. Pirie et al. vs. Mrs. Johanna O'Brien; judgment, $1,238.—8,458, Edward S. Dreyer et al. vs. Cook County; judgment, $5,277.—8,818, Christian Kellogg vs. Cook County; judgment, $5,150.—3,678, Bernard Henig vs. James Morgan and Annie Morgan; judgment, $571.

JUDGE ANTHONY—3,341, Lucius J. Bovee et al. vs. Ebenezer Edwards, Frederick H. Gube, and Alexander S. Maltman; verdict, $75.

JUDGE ALTGELD—3,473, Leonard G. Owenkenbers vs. Fannie M. Boone; verdict, $239.—3,489, Kate Franz vs. Robert G. Bloom and Samuel Roth; judgment, $5,000.

DECREES.

JUDGE GARNETT—1,874, Hock vs. Baker. Decree.—3,756, Hannah Gillie vs. Charles Gillie. Decree, divorce, adultery.—3,347, Covel vs. Halladay. Decree.

JUDGE JAMIESON—3,590, Fry vs. Galling. Decree.—3,157, Bale vs. Bale et al. Decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

60,554—Charles Coles vs. Mary Coles. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. J. E. Kohout, solr.

60,555—C. W. Dunkley vs. Homer Potwin, Mary E. Potwin, and Henry Potwin. Trespass, $5,000. E. A. Sherburne, atty.

60,556—A. B. Dodge vs. Merrill Mfg Co. Appeal.

60,557—Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co. vs. Nelson H. Barnes, trustee, James Ryan, C. H. Bissell, M. S. Anderson, James Groom, Bridget Hullam, and the unknown owners. Petition to condemn Lot [illegible] and N. ½ Lot 31, Wabansia. W. B. Keep, solr.

60,558—Fred Schifbauer vs. A. D. Ahlgren. Appeal.

60,559—Johnson S. Prall vs. E. K. Smith. Bill to remove cloud. (Change of venue from Lake County.) Cook & Upton, attys.

60,560—Edward J. Colby vs. Thomas McGuire. Confession of judgment, $375. F. W. Parker, atty.

60,561—Assumpsit. Suppressed.

60,562—C. B. Shaw vs. Emil Greifenhagen. Appeal.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE COLLINS—1,396, Mary J. Hutchinson vs. William D. Lahey and Edward F. Lahey; verdict, $62.—60,560, Edward J. Colby vs. Thomas McGuire. Judgment on confession, $375.

DECREES.

JUDGE TUTHILL.—2,034, Anna M. Riedl vs. Franz Riedl. Decree, divorce adultery.—1,982, Sarah J. Osten vs. Carl Osten. Decree, divorce, drunkenness.

County Court—New Suits.

7,142—People vs. Henry Sronall. Petition to compel support.

7,144—In re petition to incorporate Village of Matteson. W. S. Young, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

6,412, Wolff & Co. vs. John S. Hatch. Judgment $403.—6,210, Ira Phillips vs. George H. Leonard. Judgment, $300.—6,287, Walter Lister vs. Mathew D. Watson. Judgment, $576.

The Call Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No announcement.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE HAWES—No court.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions for new trial in term Nos. 2,574, 1,976, 2,436, 2,854, 2,875, 2,909, and 3,413.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in term Nos. 2,754, 3,015, 2,546, and 2,281.
JUDGE GARNETT—No court.
JUDGE JAMIESON—No court.
JUDGE COLLINS—Motions for new trial in term Nos. 2,152, 1,458, 1,418, 478, 464, 462, 2,104, 1,772, 2,168, 1,870, 1,536, 864, 2,308.
JUDGE GLENN—Motions.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—General business.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Probably contested motions.
APPELLATE COURT—No court.
JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,503, 3,517, 3,574, 3,598, 3,697, 3,277, 3,736, 3,737, 3,751, 3,758, 3,764, 3,767, 3,772, 3,779, 3,782, 3,789, 2,456, 2,457, 2,486, 2,487, 2,496, 2,703, 2,771, 2,957, 3,191, 3,629, 3,745, and 3,800. No. 3,280, Hull vs. Cooms, on trial.
JUDGE GARY—No. 1,982, Wilson vs. Wheelock, and 1,992, Wheelock vs. Wilson, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 2,962, Auerbach vs. Goodman, on trial.
JUDGE ALTGELD—No case on trial.
JUDGE GARNETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Contested motions until 12:30 p. m.—No call. No. 3,948 on hearing.
JUDGE COLLINS—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 2,326, 2,356, 2,358, 2,368, and 689. No case on trial.
JUDGE TUTHILL—(In Judge Rogers' court-room.) First call, 601 to 650, incl., of Judge Rogers' Calendar. Trial call, Nos. 584, 585, 587, 496, 591, 592½, 593, 595, 597, and 599 (from Judge Rogers' calendar.)
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 7,098, 6,931, 6,522, 6,538, 6,541, 6,548, 5,728, 6,560, 6,589, 6,622, 6,627, and 5,511. No case on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 1,025, 627, 628, 629, 697, 1,132, and 1,140.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States today:

291. The Detroit City Railway, appellant, vs. The City of Detroit et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan. On motion of William A. McKenney, in behalf of counsel, dismissed. Clerk's costs in this court to be paid by the appellant.

294. M. A. Dauphin, plaintiff in error, vs. The *Times* Publishing Company. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. On motion of W. A. McKenney in behalf of counsel. Dismissed with costs.

637. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary I. Duffy, administratrix, etc. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama. On motion of W. A. McKenney, in behalf of counsel, dismissed with costs.

780. The Town of Blue Ridge, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry St. John. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois. On motion of William A. McKenney, in behalf of counsel, dismissed with costs.

1,097. Hubert B. Gates, plaintiff in error, vs. The Boston & New York Air-Line Company et al. In error to the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut. On motion of William A. McKenney, in behalf of counsel, dismissed, Clerk's costs in this court to be paid by plaintiff in error.

1,213. The Moline Wagon Company, appellant, vs. Jonathan G. Arm et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. On motion of William A. McKenney, in behalf of counsel, dismissed with costs.

977. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles L. Dunn, etc. Submitted under thirty-second rule by Eppa Hunton and Jeff Chandler for plaintiff in error and by Enoch Totten and C. D. O'Brien for defendant in error.

271. Marcus A. Hanna et al., plaintiff in error, vs. John B. Maas et al. Argument concluded by Walter H. Smith for the defendant in error.

272. The Smith & Griggs Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. Leonard A. Sprague. Continued per stipulation.

274. The United States, appellant, vs. George E. White. Passed until Monday.

275. Thomas W. Bartram et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William H. Robertson, Collector, etc. Argued by Henry E. Tremain and A. J. Willard for the plaintiffs in error and by Solicitor-General Jenks for the defendant in error.

276. The Davenport National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of Equalization in and for the City of Davenport Township, Scott County. Continued per stipulation.

277. Maurice Gandy, appellant, vs. E. M. Marble, Commissioner, etc. Argument commenced by A. J. Willard for the appellant.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, April 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-second st, 125 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 25 (Ed Gannot to Henry Maehl) .... $ 9,250
North Oakley av, 48 ft n of Armitage, w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 28 (P. Defrain to S. Wolf) 1,000
West Harrison st, 100 ft e of Loomis, n f, 25x114 ft, dated April 22 (M. and J. Oliver to S. A. Amberg) 2,750
Elston av, 160 ft n of Blackhawk st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 15, 1885 (W. E. Hatterman to M. Prill) 1,000
Warren av, 227 ft e of Western, s f, 23x124 ft, improved, dated April 1 (F. Furness to S. M. Canfield) 3,000
Sangamon st, 116 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 23x100 ft, improved, dated April 28 (J. Makowski to J. Stasiewski) 1,600
Laflin st, 161 ft n of Taylor, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 6 (E. and J. W. Rowe to E. Milnes) 3,000
West Sixteenth st, 127 ft w of Washtenaw av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated April 19 (F. Nichols to R. Otto) 650
West Nineteenth st, 240 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated April 20 (J. Beran to A. and A. Hodoval) 2,300
Hamburg st, 188 ft s of Leavitt, n f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated April 18 (F. Korff to A. Zulike) 600
Michigan av, 49 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 50x143 7-10 ft, dated April 15 (E. B. and E. P. Hall to G. C. Benton) 30,000
Hickory st, 24 ft e of Haynes court, n f, 24x100 ft, dated April 15 (R. J. Sherman to D. McCarthy) 500
Hickory st, 48 ft e of Haynes court, n f, 24x100 ft, dated April 15 (same to P. Cullen) 500
West Jackson st, 220 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 25x183 ft, improved, dated April 27 (E. E. and E. H. Valentine to E. A. Brower) 13,500
Milwaukee av, 22¾ ft n w of Wood st, n e f, 25x118 ft, dated March 22 (E. and P. Murray to Charles Ziercke) 3,200
Fifth av, s e cor of Harrison st, w f, 39x106 ft, dated April 28 (estate of C. Ahern et al. to J. Stenson) 65,000
Osgood st, 299 ft s of Fullerton av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated March 2 (Sheffield Scientific School to D. A. Black) 900
South Dearborn st, 292 ft s of Twenty-seventh, w f, 25x110 ft, dated April 29 (J. Hyde to S. K. Snowden) 1,750
Olive st, 215 ft n of Twelfth, w f, 24x128 ft, dated March 14 (estate of C. H. Thomson to Thomas Sheaham) 750
Carroll av, 75 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 2 (S. and T. Carbine to P. D. Armour, Trustee) 4,000
Blue Island av, 72 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, undivided half of 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 11 (J. McDonnell to P. A. Otis) 1,250
Halsted st, n w cor of John, e f, 24x106 ft, dated April 25 (P. Ryan to T. Tobin et al.) 3,500
Fifth av, 375 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 28 (William Bresnaham to F. Knudson) 2,000
Morgan st, 290 ft n of Eighteenth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated April 28 (M. Adamczyk to J. Divis) 1,800
Wood st, n w cor of Harrison, e f, 48x125 ft, dated March 24 (S. and R. Dunk to the City of Chicago) 8,000
The premises No. 1313 West Monroe st, dated March 24 (M. Ream to M. D. Gregory) 2,900
Wendell st, 110 ft w of North Market, s f, 25x109 ft, improved, dated April 29 (Charles P. Peterson to E. Stock) 9,750
Parnell av, 223 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 23 (estate of D. Davis to Thomas Grant) 3,500
Elk Grove st, 140 ft s of Armitage av, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 22, 1886 (F. W. Hatterman to D. H. Schumacher) 550
Dearborn av, s w cor of Kinzie st, e f, 20x80 ft, dated March 17 (M. R. Morgan to H. Hirsch) 5,000
North Water st, 60 ft w of Dearborn av, s f, 20x100 feet, dated April 27 (H. Hirsch to Stern & Jonas) 5,300
North Water st, 20 ft w of Dearborn av, s f, 20x105 ft, dated April 27 (same to same) 8,000
North Water st, n w cor of Dearborn, s f, undivided half of 20x105 ft, dated April 27 (J. Jonas to Charles Stern) 6,250
West Monroe st, 96 ft w of Lincoln, n f, 24x125 ft, dated April 27 (H. Peck to W. G. Brown) 3,000
Carroll av, 177 ft w of Sheldon st, n f, 21¾x115 ft, dated July 8, 1886 (E. C. Ward to S. C. Ward) 1,200
West Division st, n e cor of Seymour, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 15 (J. T. Rossing to A. and M. Fait) 1,600
Oakley av, bet Van Buren and Jackson sts, e f, 21x185 ft, dated April 20 (Charles H. Crane to J. S. F. and J. P. Batchen) 7,000
North Water st, 40 ft w of Dearborn av, s f, 20x105 ft, dated March 17 (S. S. Greeley to Herman Hirsch) 7,000
Same as above, dated April 27 (H. Hirsch to Stern & Jonas) 7,300

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commercial st, s e cor of Sunnyside av, w f, 42x165 ft, dated April 14 (William Baker to H. Parsons) .... $ 1,141
Commercial st, adj the above, 50x165 ft, dated April 14 (same to M. H. Crosby) 1,358
Ashland av, 49 ft s of Melrose st, w f, 24x110 ft, dated April 25 (Kemnitz & Wolf to J. Ott) 860
Addison st, s w corner of Paulina, n f, 33x125 ft, with 33x125 ft in same block, dated April 29 (M. E. and L. Turner to W. P. Verity) 1,400
Paulina st, 141 ft n of School, w f, 25x75 ft, improved, dated April 28 (O. Stillman to A. E. Carlson) 1,200
Sunnyside av, s e corner Wright st, 75x130 and 75x177 ft, dated April 27 (A. Naslund to S. Brown Jr.) 1,000
Wolcott st, 92 ft n of Leland av, e f, 50x152 ft, dated April 11 (H. N. Colvin to J. Phillips) 750

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Part of Lot 3, J. D. Smith's Addition to Hyde Park, dated April 2 (J. D. Lynch to W. Bellfuss) .... $ 1,750
Part of same lot, dated April 20 (same to W. Bellfuss) 875
Fifty-first st, s w cor Laflin, n f, 24x125 ft, dated April 8 (P. Cloutier to George Seifert) 800
Michigan av, 150 ft s of Forty-ninth st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated April 20 (E. C. Lewis to E. G. Elcock) 1,500
Fifty-first st, 50 ft w of Cook, s f, 25x120 ft, dated March 29 (Young & Clarkson to S. Ziegler) 400
Oakenwald av, 450 ft s of Forty-fifth st, e f, 100x140 ft, w f 100 ft to railroad, dated April 15 (G. C. Benton to E. B. Hall) 20,000
Atlantic st, 168 ft n of Fifty-third, e f, 24x124 ...(N. and L. Merkl to J. Cur...) 550
...183 ft s of Forty-seventh st, ...dated Jan. 30, 1885 (F. C. Bell to ...) 6,000
...109 ft n of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 100 ...April 26 (G. F. Busse to Charles L...ner) 17,000
Waba[nsia]...74 ft s of Sixty-first st, w f, 25x170 ft, dated April 29 (Ellen Philbrick to A. Berg) 3,280

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Heine st, s w cor of Bloomington, e f, 50x249 ft to Humboldt st, dated April 21 (R. S. Cox to E. M. Olson) .... $ 1,800
Hancock st, 253 ft n of Cortland st, w f, 25x177 ft, dated April 25 (E. S. Dreyer to H. Lindahl) 350
Palmer place boulevard, 50 ft n of Armitage av, e f, 25x164 ft, dated April 14 (W. W. Boyington to C. and L. Eismueller) 725
Mitchell av, 87 ft, s of Wabansia av, e f, 25x118 ft, improved, dated April 4 (J. L. Hirsch to J. Brausch) 1,300
Lots 27, 28, 29, Block 15, Kenney's addition to Pennock, dated April 16 (J. F. Keeney to William C. Boyd) 1,500
Armitage av, near Pleusberg st, 29¾x150 ft, dated May 24, 1886 (L. Morrison to F. E. Brennan) 750

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

John Hororka, addition, 20x26, No. 55 Fisk street, to cost $200.

James Corcoran, two-story flats, 21x42, No. 890 Thirty-sixth street, to cost $2,400.

M. E. Dannegan, cottage, 20x30, No. 30 Ashland avenue, to cost $700.

T. J. Lyons, cottage, 20x50, No. 3270 Archer avenue, to cost $1,000.

W. J. Krase, cottage, 20x50, No. 801 Washtenaw street, to cost $1,400.

P. Meyer, basement, 22x60, No. 134 Lincoln street, to cost $1,000.

Chicago Enameling Company, addition, 36x50, Nos. 26 to 28 Charles place, to cost $1,400.

Mrs. L. Trenchers, three-story store and flats, 24x85, No. 491 North Ashland avenue, to cost $7,000.

A. Kroll, cottage, 20x50, Kroll street, to cost $1,600.

C. Cholnowski, two-story flats, 21x62, No. 41 Sloan street, to cost $3,700.

Mrs. A. Johnston, two-story flats, 22x50, No. 3532 Portland avenue, to cost $2,700.

A. Nelson, three-story store and flats, 25x75, No. 359 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $7,000.

THE REDISTRICTING BILL WILL PASS.

Very Little Opposition to It—Other Cook County Legislation.

Representative Clark returned from Springfield yesterday morning. He is feeling very cheerful concerning the passage of his redistricting bill through the House this week. After he had explained the provisions of the measure and the anomalous representation of the different sections of the city in the Common Council, he said there was no opposition except on the part of Rohrback, one of the Socialistic members. Why Rohrback opposed it, except on the general theory of pure cussedness, he did not understand. The bill will greatly increase the representation of the district from which the Socialistic member was elected. Mr. Clark said that Senator Eckhart had taken hold of the bill with a will and was determined to push it. The Senator had paid for the printing of the bill out of his own pocket, the "combine" having ceased to work for the State. It will probably pass a third reading this week and will be sent to the Governor inside of ten days.

As to the other Cook County measures Mr. Clark said the Crawford County Election bill will certainly pass. So will the Budget bill, the bill for increasing probate fees, the annexation and town consolidation bill, and the bill for the division of Hyde Park. Mr. Clark thinks there is very little chance of revenue legislation this session, and he says there is small prospect that any of the drainage bills now before the Legislature will go through. The Hurd bill has been so loaded down with amendments in order to satisfy the Joliet people that the Cook County members cannot afford to touch it, and the malcontents and Hurdites will fight the Winston bill on various plausible pretexts. If the Cook County members had united in favor of some reasonable measure it would pass. Concerning the Fuller joint resolutions calling for a constitutional convention Mr. Clark says he does not think they will be adopted. He has an idea that the House will give a two-thirds vote in favor of the Crawford amendment, though.

A NOVEL PIANO.

Manufactured by Reed & Sons at the Temple of Music—What It Looks Like.

The last instrument turned out of Reed & Sons' workshop is a round-cornered upright with curved or swelled ends. It has a double row of panels in front, and five in number. The trusses are square and of peculiar shape. The carving is not elaborate. The wood is a brilliant mahogany. The inside action work, keys, etc., are of the most expensive quality. The piano was made from a special design, and is a regular work of art, and well sustains the reputation of the Reed & Sons' pianos. The instrument is now on exhibition—the firm being pleased to show it to all who call at No. 136 State street.

SHE TALKS ABOUT HER BOY.

Why He Lost Interest in His Play—Many Weeks of Anxiety—His Visit to Mt. Kisco. He Goes Brightly Back to School.

As there are so many letters in the papers about the new remedy I thought you might like to hear of a case in my family. I write because there are so many mothers who will be glad to know of a medicine that is safe to give their children in place of quinine, which often has such bad effects.

Some fifteen months ago my son Harry, then about eleven years old, was taken with malaria, of which there is always more or less in the part of Jersey City where we live. He first seemed out of sorts, didn't want to go to school, and dragged about the house in a dull, listless way altogether unnatural to him, until finally he came to be down sick in bed. Having had some experience of malaria I doctored him myself for two weeks, giving quinine in pretty large doses for the boy's age—about ten grains a day. He had all the symptoms, such as languor, yawning and stretching, blue lips, ears, and fingernails, goose-flesh all over his body, and a feeling of heaviness at the pit of the stomach, chattering of the teeth, trembling in his arms and legs, and pain in the head, back, and loins, and he complained of being so sore and tired. When the fever was on he would be burning up for several hours, and toss on his bed. The fever frightened me—the temperature got to be 103 degress—and I sent for a physician.

The attack had now developed into a bad case of malarial intermittent fever. The doctor gave quinine, but it seemed to have no better effect in his hands than it had in mine. Then arsenic was tried, and at last belladonna. The latter drug by and by affected Harry's eyes so that he could see nothing except when close at hand. This sickness lasted quite six weeks, and Harry got so reduced and emaciated that those who saw him when he was well would hardly know him now. He was so much run down and was so low in flesh and strength that we thought he was surely going into a decline. His appetite failed so he could eat nothing. Indeed, he could scarcely drink milk. Under the physician's treatment he now improved somewhat, so the physician thought it unnecessary to continue his visits. Still, he did not gain strength or flesh, the improvement being only transient, and he suffered a relapse and was soon as bad as ever.

Thinking that a change might be beneficial we took him to Mt. Kisco and kept him there some weeks, and for a time the change seemed to help him, and he seemed improved. It was but temporary, however, for on our return he was soon as bad as ever. We were very much discouraged about him and called in a new doctor, and he treated him for some time—but his fever raged with increased force and seemed slowly sapping his life and strength. After some weeks of treatment he was practically abandoned by the physician, who said, "It is not of the slightest use for me to see him. You can doctor him as well as I can. Quinine is the only thing that can do him any good." So we went on with quinine; but it seemed to have no effect upon him whatever in abating the disease.

He was now very sick and weak, and we hardly dared to think of what the result might be. When a friend called to see us—to whom we were telling Harry's sad condition—he said to us: "Why don't you give him Kaskine?" telling us that it was a new remedy for malaria, and how effectual it was in that complaint. Feeling that it was our duty to do anything we could, we got some Kaskine, and began using it. In about a week I saw a change for the better in my boy's condition. I first noticed it in his eyes—they had all through his sickness looked dull, and bleared, and red, as if inflamed or bloodshot. They soon began to lose this appearance, and grew brilliant and clear as they used to be when he was in health. The medicine seemed to free his eyes from their dulled appearance, and they grew bright and flashing again. His appetite began to improve, and soon he was real hungry and relished his food.

The fever left him and was permanently broken, his tired feeling disappeared, and he got lively and playful once more. Soon the change was more decided, he regained his strength and cheerfulness, and he was like our light, happy child again. Two bottles of Kaskine cured him. This was last November. He remained free from the fever; all the old, bad symptoms disappeared, never to come back, and since that time he has never had the least bit of the fever. He got well and strong, and in four weeks he was back at school again as well as he ever was, and has remained so ever since.

MRS. THEODORE A. SOLOMONS,
159 Halliday-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

The Kaskine Company, 54 Warren-st., New York, and 35 Farringdon road, London.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.



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FOR THE BLOOD.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
ATLANTA, GA., U.S.A.

For Sale by all Druggists.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

HOW THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE HAS BEEN HAMPERED.

"Professional Ethics" Worse than Eastern Caste—A Letter from a Physician Who Follows the "School," but Prefers Humanity to "Professional Ethics."

While the medical profession has made great progress within the century, it is an acknowledged fact that that progress has not been as great as that made in other sciences. This is undoubtedly due to that inhibition the profession has laid on itself, and known as "professional ethics." There ought to be but one school of medicine, and they should embrace every known medicine and treatment. That such is not the case is seen in the existence of the allopathic, homeopathic, and the eclectic schools. These differences are due to the "professional ethics" which prohibit one school from following the practice of another. "Professional ethics" is akin to caste in the Eastern countries, a deadly enemy to progress.

Occasionally, however, a physician is found who rises above the selfishness of professional ethics, and comes out flat-footed for the people and the proprietary medicine that will cure sufferers without the help of a doctor. An example of such a man is Dr. J. N. Cheney of Ellaville, Schley County, Ga. He and his partner have, by all odds, the largest practice in the county. So high does Dr. Cheney stand in the estimation of his fellow countrymen that he has been elected Clerk of the Superior Court for nine consecutive times and he holds that office today. That he is a man worthy of confidence, the public is authorized to seek a knowledge of his character from any prominent public man in Georgia, from Gov. Gordon down. This offer is made without consulting any one of the officials suggested.

Here is Dr. Cheney's own letter, which for manly frankness, for clearness of expression, and for knowledge of his subject, must command the respect of all:

ELLAVILLE, Schley County, Ga., March 21, 1887.

Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—My Dear Sirs: For some time I have been contemplating a letter to you. Do you know that your S. S. S. medicine has revolutionized the old school practice of medicine, of which I am bold to say I am a faithful disciple. For centuries it has been held that the only sure treatment of that most dreadful scourge of all the ills of human flesh, contagious blood poison, was mercury. The danger of this treatment is known to all. Aware of this danger, the profession has been for centuries seeking a harmless cure. Throughout the ages, from time to time have arisen persons who claimed to be able to cure it by vegetable and harmless remedies. They have always been welcomed by the advanced men of the medical profession who are ever eager for anything, from any source, promising relief to suffering humanity. Unhappily, no permanent results of benefit were secured. Indeed, it got to be received as a settled fact in medicine that the disease could only be cured by mineral and dangerous treatment. I myself, although brought up in the progressive school, which I still closely follow in all its certain treatment, harbored this belief; and I should probably be in the same blind faith now had it not been demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt that it can be cured by a purely vegetable and harmless treatment—viz.: Swift's Specific.

Notwithstanding the fact that ever since a boy I had known of the recipe as a famous Georgia plantation medicine for the slaves, and that I was familiar with many instances where cures had been claimed, yet so wedded was I to my professional ethics that I could not hearken to the innumerable witnesses about me.

Several years ago a negro came to me for treatment of a very severe sore throat. I cauterized it once, twice, three times, and without other than temporary benefit. On the fourth visit he made my office I told him, after a thorough examination, that he had contracted blood poisoning. He confessed that he had; but said a doctor had cured him with black pills—mercury, of course. Finding the foul and fearful disease yet in his system, I thought I would just experiment on him and see if there was any virtue in the favorable reports I had been hearing for years of Swift's Specific, so I put him under treatment of nothing but S. S. S. Four large bottles completely cured him, and left his throat as beautifully healed as I could desire.

Since then I have used S. S. S. in numerous cases in my practice, and I have never failed to make a safe, perfect, and permanent cure, where the patients have followed your directions faithfully.

It is because of these remarkable cures that I have made in my own practice with S. S. S. that I cheerfully send you this testimony of Swift Specific's sure success in all such cases.

Those who know the almost inevitable, permanently dangerous effects of mercury will welcome your discovery of S. S. S. as a boon to humanity. The medical profession, always wary of proprietary medicines, is coming slowly and in some cases secretly to the use of S. S. S. in cases of blood disorder. Of course a medicine that cures poisoning in its worst form must purify the blood of every disorder.

Yours respectfully, J. N. CHENEY, M. D.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

EXTRA QUALITY.

KNOX
NEW YORK
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WORLD-RENOWNED
HIGH CLASS
HATS.

CORRECT STYLES.
QUALITY THE BEST.

We are showing the largest stock of Fine Fashionable Head Dress, Umbrellas, and Walking-Sticks ever seen in Chicago, at our new store,

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NEAR ADAMS.

J. T. SHAYNE..........Manager.

TAR-OID
A SURE CURE FOR
PILES, SALT RHEUM
And all Skin Diseases. A new method of Compounding Tar. A Cure guaranteed or money refunded. Sold by Druggists and at the office of TAR-OID CO., 73 Randolph-st., Chicago. Price, $1.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1887.

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of "The Third National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Receiver, in Chicago, Ill., on Friday, May 6, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing an Agent, to whom the assets of the bank will be transferred and delivered, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Act of Congress approved June 30 1876.

W. L. TRENHOLM,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TO RENT,
In the Tribune Building,
Large front office with good vault and steam heat.
WM. C. DOW,
10 Tribune Building.

PHOSPHATIC LEMON RYE
The great Nerve Tonic and positive cure for Dyspepsia. Ask your Druggist for it. The trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, LORD, OWEN & CO., and FULLER & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists.

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99 E. RANDOLPH ST.
WATRY SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN
Opera Glasses. Artificial Human Eyes.
EYES Examined free. Spectacles To suit all, 25c. and up. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. Berkson & Bro., composed of Joseph M. Berkson and Jacob Berkson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Jacob Berkson under the style and firm name of Jacob Berkson & Co.

Both parties are authorized to collect and sign the firm-name in liquidation.

JOSEPH M. BERKSON.
JACOB BERKSON.

Chicago, April 25, 1887.

Notice to Contractors.

Proposals are hereby invited until noon of May 23 for the erection of the West Tennessee Hospital for the Insane. They must be addressed to Austin Miller, Chairman, Bolivar, Tennessee. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of McDonald Bros., at Louisville, Ky., and at the office of Austin Miller.

The work contemplated embraces a large amount of brick laying, carpenter's work, plastering, plumbing, tin and galvanized iron work, and painting, and will also embrace a complete system of water works and steam heating, for which separate contracts will be made. The Asylum Commissioners have contracted for and have now on hand a large stock of brick, with every prospect of a supply as rapidly as may be demanded. The most of the foundations have already been put in, and work can be commenced immediately with a large force. For further information address McDonald Bros., architects, Louisville, Ky. McDONALD BROS., Architects.

By order of the committee.

SALE OF STATE LANDS.

The State of Nebraska will sell at public auction Friday, June 3, 1887, at 10 a. m., and on succeeding days, at the west entrance of the Capitol Building, in the City of Lincoln, all the lots lying in said City of Lincoln belonging to said State, 302 in number. Terms of sale: Each lot sold for $100 or less, cash; each lot sold for over $100, one-third cash, balance in two equal payments, in one and two years, at 7 per cent interest. Numbers of lots and appraised value may be learned at the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings or at the office of Secretary of State.

Date, April 20, 1887.

By order of Board of Public Lands and Buildings.
G. L. LAWS, Secretary.
BEN O. RHOADES, Auctioneer.

HOTEL BRIGHTON,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Entirely remodeled and improved. Large bedrooms, open fires, hydraulic elevator, &c. Reopened March 7, and will remain open throughout the year as heretofore.
F. W. HEMSLEY & CO.

HOTEL BARTHOLDI.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Broadway and 23d-st., Madison-square.
FINEST LOCATION IN
NEW YORK CITY.
House newly furnished throughout. Rooms single or en suite, with all modern improvements, at reasonable rates.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

HOTEL VENDOME.
Broadway and 41st-st., New York.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Centrally located. All the latest improvements. Cuisine and service unexcelled.
Special rates to permanent guests.
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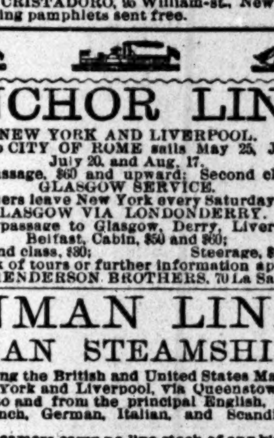
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FLOOR PAINT THAT WONT STICK.
Spring is at hand. Your kitchen floor must be painted. Buy COIT & Co.'s Floor Paint, 4 popular shades, and warranted to dry hard as a rock over night. Try it. Take no other. For sale by all first-class dealers. Made only by COIT & CO., 206 and 208 E. Kinzie Street, Chicago. Also manufacturers of an honest, genuine linseed oil house paint and the world renowned "Paint Your Buggy for One Dollar."

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Having sold your excellent preparation known as G for the past year or more we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it.
J. C. Williams & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

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42 LaSalle St
PHILA. LAWN MOWERS
AT LOWEST RATES.

NICKEL PLATING
Lamps, Stoves, Registers, Grates, &c., Replated. General Plating, Lacquering, and Polishing.
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Are made with the New Patent Seamless Fold. They outwear two collars made in the old way. Ask your dealer for them, and take no other until you have tested them.

Four Ply Pure Linen. Over 100 Styles. Latest Styles at Popular Prices.

See that they have Anchor Trade-Mark on them.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Catalogues and Prices can be had of your dealer or the manufacturers, BEIERMEISTER & SPICER, Troy, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye
Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.
Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier, the Best Dressing for the Hair. Try it. Price $1.
J. CRISTADORO, 95 William-st., New York.
Interesting pamphlets sent free.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
Steamship CITY OF ROME sails May 25, June 22, July 20, and Aug. 17.
Saloon passage, $60 and upward; Second class, $30.
GLASGOW SERVICE.
Steamers leave New York every Saturday for GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
Rates of passage to Glasgow, Derry, Liverpool, or Belfast, Cabin, $50 and $60;
Second class, $30; Steerage, $20.
For book of tours or further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

White Star Line Special.
COOK'S EUROPEAN PARTIES.
Leave New York by White Star Steamer:
CELTIC, April 27.
BRITANNIC, June 15.
CELTIC, June 22.
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Programmes on application to THOMAS COOK & SON, 232 Clark-st., Chicago. Cook's "Excursionist," with maps, by mail 10 cents.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.
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ENGLAND'S JUBILEE.
GUION LINE FAST MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
"ALASKA," "ARIZONA," "WISCONSIN," "WYOMING," "NEVADA."
First Cabin, $50 to $100; Second Cabin, $30.
CRAMER & CO., General Agents, No. 94 La Salle-st.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, and Liverpool, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Excursion $65 to $75. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., or JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.

Oceanic Steamship Co.
San Francisco to Honolulu, Auckland, and Australia. SS. Zealandia sails June 3. Berths secured and tickets issued by THOS. COOK & SON, Agents, 232 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

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*Sunday excepted.
Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 am	a 7:05 pm
Milwaukee	b11:30 am	b10:30 am
Milwaukee	a 3:00 pm	a12:45 pm
Milwaukee	b 5:00 pm	b 4:00 pm
Milwaukee	a10:30 pm	b 7:00 am
Waukesha	b 8:00 am	d 7:05 pm
Waukesha	b11:30 am	a12:45 am
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	b 4:00 pm
Waukesha	b 5:00 m	b 7:00 pm
Waukesha	c10:30 pm	b 9:30 pm
Racine	b11:30 am	a12:45 pm
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8:00 am	b10:30 am
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 am	b10:25 am
Elgin & Rockford	a12:05 pm	a 2.15 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 4:00 pm	b 5:50 pm
Elgin	b 5:15 pm	b 6:45 am
Elgin	b 6:20 pm	b 8:40 am
Elgin	a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am
Elgin, Sunday only	4:00 pm	10:25 am
Rockford	c10:40 pm	....
La Crosse—Local	b 8:00 am	b 7:00 pm
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	a 3:00 pm	a 7:05 am
	a10:30 pm	a12:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a12:05 pm	a 7:10 am
	a10:40 pm	a 2:15 pm
Clinton & Dubuque	b12:05 pm	d 7:10 am
Clinton & Dubuque	c10:40 pm	b 2:15 pm
Des Moines	a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11:30 am	b 2:15 pm
	b12:05 pm	b 4:00 pm
Madison & Janesville	b 3:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Madison	c10:30 pm	d 7:05 am
Appleton, Green Bay, Iron Mountain & Menominee	b11:30 am	b 7:00 pm
	a10:30 pm	a 7:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	b11:30 am	b12:45 pm
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc.	b11:30 am	d 7:05 am
	b12:05 pm	d 7:10 am
	c10:30 pm	b 2:15 pm
	c10:40 pm	b 7:00 pm
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc.	b11:30 am	b 2:15 pm
	b12:05 pm	b 7:00 pm

aDaily. bDaily except Sunday. cDaily except Saturday. dDaily except Monday.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 7:35 am	† 7:40 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:40 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12:10 pm	* 2:20 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12:10 pm	* 2:20 pm
Minneapolis and St. Paul Ex.	*12:40 pm	* 2:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:40 pm	† 2:20 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City and Leavenworth Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex.	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Waukesha	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	b11:30 am	2:25 pm
Waukesha	a 5:00 pm	10:40 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b11:30 am	2:25 pm
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 am	* 7:00 pm
St. Louis Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	§12:30 pm	§ 2:20 pm
Essex Accommodation	§ 4:30 pm	§ 9:35 am

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

Passengers for St. Louis, Springfield, Jacksonville, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City, the South and West go via this route.

...AL... EXPLANATION... excepted. *Sunday ex... excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 pm
	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 pm
	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 pm
	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	*12:00 m	* 3:15 pm
	* 3:45 pm	*11:00 am
	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
	*10:15 am	* 2:40 pm
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
	*11:30 pm	*11:15 pm
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:30 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Beloit	§ 8:00 pm	§12:45 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Janesville	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	† 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 9:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 am	* 4:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 pm	*10:25 am
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 am	* 4:00 pm
	x 8:30 am	x 1:45 pm
	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 am	* 4:00 pm
	x 8:30 am	x 1:45 pm
	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
	† 7:30 am	§ 5:50 pm
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 pm	* 9:55 am
	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.

For Tickets and Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11:00 am	† 2:50 pm
Council Bluffs	†11:50 am	† 2:15 pm
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Denver & Omaha	*12:30 pm	* 3:00 pm
Kansas City & Mexico	*12:30 pm	* 3:00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 3:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Rockford, Streator & Mendota	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Marshalltown	‡ 9:20 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Sioux City	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	*12:45 pm
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver, and California	*10:40 pm	* 6:55 am
Kansas City and Atchison	*10:40 pm	* 5:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.

The 11:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M. Mexico, Ariz., & Col. Fast Ex.	§12:30 pm	§ 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11:20 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:10 pm
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:30 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 am	* 7:10 pm
	§11:20 pm	§ 7:30 am
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of 22d-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 3:00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 pm	* 3:00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 3:00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 pm	*10:05 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 am	* 2:50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 pm	c 6:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§10:00 pm	§ 6:35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 5:25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4:15 pm	§10:50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	* 6:00 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 6:50 am

EASTERN.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 8:45 am
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 pm	* 6:40 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	9:30 am	10:00 am
Mt. Olivet, M... Greenwood—Spec'l	†12:00 m	† 3:35 pm

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 8:35 am	* 6:35 pm
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
New York & Boston	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
New York & Boston		†11:05 pm
Philadelphia Line	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Kouts Accommodation	* 6:00 am	*11:30 am
Hammond Accommodation	* 4:20 pm	* 7:05 pm

*Except Sunday. †Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling Express	8:10 am	5:25 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 6:05 pm	* 6:00 am
Wash'gton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 5:05 pm	*11:10 am
Wheeling Express	* 6:05 pm	* 6:00 am
Columbus, Balt. & Phil'a Express	* 9:25 pm	* 5:30 am

*Daily.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot. General office, 107 Clark-st., Room 3.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 pm	§ 9:45 pm
New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 pm	§ 7:30 am

§Daily.

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad—Fort Wayne Route.

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"		
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:55 pm
Night Express	* 8:30 pm	7:05 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:45 pm
Fast Line	* 3:15 pm	*10:00 pm
Limited Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Eastern Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:50 pm
Limited New York & Boston	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Express, N. Y. & Boston	§ 8:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 5:40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 pm	....
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	....	§ 9:30 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Trains leave Twenty-second-st. 10 minutes later.

Michigan Central, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11	† 6:50 am	† 5:15 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	† 9:00 am	† 6:40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3:10 pm	* 9:30 pm
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4:40 pm	†10:20 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8:15 pm	* 8:05 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 am	† 5:15 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:55 pm	† 6:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 29 Clark-st., Chicago.

RECENT LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN AND SOME OF ITS PENALTIES.

Compelled to Abide the Consequences of Their Own Acts—How She Went Through College—The Independent Girl—A Wedding Trip on a Bicycle and Tricycle—Women Printers—A Model Shopper—Marriage Under Difficulties—Work for Women.

London *Queen:* The passing of the legislative enactment known under the short title of "The Married Women's Property Act" was hailed by many of the advocates of what are popularly termed women's rights as an unmixed blessing. It may be in the recollection of many of our readers that we were not so enthusiastic in its praise as some of our contemporaries, and that we took occasion to draw attention to the responsibilities that it imposed upon married women—responsibilities from which they were previously exempt under the operation of the laws repealed by the passing of the new act. We have had occasion to draw attention to cases in which women were, under the act at present in force, found to be liable to the criminal law for doing that which they might previously have committed with impunity, such as selling their husbands' property, etc.; and we now call attention to a decision of great importance and general interest, delivered by Mr. Justice Kekewich in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice the 30th of March last, when the learned Judge took the opportunity of stating that "the Legislature had thought fit to say that married women should, in respect of practically all their property, be regarded as unmarried women; and they must take the benefit of the enactment together with all its disadvantages, which were by no means small."

The plaintiff, a married lady, Mrs. Emily Harriette Haywood, was the owner of forty-nine shares in the London & Northwestern Bank. She alleges that she was induced to transfer them to the defendant in the cause, Mr. George Whittaker, by his threats to arrest and imprison her husband for a felony which she afterwards found out he had never committed, and her action was to prevent the transfer being registered and the shares being made over to the defendant. The decision was adverse to the plaintiff and in favor of the defendant, who consequently retains possession of the shares, and can dispose of them to his own advantage.

Justice Kekewich said the case belonged to a class which all those who reflected on the working of the Married Women's Property act felt would be a large one. The bank shares in this instance were, under the new law, the separate property of the plaintiff, and she was as much the absolute owner of them as if she had been a man of mature age. The court could not assume that she was not a free agent, and, knowing that her husband was in pecuniary difficulties or discomfort which might be got rid of by the payment of money, she consulted a solicitor, who told her that no criminal charge against her husband could be sustained, and it does not appear that any pressure was put upon her to give security for the liabilities of her husband; nevertheless, she herself offered to give security. The Judge consequently held that under the Married Women's Property act she had acted deliberately as a free and voluntary agent, as if she had been a single woman, and consequently she was not entitled to set aside the security which she had given, and, moreover, the defendant was entitled to the shares, and the entire costs, including those incurred by the bank (which was made a party to the suit), would have to be paid by the unfortunate lady.

That the passing of the law for the protection of the property of married women has acted beneficially in many cases is undoubted. It has done for the poor and the middle class that which marriage settlements have almost always effected for the rich; but, like all changes, it has brought evils in its train. Privileges and rights imply—and, in fact, necessitate—responsibilities. Mrs. Haywood was absolute mistress of her own property, and if—acting in opposition to the advice of her solicitor, who told her that there was no criminal charge against her husband, and that he would get off—she elected to transfer her shares, she had a legal right to do so, the act was perfectly valid, and she has to abide the consequences.

The Independent Girl.

Boston *Record:* The girls of 18 to 20 who are now beginning to come forward to earn their own living in various new ways find a much easier field than their elder sisters and aunts who tried their hands at "battling with the world." The world appears in so amicable a light to all young women who can do any one thing very well, whether it is to manage a typewriter or a business enterprise, that it is not easy to believe how difficult it was for a girl to find anything to do besides school-teaching and sewing ten years ago. There is scarcely any world work now in which a woman may not engage, no matter how difficult or how extraordinary, if she has the desire and the talent for it.

The successful women who began doing what were called "odd occupations for a woman" ten years ago have felt a great change in public opinion in their own experience. Even in Boston, which has been and still is the paradise of women workers, the change has been marked, and in other cities it has been little short of a social revolution.

In families of moderate means where formerly the daughters were able to take no cares beyond a few household duties, and where the father of the family found only increasing burdens with increasing years, the daughters now turn to money-earning occupations as naturally as their brothers do. How seldom nowadays we hear of young men feeling obliged to cripple their own lives by spending all they can earn taking care of orphaned sisters as old and as strong and as well able to work as themselves.

People who think they ought to lament the good old days when girls "staid at home and helped their mothers" may ask themselves how much more help it is to the mothers for the girls to be like Miss Alcott's Christie, "self-helpful and independent." As to the workers themselves, if a great convention of them could be called together, do you imagine the concurrent testimony of content and common sense would be less than that of girls who pride themselves, as girls used to, on having "nothing to do"?

One thing more: it is the independent girl who takes life the most cheerfully and sensibly in whatever path she has to walk. Those I have known go from earning their own living into taking care of homes of their own have proved to be more efficient and happy home-makers than those who went from one state of dependence into another. They receive more respect and consideration than less independent young wives, and they never go through a year or two of tears and complainings on first discovering that a man cannot be an angel of sweet temper and fine clothes all of the time as in his courting days.

The independent girl loses her romantic and sentimental notions about men while working among them; but if she gains qualities which fit her to be more truly a companion and friend to her husband, she also gains wisdom which makes her standard of manhood a very much higher one than if she had never seen other men besides the members of her family except in the roseate glow of pink shade on a parlor lamp.

How She Went Through College.

Boston *Globe:* The Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women is an association formed about ten years ago "to increase the educational advantages offered to women, and to assist young women during their collegiate or post-collegiate courses of study." The work that has been accomplished in the first of these directions by the society at large one may see all around us, notably in the opening of a Girls' Latin School in Boston, to afford equal facilities to girls as to boys in this direction. The other portion of the work, that of assisting young women students who are struggling to educate themselves is, of necessity, carried on in a more quiet and unobtrusive manner. The stories which the "committee on beneficiaries" could relate would read like romances. Such earnest endeavors, such courage and persistence, such struggling against desperate odds as they are constantly meeting with is nothing short of heroic. The feelings of pride and independence, however, which lead these students to struggle with almost unspeakable hardships for the sake of an education can but be respected by those whose fortunate mission is to offer aid and help, and many a circumstance which would appeal directly to the hearts of all must be passed over in silence. Some of these circumstances, with the suppression of names, etc., are given in the reports of the society referred to above, and in looking them over one cannot fail to be struck with the fact of

… home bereft of a … daily earnings of the father were barely enough to give the necessities of life to the family, she entered upon her work at the university with a courage that knew no obstacles, would foresee no failures. She had barely enough money to pay her railway fare to and from the city. This had been saved from her earnings of the previous year, when she had worked as a seamstress after graduating from the high school, and as a waitress in one of the large mountain hotels. To be spared from the daily home duties was not possible; but in order to reach the city she was forced to take a railway journey of nearly two hours after having walked the distance of two miles to the station from her home, and this at all seasons and under all dispensations of wind and weather. During the first winter her strength and courage did not fail her. She was rarely, if ever, absent from the early morning exercises at the university, at the same time giving to the home that watchful care and oversight which gently guided the family over difficulties they knew little of.

"At the beginning of the second year she returned to the university quite undaunted by her year of effort and hardships. It was contrary to the expectations of the committee, even to their hope, when they remembered her trials. But finding her still determined, they offered her on behalf of the society a sum sufficient to pay her board in the city during the three winter months. This she finally accepted, and did not return to her home until spring. But the home cares were not left behind, and all through the winter the committee found her bearing the burden of financial perplexities and other anxieties. In April last she again took up the daily routine of railway travel and home duties in addition to her student work. But by this time her health showed signs of giving way. On learning this, the committee encouraged her to return to Boston, where they offered to pay her board for the few weeks remaining, that she might thereby finish the year's work she had made so great a struggle to continue. Her second year was thus successfully completed."

A Novel Wedding Trip.

Two weeks ago, writes the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, a bicycle was seen leaning against a little stone church up-town. A tricycle stood by its side, and fifteen more bicycles were stacked on the church green. The owners of the vehicles were attending the marriage of a wheelman and wheelwoman inside. Presently out came the bride and groom, both in fresh club colors, and wheeled away on their marriage trip for a 200-miles spin. It would have looked more sociable to the ordinary eye if they had ridden a tandem, but the time may come in the course of their partnership when their steeds will suit each other's paces better than now. The tricycle will be ridden this summer much more extensively by women than has been the case in any year before. For one thing, the machine is an expensive foible and it has taken it some time to make its way. It is heavier than the bicycle, too, and a little unfair to the weaker sex in handicapping it at the start in point of speed. In spite of these disadvantages, however—and they are not nearly so noticeable as in the lumbering things that went by the same name a half-dozen years ago—the tricycle, and especially the improved tandem that allows husband and wife or lover and lass to ride together, is gaining ground rapidly, and Mr. and Mrs. Fennell will find many imitators in their vacation trips on the wheel.

Tricycling is an exercise that calls for a special dress. Nobody who has been through the dusty and oily experiences of wheel life will think of disputing that fact. The gown worn by the experienced is always of a medium-weight woolen material, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is quiet and unconspicuous in color. English women choose almost without exception a flannel or merino combination of ordinary walking length with overdress made as simply as possible, loose trousers to match the dress in color, black woolen stockings, Norfolk jacket, straw hat, a club ribbon, and a free and substantial walking boot. American women, as a rule, have not yet adopted the trousers, but wear a skirt of slightly different cut. The dress used by the women riders in Central Park this spring shows a skirt without back drapery, but ornamented as the wearer's fancy chooses in front. For length it is like the usual promenade dress, but has a slope of about three inches behind to prevent lifting by the saddle at the back. For headgear one should choose a small light-weight cap of the same color as the dress, or on a long trip or a parade a ventilated helmet. Kid gloves are out of order. Silk and linen or lisle thread are the only things allowed on the wheel. For underwear the same rules that govern the boating dress hold, flannel next the skin, no corset or crinoline, and as few skirts as may be.

Women Printers.

A French writer gives some interesting information about the employment of women in printing offices in France, which dates back at least to the period of the Revolution. In 1834 M. Rignoux, a printer of considerable note, confided to M. Theotiste Lefevre his project of establishing a printing house in which women should be employed, and appointed him director of it. It was set up at Fontenay, in the Cote d'Or, in a building belonging to M. Elie Montgolfier, a manufacturer of paper. During eight months young peasant-girls were trained there by an able teacher and at the end of that time were able to compose as rapidly in Greek as in French. It was at this period that M. Rignoux was obliged for business reasons to surrender his printing establishment to MM. Didot. In August, 1835, all the appurtenances of this printing house were transported to Mesnil-sur-l'Estree (Eure), where M. Lefevre was able, at his ease, to instruct the young village girls, to the number of eighty. They soon became so skillful that Greek and Latin classics were confided to them. Strange to say the Greek was composed with such purity and showed such close attention that many pages were absolutely without a single error. It was said that only two Paris printing houses, putting aside the Imprimerie Nationale, were capable of doing as good work in Greek composition.

For thirty years the establishment at Mesnil, with its staff of female compositors, has been superintended by M. Charles Lefevre, who succeeded his father. He has given extraordinary celebrity to this printing house. In 1878 a new department was added, in which twenty-four deaf and dumb girls were instructed in the art of type-setting, and were transformed into skillful compositors by their teacher, M. Pamphile Boudet, the former foreman of MM. Didot, at Paris, and son-in-law of M. Theotiste Lefevre. These afflicted creatures execute the most difficult tasks in composition.

A Model Shopper.

Boston *Record:* It was at the linings counter in a certain store, and seven women were seated on the stools in front of the counter buying linings. The patient salesmen listened to their discussions and their monologs, answered their inquiries, and patiently changed their orders to suit their whims. Suddenly a blithe yet quiet little lady appeared with a bit of gray cheviot in her hand. One of the salesmen, who was waiting for a lady in a black satin gown to determine whether she would have a yard and a half or a yard and three quarters of percaline, looked at the newcomer with an expression of mingled inquiry and relief. He evidently recognized her and hoped to have the pleasure of waiting upon her. It must have been a pleasure to his soul, tried with the exasperating delay of the woman he was serving.

"Please give me five yards of English cambric exactly two shades darker than this cheviot," said the woman, who knew what she wanted, "and one yard and seven-eighths of the second quality of silesia two shades lighter, and half a yard of hair cloth of the color of the cambric. Please take this $2 bill and I will come back for my change and the things after I have been to the buttons and trimmings counters."

I had the curiosity to follow her to the trimmings counter. She asked for her silk and twist, cotton, braid, shields, and whalebones in the same quick, exact manner, and turned around to the buttons counter while they were being done up. She asked for the card of sample buttons, picked out those she wanted incredibly soon, then retraced her steps, gathering up her purchases as she went, taking a parcel from the counter of cheviots as she passed after going to the linings counter. Probably she hadn't time to have the things sent home, and one can easily imagine that she had that dress cut out and fitted and half finished before she went to sleep that night.

Marriage Under Difficulties.

The military marriage in France, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, is a serious affair. It is said that fifteen years of peace has developed a craving after the bonheur conjugal among …s, but the ridiculous obstacles …ulties surrounding the ceremony …formidable barrier to any officer wishing to marry. Having made up his mind on the subject (which, however, has very little to do with it) he informs his Colonel of his intentions. The Colonel passes the word on to the War Office, and it at length is put before the Minister. The first thing then to be done is to find out whether the young lady concerned fulfills the requirements of the law, which lays down that she must have an irreproachable moral character and a dot worth a yearly revenue of 10,000 francs. The unfortunate young man's application begins to descend the ladder of officialism until it reaches the officer commanding the gendarmerie in the district where the officer's fiancée resides. It is then passed to a gendarme, who is commissioned to inquire into the young lady's moral character. He proceeds cautiously as a detective. Should he happen to know the father of the demoiselle indicated, he goes and sees him; if not, he culls his information from the neighbors. He will even follow her when she goes out to theatres or entertainments. Having finished his investigations he draws up a report on strictly police-court lines, wherein he talks of the young lady not as mademoiselle, but as fille. Off goes the document on its way upward through the bureaus and red tape until it gets to the War Minister. Should the conditions be fulfilled the officer is permitted to marry. If not, he must renounce his intentions. If the fiancée has morality, but not money, it must be raised before a union is sanctioned. Officers with means frequently provide the dot secretly themselves. It is needless to say there is not the same rigorous inquiry into the moral character of the officers.

The Boston Idea of Hades.

Boston *Record:* One of the best and brightest girls of the Back Bay teaches a Sunday-school class in a certain famous orthodox church. Last Sunday she grew very earnest picturing to the eager infants who surrounded her the joys of Heaven to be won by those who live and trust in a way to deserve them. "You must love the Lord," she said, "and be just as good as you know how to be. You must never get into tempers, you must never tell naughty stories; you must always mind your mammas and be good in every way you know how, and then you will be sure to go to Heaven when you die. Won't that be nice?"

"Yes, ma'am," lisped all the babies before her.

"But if you are bad," and she looked relentingly into the innocent faces before her, "you won't go to Heaven. If you are bad," and she took a firm grip on the doctrine she felt called on to teach, "if you are bad, my dear children, you will go to Hell, and that—that—" she groped for a word and ended eloquently, "and that would be perfectly ridiculous."

Wanted It for Their Crazy Quilts.

Indianapolis *Sentinel:* Gov. Gray was one of the most astonished persons ever seen for a few moments yesterday afternoon. Among the sightseers at the new State Capitol Building were two nicely dressed ladies, who, after meeting the Governor and being shown through with a great deal of courtesy, stopped before one of the beautiful lambrequins, which cost something over $300, and both modestly requested that they be permitted to cut "just a small, little piece," as they were both making "such lovely crazy quilts," and they wanted so much to have some of that lovely material in them. After the ladies had somewhat hastily departed he said in conversation that it was remarkable what some people would ask for. Only recently he was asked to mail some of the ground of the State-House yard to a man in Illinois, who stated in his letter that he had a little dirt from the grounds of every State-House in the Union except Indiana. He got the dirt.

Women Who Speculate.

There is some gossip afloat just now, says a New York correspondent, about the success attending women who take "flyers" in Wall street. A broker showed yesterday a list of securities that he was about to deposit in the strong box of a safe-deposit company for one of his feminine customers, the value of which was almost $150,000. The owner is the keeper of a furnished-room house up-town whose first Wall street investment was made about two years ago on a capital of $1,000. There is a medium-sized, black-eyed, black-haired, active woman seen frequently about Wall street in these days whose volubility of tongue in discussing coal and iron properties in the Northwest and New South is frequently demonstrated, who is said to have cleared $40,000 or $50,000 in the last year. She is a "brokeress," who carries her office in her satchel and looks for customers among her own acquaintances.

Danced with a Highwayman.

Cousin Madge in London *Truth:* Saturday afternoon we went to see Mr. Frith's pictures in his studio. I think we liked best the one which deals with an episode in the stirring career of Claude Duval. He and his band of highwaymen have stopped a coach, and he has consented to take only £100 of the £400 it contains if the young lady will dance a measure with him. Her pretty frightened face has a lurking look of admiration in it for the handsome highwayman in Mephistophelian garb. There is a quantity of detail in the picture; but I believe I like best the sad, high-bred face of the girl's father, who sits helpless, with his hands bound, watching his daughter dance with such an unwonted kind of partner. Among the gazers I noticed the poet Browning, looking quite young and blithe, and Lady Diana Huddleston, in a fresh and pretty black dress, lighted up with touches of pink.

The Working Girls' Guilds of New York.

The working girls' guilds of New York, writes a correspondent, have sprung into sudden life and growth. Three years ago, to the best of my knowledge, the city had not one. There are six or eight today, with three or four across the river in Brooklyn, and two or three in Jersey City beside. Miss Grace H. Dodge, the School Commissioner, is the moving spirit of them all and has made them stand for self-help, study, and mutual good-will. The guilds have 3,000 members at the least, and their continued organization means growing intelligence where it is needed most, a half-dozen libraries started in as many club-rooms, pleasant places for evening resort, with now and then a lecture and a simple tea, and, last but not least, women physicians regularly employed to give skillful service to all that need.

It Will Be Very Swell.

The English Court dressmakers are now very busy preparing costumes for the May drawing room, which is expected to be an unusually large and brilliant affair. It is said that the most brilliant and vivid, as well as the most delicate, colors will be worn this season, but that now, as ever, it is all a matter of taste in choice, and mere coloring is not enough; the quality of the color, and the way it is made up, and the blending properly with another shade have all so much to do with the good effect of a dress. A true scarlet, the color of the scarlet verbena, will be very much used this spring; it looks lovely in certain combinations, and on some people. The Dresden blue and pink are still being used. There are a pale, dusky blue and pink now which are quite as soft, and much less dusky in appearance; they combine together beautifully.

She Has Studied the Ape.

Mme. Clémence Royer, the French translator of Darwin, discusses in the new number of the *Revue d'Anthropologie* the ideas of M. Victor Meunier with regard to the domestication of apes. Mme. Royer does not doubt that, under a proper system of training, apes might be made good workers. They lack perseverance, indeed, but in general intelligence they are, she thinks, superior to the dog, the horse, or even the elephant. She points out, however, that it would be necessary to feed domesticated apes with great quantities of fruit, bread, and eggs, that the process of educating them would be costly, and that for many generations they would probably be injuriously affected by the climate of Europe. Her opinion is that, if the experiment is to be made, it should be made first of all in tropical countries, where apes might be taught to labor in connection with the cultivation of coffee, cocoa, and cotton.

An Outfit for Switzerland.

A writer in the *Queen* imparts to a correspondent this bit of advice as to the clothes she will need in visiting Switzerland—advice which may be equally applicable to American women contemplating a similar visit: "Let 'Boulogne' take every warm dress article she can think of. No English lady goes to Switzerland without fur cloak and sealskin jacket. April and September are almost winter, particularly in the higher parts. At Pontresina, in the Engadin, where the air is splendidly bracing, I could never go in the gardens of the Succursall Rosegg, morning or evening, without furs, and I am no invalid. If the ladies contemplate mountain tours I should advise a blouse or jacket, in the style of the Norfolk, made of stout Oxford—not a jersey—a good warm jacket over it, and a woolen skirt. Driving to the foot of the glacier, where the ascent begins, when you have to start at 2 a. m., is impossible without the fur cloak, which, however, I do not take up the mountain—only a plaid. When the ascent begins I take off my warm jacket and walk in the above described blouse; rather cold at first, but one soon gets warm. At the top of the mountain no one should neglect to put on the warm jacket. Guides do not do so; they keep on their one jacket all along; but they are used to it. What I have said is only for people in good health, and who seek bracing air."

Women as Rent Collectors.

In evidence recently given before the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes Mr. Boodle, agent of the Marquis of Northampton, stated that the middlemen employed hitherto to collect the rents on his London property had turned out so badly that it was his Lordship's intention in future, as leases fall in, to collect them directly through a lady visitor. In the course of his examination another witness, Lord William Compton, expressed his opinion that it was practically impossible for the ground landlord to see that the conditions of his leases are kept, except by such active supervision as is exercised by Miss Octavia Hill. These two remarkable statements point to the wider employment of ladies in a most useful and interesting work; and though no one should adopt a calling requiring so much judgment as well as sympathy only to make a livelihood, we trust there are many who may do so in full harmony with the dictates of their hearts and powers as well as of their inclinations.—*Work and Leisure.*

Separation vs. Divorce.

Mrs. Craik, the well-known author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," the London *Globe* says, has joined the Separatists. We hasten to say that she has not (so far as we are aware) become an advocate of political disintegration. She has simply proclaimed, in the *Contemporary Review*, that women, united to bad husbands, ought, for the sake of their children, at once to seek for judicial separation. Not divorce, says Mrs. Craik—that only enables a bad man to make another woman unhappy—but separation, because such a husband cannot be reformed, and the children are best out of his power. Mrs. Craik is evidently in earnest, and her essay is sure to be closely studied by her own sex.—*London Queen.*

Meeting an Old Flame.

Louisville *Post:* "Women are peculiar creatures," remarked a soured old-timer to me yesterday. "On an average they have six or seven desperate affairs before finally marrying. Now, it is natural that in the majority of them things happened that are of the most sacred character. Then, urged on possibly by mercenary parents, they marry some fellow because he can support them. In the course of time they meet their old lover and look him square in the face as if without a thought of the intimate past, and as unblushingly as if they had been strangers all their lives. If the past does come up to them they never show it; their acting is the perfection of art. I confess to having made a study of women, but the more I trouble my brain with the subject the more confused my conclusions are."

A New Work for Women.

It has been found that the sense of delicacy which naturally causes women to shrink from the ordeal of a medical examination by a strange physician has served to deter many of the sex from applying for life-insurance. Accordingly, an enterprising Philadelphia company has just appointed as lady medical examiners at its home office Dr. Anna Bromall and Dr. Clara Marshall of the Philadelphia Women's Medical College. Similar appointments will no doubt be made in all the large centres where it does business, and the example thus set is quite sure to be imitated by the company's business rivals. Thus has another avenue been opened for the employment of women in a pleasant as well as in a profitable way.

Sisters, Don't Get Weary.

Very few women distinguished in literature have attained fame before reaching the prime of life. George Eliot was 38 when her first story was published. Elizabeth Browning—37 when she married—produced her best work after her marriage. Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom" was not published till the author was 39, and Miss Alcott's first noteworthy story was published when she was 37. H. H. was hardly known in literature until after she was 40. These facts should be consoling to ambitious young writers, whose manuscripts are "returned with thanks."

A Handy Schoolmarm.

An Alabama committeeman writes to a normal school that the town is very well satisfied with its teacher. He says: "She tries to make everything just as pleasant as she can. She don't mind work. She takes the ax and cuts wood—went to the woods one evening after school and helped to saw off two cuts after 4 o'clock. The people are very well satisfied with her." Where is the person who says that Georgia women are not on the high road to emancipation?

A Sensible Woman.

The Princess of Wales is always to be found on the side of common sense, and in having her daughters taught the complete art of dressmaking has set an example which ought to be widely followed by women to whom it must be of much greater consequence. The Princess herself is known to be completely up both in theory and practice, and this is the great reason why she is always so perfectly dressed, and why her dressmakers find her so difficult to satisfy with anything short of the best cut and workmanship.

More "English as She Is Taught."

A girl teacher declares that Mark Twain has by no means exhausted the list of good things in his "English as She Is Taught." She, herself, explained to her class that the meaning of the word "vicissitude" was "change," and then asked for a sentence as an example of their idea of the two words. Immediately one of the boys sang out, "My mother sent me to the grocery store for the vicissitude of a five-dollar bill."

ELLEN TERRY.

Pedestaled by Boys of 16—"The Very Spirit of Womanhood."

When Mr. Irving and Miss Terry were in this city, it was rather generally understood that there was something of a malignant state of caramels between them. Mr. Irving would escort Miss Terry to the elevator of her hotel after the theatre, and as she invariably would be "so tired," would kindly go away and leave her to slumbers sweet. And up-stairs in her apartments there would be a certain congenial young man with straight legs, and likewise a supper for two. The partitions of this hotel are very thin, and in the next room slept a wide-awake young man. The young man one night played involuntary eavesdropper while Miss Terry was telling of her visit to Surrey the preceding summer.

"I was never so happy in my life," she said. "The young men were home from college, and I was with them constantly. To me there is nothing so pure, so innocent, so completely lovely as a young English boy of about 16. These boys rowed with me, they walked with me, they drove with me; they fairly pedestaled me. I was not only Ellen Terry, but the very spirit of womanhood."

Two mornings later when this wicked young New-Yorker came down to breakfast he found Miss Terry already there, dressed for shopping. Having met him a number of times she asked him to breakfast with her, and he readily complied, as you may be sure.

"I wish I were going to be in America this summer," she said. "I have never seen anything of American country life, and I cannot say how I long to."

"You should, indeed," said this happy young man. "You ought to go into Connecticut or Massachusetts when the young men are at home from college. There is nothing in this world so pure and so innocent as an American boy of about 16."

Miss Terry's gray eyes pierced him through and through, but he did not wink.

"They would walk with you, and ride with you, and row with you!" he continued calmly. "They would fairly pedestal you. And you would be not only Ellen Terry, but the very spirit of womanhood."

For a moment they looked at each other. She put up her hand with a hush-ing gesture. "Young man, that's all right!" was all she said, but it was quite enough.—*Town Topics.*

MADGE SPEAKS …

SHE GROWS CONFIDENTI… …ING SOME FAR WESTE…

Defending the Average Young Woman's Fondness for Analyzing the Young Men of Her Acquaintance—How They Are Weighed and Found Wanting—The Tyrant Man Held Up to Scorn—A Protective Bureau of Information Among Marriageable Girls.

"Madge" in New York *World:* A man I know has just forwarded me a clipping from an ill-bred newspaper published out West, in San Francisco or some other horrid place, and has the impertinence to ask me if the contents are true. The article begins thus:

> I am about to give away a secret. I think the way girls talk of young men behind their backs is shameful. Young men never dispraise girls until they are jilted, and that feeling only lasts about forty-eight hours, because another girl turns up. When a fellow gets discharged from his employment two or three times he finds it very hard to get anybody to have confidence in him. But he can be kicked out of a whole row of houses, one at a time, and the girls in the next block will reach for him all the same. I know a fellow who has been jilted twenty-five times in different neighborhoods, and he is now in tow with about half a dozen girls.

Of course this is vulgarly put, but I have heard equivalent comments passed on us here, and therefore consider it worth a reply. It is true that we girls discuss men a good deal. Why should we not? Is not man made the pivot about which our whole little giddy world is made to revolve? Is not our entire schooling a course of preparation to fit us to meet our future lord and master, man, and is not our début, which is a tremendous event, taxing mamma's ingenuity and papa's pocket to their limits, merely a presentation at the court of his Demigod Highness? Is not our success or our failure measured to a fraction by the amount of condescending favor we meet in his ineffable eyes? Is he not held up to our early, untutored gaze as the reward of merit, the golden rose, the sceptre and crown—all we can strive for, hope for, and pray for? Is he not made our meat and our drink, our politics, our business, almost our religion? Is he not from morning to night dinned into our maiden ears by grandmother, sister, cousin, and aunt? Is not our one chance for terrestrial heaven made plain to us as depending on our getting the right man, and our certainty of terrestrial tophet on our saying "yes" to the wrong man? Can you blame us if we criticise this awful dispenser of blessedness or cussedness in our small, feminine way, and try to peer through the mystery which envelops him and get at our horoscope? If a man knows that some day he is going to be hanged, can you blame him for taking a passing interest in ropes, trapdoors, slip-knots, and things? Can we not be permitted to discuss the terrible creature whom we must eventually marry, else settle ourselves down to a long course of blighted loneliness, knitting, tomcats, and tea?

Now, I am not a widely experienced girl, but, as girls go, I have been through a season and a half, and I have kept up a thinking. Besides, Mamie Van Tassel is the dearest friend I have in the world, and Mamie has two brothers, and the way those boys have carried on is sinful, and yet you wouldn't think butter would melt in their mouths. Mamie told me all about them, and I got pointers on the deceitfulness of man which were useful. Jack Van Tassel had an engagement one morning to drive me out in the dog-cart, and he was so sleepy or something that the groom had to drive us home, and Jack said he had been kept at the office until 3 in the morning, and was so tired he couldn't think. Well, of course, I pitied Jack, but that very afternoon Mamie tore over to tell me that the governor, Jack's father, was in a towering caniption because Jack had come home at 5 o'clock that morning with seven friends and two prize-fighters, locked all the doors downstairs, and had a disgraceful "mill"—whatever that is—in the parlor; and the policeman came, and Jack was very near to getting in jail or into the newspapers, and the governor had cut off his allowance and was going to send him out to a ranch in Colorado that night. And yet Jack had told me not a week before that he had serious thoughts of going into the ministry.

There is Clint Jeffries, Violet's brother. Clint was 21 last Tuesday and his mustache can only be seen in a strong light. Well, Clint loves to pose as a bad man. He says he knows cigarets are burning holes right through his lungs, but he is going to have a short life and a merry one. He talks about duels and says that no man of honor could live without wiping out an insult in blood, and his manner one evening was so deadly ferocious that I felt certain he had an affair on hand, was miserable all night, and sent my maid out before breakfast to get all the papers, so I could find out whom Clint had killed. He told Evelyn last month that he thought a man ought to smash as many hearts as he could, for women only loved a cruel tyrant, and Evelyn smiled on him a few times and took one walk with him and then demurely told him about her engagement to Rockwell Gresham, and poor Clint has been broken up ever since. He went down to the club that night and ordered one little glass of whisky—so Jack told me—and drank it desperately, and they had to take him home in a cab, and Clint's mother thought it was paralysis and sent for the doctor, and Clint was ill all next day. Now, to compare Clint's ideas of himself with what Vi tells me is very funny. Vi says he has to be home every night by 10:30, that he has to go to church twice every Sunday to please his rich grandmother, and that once, when Tom Breeze sent him word he was going to pull his nose on sight for something he had said, Clint went up to Newport and staid there nearly all winter.

How shall we judge Man if not from gossip about him? We do not come into contact with him in his world of bustle and care; we cannot see him as a wrestler in the great fight of life, but only when he is at his best, or what he thinks his best—rigged up to impress us as he pleases.

The writer of that paragraph makes a mistake when he says girls will "reach out" for a man who has been "kicked out" of a whole row of houses. Girls have some little human nature, and what one girl has pitched away another girl isn't going to "reach out" for unless she is a sort of last-chance girl, and, of course, a last-chance girl has to take what she can get, poor thing! There was Arthur Wolverton. Ethel threw him over because he would turn up his trousers on cloudy days and had watery eyes and never knew what to do with his feet. Of course, these are shallow pretexts, but Ethel said she never could love a man with a deep, wild love whose eyes looked like Blue Points on the half-shell, or who would scrape the varnish off the rungs of a chair, or who wouldn't wreck a dozen trousers if need be to keep up appearances when she trotted him out on the avenue to show him to the other girls. Shallow pretext or not, over Arthur went, and the news sailed round, of course, and I don't believe a girl in our set would look at him now, although, after his grandfather dies, he will come into $30,000 a year.

Here is another extract from that article in the Western paper:

> Girls all have a kind of secret code. You know how it is. You are introduced to a girl. She invites you to call. You call. She invites you to a party. You go. She introduces you to a whole circle. That whole circle discusses you, calmly apportions you to three or four; they gradually reduce themselves to one. Then you're lost. She wearies of you and you get kicked out of the circle. Well, all those girls have discussed every one of your young men friends the same way. This is what a cynical girl told me. I don't know of my own knowledge. But talk of trades unions and Knights of Labor! Their organization dwindles into absolute crudeness when compared with the U. O. M. G. (United Order of Marriageable Girls.)

There is some little truth under this vulgar statement. We have a sort of Freemasonry among us. Is it not our only protection? When a man can pass muster under the critical examination of all our eyes we feel safer. We dare not trust our own poor little pair. We have learned by comparing notes that the same man is often making the same love to three of us. What if each kept mum and drank it all in like a credulous little rabbit? Thank you—we are not fools. You men have your commercial agency, or whatever you call it, to protect yourselves in your business. Suppose you make an error and lose $40,000 or $50,000—you can make it up again. Suppose we make a mistake and get the wrong man?

This Western man says all girls keep a secret register, and he gives the following examples of the contents:

Henry Jones—Good looking; 25 years old; dresses well; good for ice-cream any time; very soft; melts at 80°.

William Smith—Very forward; plain, but attractive; very conceited; thinks everybody's in love with him; boils over at about 100°; champagne and bird.

Alexander Thompson—17; good-looking boy; very young; boils at 25°.

John Jenkins—Fine looking; clever; hard to deal with; dangerous; boiling point not yet discovered.

John Jobson—Very inflammable; simmers at 50°, boils at 60°, explodes at 75°.

This may be the Pacific coast girl's style of man analysis, but it is wide of a New York girl's idea, which I shall give in my next. But we do analyze men as best we know how. We gather a great deal of quiet but valuable moss despite the constant rolling, and the man who thinks we see him only as he wishes us to see him or think of him only as he thinks of himself is a man whose experience with us must be a succession of surprises.

STOVE PIPE HATS AND BALD HEADS.

A New View of the Cause of Premature Loss of Hair.

The habit of wearing warm coverings on the head is not of recent date; the armies of Europe, for instance, no inconsiderable number of men, with heads close cropped, have worn for a long period warmer and heavier headgear than the modern dwellers in cities, without the same tendency to baldness. Nor are the heavy fur coverings of northern races incompatible with luxuriant hair. It is also difficult to understand what injury can result from close cutting, per se. The growth is in the hair follicle, and in it alone; there is no vital connection between the hair outside the scalp and within; it is usually cut closest at the back of the head and neck, where baldness never occurs. Would not close cutting rather stimulate the growth by exposure of the scalp? Such at least is the popular belief. So, too, with indoor life; women, who ought to show it most, whether in the home or in the factory, are never bald as men are; on the contrary, it is most common with men in good circumstances, as Mr. Eaton's statistics show—men who spend a larger proportion of their daytime in the open air than the indoor worker.

I believe the common form of baldness is due entirely to the kind of hat that is worn, principally to the high hat and the hard felt hat, but also to any other head-covering that constricts the blood-vessels which nourish the hair-bulbs. To have a clearer understanding of this, we must remember that the scalp is supplied with blood by arteries at the back, sides, and front of, and lying close to, the skull, which diminish in size by frequent branching as they converge toward the top of the head. They are in a most favorable position to be compressed, lying on unyielding bone and covered by thin tissue. Consider what effect must be produced by a close-fitting, heavy, and rigid hat; its pressure must lessen to a certain extent the flow of arterial blood, and obstruct to a greater extent the return of the venous; the result being a sluggish circulation in the capillaries around the hair follicles and bulbs, a consequent impairment of nutrition, and final atrophy. This pressure is not trivial or imaginary, as any one will admit who has noticed the red band of congestion on the forehead when a hard hat is removed after moderate exercise.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Newsy and Other Notes Concerning the Fair Sex Here and There.

Elizabeth Gorewa, the Russian tragedienne, contemplates a visit to the United States.

A San Francisco girl has made a successful début in Milan under the stage name of Anita Almedo.

Saleswomen in many of the Philadelphia shops are prohibited from fine-dressing or wearing jewelry.

The Marchioness of Bute, being anxious that her children should learn Welsh, has engaged a Welsh governess for that purpose.

Mrs. N. B. Mead, who recently went to Minneapolis with $300 in her pocket, is now worth $75,000, all made in real-estate speculation.

Lucy Stone is small in stature, fresh in color, and motherly in disposition. Young women find her a fast friend and charming companion.

Miss Carrie Bartlett, formerly city editor of the Oshkosh *Times*, has turned preacher and fills the pulpit of the First Unitarian Church in St. Paul.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is short, rotund, with a round, English type of face and pink and white complexion. Her manners are youthful in the extreme.

Ten per cent of the County Superintendents of Schools in Dakota are women. They are said to average better than the men in ability and faithfulness to duty.

Kate Field excels in horsemanship, of which exercise she is passionately fond. She makes a fine figure on horseback. She prefers a chestnut sorrel to any other color.

Miss Carey Thomas, the dean of the new college for women at Bryn Mawr, Pa., took her degree at the University of Zurich. The degree is conferred only once in ten years.

Miss Florence Greene of Montreal, who saved her father last summer from being carried over the Lachine rapids, has been presented with the medal of the Royal Humane Society of England.

Miss Murfree, known to the reading public as Charles Egbert Craddock, is not pretty nor girlish. She has a strong but sweet face and a determined manner. Her chirography is masculine in character.

Mrs. Ella Grant Campbell of Cleveland, O., is the proprietor of the famous "Jennings Avenue Greenhouses." She began business about fifteen years ago as a little girl with a single basket of bouquets.

A well-known Frenchman predicts that many of the French crown jewels, which are to be sold at auction May 12, will be reset, and will appear on the persons of fashionable women of New York and San Francisco.

Miss Kellogg asked the ladies of Owego to appear at the opera-house without hats or bonnets, because, in her estimation, no lady looks so well in high bonnets and big hats as without them when her hair is arranged becomingly.

The University of Zurich numbers this year 482 students (inclusive of 44 young women), of whom 41 are studying theology, 56 (one young woman among them) law, 205 (26 young women) medicine, and 143 (17 young women) philosophy.

The Princess Valerie, the second daughter of the Austrian Emperor, must be added to the list of royal authors. She has just published some verses in an annual periodical connected with a charitable institution for children, that the critics have pronounced admirable.

Miss Lindsay, a Girton graduate, discoursed recently on "Vegetarianism and the Higher Life." She regarded vegetarianism as likely to make the lives of those who adopt it "better, happier, and holier," and that a general adoption of that mode of living would promote the welfare of the entire nation.

Among the names of eminent persons upon whom degrees were conferred by Columbia College on the occasion of its recent centennial are those of three women—Alice Elvira Freeman, President of Wellesley College, and Amelia Blanford Edwards, the archæologist and novelist, each of whom was honored with the degree of Doctor of Letters, and Maria Mitchell, the director of the astronomical observatory at Vassar College, who received the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Queen Victoria has written a letter of sympathy and inquiry to M. Magnat, the well-known painter at Mentone, whose studio was much damaged during the earthquakes. The Queen and Princess Beatrice paid several visits to M. Magnat's studio when they were at Mentone five years ago, and the Queen took a series of lessons in the art of pottery-painting, in which she displayed much taste, and bade fair to become a proficient.

A New York woman makes a good living as a guide of out-of-town visitors. Why, asks a Boston paper, could not some one adopt the same occupation successfully in Boston? Western and Southern visitors come here by thousands during the summer. Very many parties of women come who would be very glad to pay a bright, clever woman who knows her way thoroughly to show them about Boston and its famous suburbs, and to conduct them to any picture they might wish to see or any bargain counter they might wish to find.

A circular was recently sent to members of the Massachusetts Medical Society asking the following question: "Do you favor the admission of women to the society on the same terms as men?" Eleven hundred and thirty-two replies were received, of which 709 were affirmative and 400 negative, 23 being indifferent. The State membership of the society is 1,343; it is evident, therefore, that a considerable majority of the society, and seven to four of those taking the trouble to answer, favor the admission of women. Answers to other questions show, first, that 336 members have consulted with women physicians; second, that 931 do not object to consulting with women on account of their sex.

Another View of the Baby.

The unanswerable argument against negro suffrage—"Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?"—is only equaled by the knock-down argument against woman suffrage—"Who will take care of the baby when the mother and the hired girl go to vote?" Perhaps the same one will take care of it that performs the duty when the mother is up at the court-house paying her taxes, or while she is running around town with a market basket, buying meat and groceries for dinner, and the hired girl is in the back-yard splitting wood to cook it with, while the noble husband is in an up-town saloon telling men stories and spitting tobacco juice on the stove.—*Troy Chief.*

Quick Work.

What is thought to be the shortest courtship and quickest marriage on record have just taken place at Green River City. Frank Tracy went into a restaurant, where he was taunted by one of the waitresses at being a bachelor. He at once proposed, and within thirty minutes Miss Hannah Wilson and Frank Tracy were man and wife.

They Live Long.

The Quakers are said to be the longest-lived people in the world.

JINGLES AND JOKELETS.

CULLINGS FROM THE CURRENT PRODUCTIONS OF THE POETS AND WITS.

To the South Wind—She Don't Mean It, You Know—But Yet a Woman—A Last Word—Love a la Mode—Good Reason for It—An Advance in Leather—The Missing Link—The Requisit Backing—A Trip Abroad—The Inter-State Question.

Come, from your isles of summer balm,
Bring back the scent of salted seas,
O south wind! lingering in the calm
Of tropic climes 'mid fragrant trees;
Come, flush the sky, now cold and pale,
With golden bands, and purple bars,
Come with your dreamy haze and veil
The cold, keen glitter of the stars.

Come, where the winter frosts immure
The waiting flowers beneath our tread,
Lift up the dead, dark leaves and lure
The blue wood-violet from its bed.
Unclose the buds where cloistered lie
The folded blossoms that withhold
From gelid winter's leaden sky
Their wealth of purple, red, and gold.

Unloose the tangles of her hair,
Who waits and woos your soft caress,
And flush her cheeks, now pale and fair,
With more of beauty's loveliness.
Come to the old, as come the dews,
To dying leaves by autumn stained,
Bring back to life the waning hues,
With youth's lost pleasures half regained.

O warm south wind! awake and send
Across the sea that breath of thine,
And let its lotus fragrance blend
With the rich odor of the pine.
O'er land and sea your treasures bring,
From zones with health and beauty rife,
To youth the fullness of its spring,
To age the aftermath of life.
—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

She Don't Mean It, You Know.

When the sweet little girl you have learned to adore
Refuses her smiles to bestow,
And insists, on the whole, you're a terrible bore—
She don't mean it, you know.

When around her slim waist your arm you intrude,
In a manner persuasive and slow,
And she springs to her feet and pronounces you rude—
She don't mean it, you know.

When you ask for a kiss from the red, pouting lips,
And her negative's faltering and low,
Just take it for granted she's giving you tips—
And don't mean it, you know.

When alone in the parlor with her you hold dear,
And the light is bewilderingly low,
If she sits on a chair when the sofa is near—
She don't mean it, you know.

And when she says "No" to the question you ask,
With your heart in a flutter and glow,
Nine times out of ten, when you take her to task—
She don't mean it, you know.
—*John Russell Fisher.*

But Yet a Woman.

With all her faults I love her still,—
Who wouldn't?
The trouble is that, wait until
The pretty dear had talked her fill,
You couldn't.

Her nimble tongue you'll always find
Agoing.
She's always prompt to speak her mind,
And sharper than the keen March wind
That's blowing.

She has ideas on everything,
And airs 'em.
She loves to hear the choir sing,
And then, with comments meant to sting,
Compares 'em.

She talks and talks the livelong day
Till night comes;
And when she goes to sleep, they say,
She keeps on in the same old way
Till light comes.

With all her faults I love her still,—
Who wouldn't?
The trouble is that, wait until
The pretty dear had talked her fill,
Job couldn't!
—*Wm. H. Hills.*

A Last Word.

If you love me tell me so;
Coal is very high;
Father thinks it isn't right
You should come here every night,
Staying till the fire is low
Just to spoon and sigh.
Calling me your "little sweet"
Does not pay for gas;
While your lonely heart may yearn,
In the chandeliers there burn
Jets that make a thousand feet
O'er the meter pass.
Love, I know, completely fills
Life's void gallery;
Yet while these dear moments haste,
Think how many dollars waste—
Coal, and gas, and other bills—
Father's salary!
Then, I prithee, dear one, brace!
Do but speak the word;
Else must I to father yield;
Else must you vacate the field,
Else must some one take your place;
"Stocks and bonds" preferred.
—*Caryl Gould in Life.*

Love a la Mode.

When first the maid I love, I wooed,
I gave the rein to hope and passion;
She smiled at my excited mood,
And told me "love was out of fashion."

In dainty verses next I tried
To move her by my pretty wit;
She tossed each ardent page aside
And clearly would have none of it.

I took her to my father's bank,
And showed her vaults of smiling gold;
I laughed at love and lauded rank,
And there again my tale I told.

The dawn of love was in her eyes—
Her answer was not hard to guess:
I saw her bosom fall and rise—
She blushed and softly answered "Yes."
—*Life.*

Fun from Various Sources.

A burglar seldom does his work alone. He generally has jimmy with him.

New Jersey wife—John, I'd like some wood split right away. New Jersey husband—Can't do it for ten minutes. I haven't driven the mosquitoes down to water yet.

An Ohio girl has gone nearly five weeks without eating anything. Poor girl, if she is boarding at some hotels we wot of we don't blame her a particle.

"Another advance in shoe-leather," as the young fellow said when he saw her old man's foot approaching for a second kick, when the first one had sent him down the front steps.

"Mr. Manager," he asked, "can you let me have a pass on your railroad?" "Impossible, sir. Since the Inter-State law went into effect we've been afraid to pass even the time of day."

Husband—I was in great luck today. I found a silver dollar on the street. Wife—I wish you would give it to me, John. Baby needs a new pair of shoes. Husband—Give it to you! Why, I spent it, and another dollar with it, celebrating the event.

"Say, somebody ain't put no fare in der box," said the driver, opening the door. "O, that's a chestnut," replied one of the passengers. "Yes, an' I'm ringing the bell for it," said the driver, jingling the bell.

Florida landlord (to chef)—Has that hind quarter of alligator come yet? Chef—No. Landlord—Well, blank that butcher, he was to have it here sure. You'll have to scratch stewed terrapin off the bill of fare.

The trouble with the telephone stations in New England is that every girl who has a good telephone voice receives an offer of marriage inside of a month, and is just mean enough to accept it and quit the job.

"Why didn't you stop?" said the fat passenger, as he clambered onto the car. "Ye didn't signal," replied the driver. "I stood on the corner." "Well, I'm no mind reader," said the driver, lashing his horses.

Lawyer (to client)—You want to sue Robinson for $500 for libel, you say? Client—Yes; he has blasted my character forever. Lawyer—You think $500 the proper amount? Client—Well, make it $250. I only want what's right.

Stranger—Judging from the large number of drug stores here this must be a very unhealthy place. Resident—O, no! This town's for prohibition.

"What is your fortune, my pretty fair maid?"
"My face is my fortune, sir," she said.
"Are you going on the stage, my pretty fair maid?"
"If Wales will back me, sir," she said.

Omaha girl—Is this Mlle. Highnota you rave so much about a new prima donna? New York girl—Yes, and all New York is just crazy over her. "You have heard her many times, I suppose." "Only once, her repertoire is not large yet, but it is sublime. Why the night I heard her she sang in moire; the front embroidered with pearls and gold, the design being of rows of pines; the bodice was cut square, and she wore natural lilies of the valley pinned with diamonds. O, it was lovely."